"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Increasing cloudiness Friday; rain at night or Saturday; colder Saturday; moderate west winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 20.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,634. * * * NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1911.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

ATHLETICS ARE THE CHAMPIONS

Win the Deciding Game from the Giants in a Carnival of Scoring, 13 to 2.

JUST COMEDY; THAT'S ALL

Mack's Sluggers Knock Out Three Pitchers and Make a Procession Around the Bases.

HOME RUN SCORED ON A BUNT

New Yorkers Outclassed in Every Branch of the Game, Some Getting Not a Hit in the Series.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—The baseball pageant of 1911 ended at Shibe Park to-day with the Athletics, intoxicated with victory, whirling around the base paths in a procession of runs which brought the world's championship pennant to Philadelphia for the second time in the wildest tally carnival the world's series has ever known.

The Giants, the National League title holders, were riddled in a fusilade of stinging hits which fell in a shower all over the field and crushed them in humiliating defeat by a score of 13 to 2.

It was the sixth game of the series and the fourth victory for Connie Mack's White Elephants. The deciding game was a rout which made the proud Manhattan team look like minor league tail-enders. Three pitchers—Ames, Wiltse, and Marquard—were flogged relentlessly in the mad dash the Athletics made to wind up the series and retain the highest baseball honors which they batted away from the Chicago Cubs a year ago.

The New York team, which looked to be such a stubborn band of fighters in the bitter fray at the Polo Grounds on Tuesday collapsed without even a dying struggle and was battered to pieces by a driving attack which left not the slightest shadow of a doubt about the supremacy of the American Leaguers.

Bender, the Chippewa, Again.

It was the veteran Redman flinger Bender who again faced the Giants and held them under his spell. The Chippewa allowed only four hits and was deadly effective at all times. His support was a bit wobbly and errors by his team mates enabled the Giants to get two runs and save themselves from a whitewash. Bender is the biggest man of his tribe tonight, and at some far-off reservation, when they get the news, the aborigines will pass the news from wigwam to wigwam, and the squaws will tell the little papooses that if they grow up and be good Indians maybe some day they will be like the great Chief Bender and become heap fine flingers.

The Giants got away with a one-run lead because of a glaring muff by Murphy. For three innings the team held fast, but in the fourth it blew up like a lot of school boys, and after that the game was nothing more than a procession of Athletics around the bases. The Giants were busy watching the parade of runs pass the plate for two hours.

The seventh inning was a game of "one old cat" with the Mackmen jabbing the service of Southpaw Wiltse to all uninhabited corners of the meadow. Six hits off "Hooks" crowded five runs across, and then McGraw's hope, the National League pitching sensation, went in as wild as a hawk, and the inning produced a total of seven runs and as many hits for the enemy. A crowd of 20,000 saw the fun and joined in a hilarious revel over the unlooked-for destruction of the New York team.

The Giants Outplayed.

The Giants were completely outplayed in every feature of baseball in this series. There is no question about which is the better team. The Athletics are a troupe of clouters far superior to the Giants. The Mack twirlers, Bender, Coombs, and Plank, were far and away better than the McGraw staff. The Athletics' fielding was faster, snappier, and more brilliant than the best New York could show. As soon as the last man was out this afternoon, McGraw rushed over to the Philadelphia bench and shook Connie Mack's extended hand. Then Mack grinnned and said:

"That's squaring ourselves for that trimming in 1905."

This is the longest interview Mack has given out during the series.

He's a quaint humorist, Mack is. With Bender mowing the Giants down one after another and with his team miles ahead, the Athletic manager sent out Plank, Morgan, and Krause to warm up. That was rubbing it in, and all the Giants could do was to sit on their bench and growl. Mack had talent galore in his camp, and everything on the New York bench was called into the fray, and all looked alike to the battling horde of McGillicuddy. One of the happiest men at the game was "old Ben" Shibe, who is proud beyond measure of the ball players who have brought fame to his name.

The deciding game took an unlooked-for turn. The crowd came to see a hard fight, but witnessed the Athletics on a joy ride. When the Giants got so rattled in the fourth inning that they jingled like a bunch of keys that was the signal for the crowd to lay aside all hope of taking the fray seriously. Deep-dyed New York rooters sat back in their seats and laughed with the natives in the seventh when the merry-go-round started.

A Game Worth Remembering.

The game was a joke. The rising generation of William Penn's town will tell their children and children's children about the time way back in 1911 when the fighting Giants of McGraw invaded the Quaker City in quest of the world's baseball title and of how the haughty New Yorkers were snuffed out to the great de-

Continued on Page 4.

PLAN TRANS-AFRICAN LINE.

Settlement of Morocco-French Congo Questions Produces Railway Scheme.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The prospect of the vigorous exploitation of North and West Africa, as the result of the Franco-German settlement of the Morocco-French Congo questions, have evoked a proposal for the construction of a vast Trans-African railway, to do for the African continent what the Union Pacific has accomplished for the Western States of America.

M. Andre Berthelot, formerly a Deputy of the French Chamber, outlines the scheme in Le Matin as a railway starting from Algiers or Oran, and extending to Katanga to join the Cape-to-Cairo line, which he argues ought to be modified to join Algeria, instead of Egypt, with the Cape.

The Trans-African line would have two branches, one running from the Sahara to Nigeria, joining West Africa with Algeria, and the other connecting the Western Mediterranean section of the continent with the Indian Ocean by means of the Uganda Railway.

M. Berthelot estimates that the railway will reduce the distance to London from Johannesburg to nine days and to Paris from Lake Chad to four. He points out that the British have already built 1,860 miles of the Cape-to-Cairo line, the Belgians 310 miles of track, and the French in Algeria, 372 miles. Thus, of the 6,572 miles from Algiers to the Cape, only some 4,000 miles remain to be built. He regards it as a perfectly feasible scheme, considering the Trans-Siberian Railway from Moscow to Vladivostok, which is 5,332 miles long.

BRITISH GOLD CIRCULATED

Totals £113,000,000, Showing Increase —Figures Never Published Before.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—For the first time the report of the English Mint, issued to-night, gives an official estimate of the amount of gold coin in circulation in the United Kingdom. The total is £113,000,000, an increase of £13,000,000 since 1900. In 1892 the total was about £90,000,000. The phrase "in circulation" includes the amount of gold held by banks in their coffers, which has been increasing in recent years.

The Mint's figures will be of great value to the economists who assign part of the cause for the increased cost of living to an expansion in the amount of gold coined, thereby, they contend, diminishing the purchasing value of the sovereign.

Men of the highest authority in economics are found to be averse to expressing any opinion on this question. For instance, Lord Avebury, in reply to an inquiry from THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, wrote:

"The subject you raise is most interesting, but it is difficult, and requires careful study. My impression is that the development of commerce has prevented the increase in the supply of gold from having had much, if any, appreciable effect on prices.

"I am not, however, prepared at present to commit myself on the question."

MADERO TO CRUSH ZAPATA.

Deputies So Assured—Capital Resents Diaz Demonstration in Chamber.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 26.—Manuel Calero, Minister of Justice, appeared before the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon and delivered a message from the President to the effect that new and more vigorous efforts would be made to exterminate the Zapatista bands in order that, when Madero's term begins, the country may enjoy complete peace.

A demonstration against the Deputies for cheering Gen. Diaz's name at yesterday's session of the chamber was made in the streets of the city tonight. A crowd of more radical supporters of Madero, who had been nicknamed Zapatistas, traversed the principal thoroughfares shouting "Muerta la Dictadura." Some "Vivas" were called for Zapata.

Telegraphing from San Pedro, Coahuila Madero denies that he has done anything to hamper the operations of the Federal forces in the State of Morelos. He says he did his best to get Zapata to lay down his arms, but that Zapata is unwilling to do so until Madero becomes President, as he does not trust the Provisional Government.

Coahuila Madero accuses the Provisional Government of having gone back on its word by refusing to carry out the terms offered Zapata when a previous effort was made to induce him to surrender.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 26.—Luis L. De la Barra, brother of the President of Mexico, has left here for Chicago on his way to London, where he goes as financial agent of the Mexican Government. Before he leaves the United States he will call on President Taft on what is supposed to be a mission to obtain Mr. Taft's pledge of friendship to the Madero Government.

De la Barra yesterday had a conference here with Gen. Reyes, who has been accused of propagating opposition against the Madero Administration. It is presumed that he gave Gen. Reyes personal assurances of his future safety in Mexico.

DESTROYER IN TOW.

Cruiser Passes Fort Henry, Assisting Little Sea Fighter.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 26.—The Government observer at Fort Henry reports an unidentified cruiser pasing in at 10 o'clock towing a torpedo boat destroyer.

The destroyer is thought to be one of four reported overdue from Charleston on Tuesday. A report at that time stated that a steam pipe had burst on the destroyer Wilkes. The destroyer Reed and the tug Potomac were dispatched in search for the missing war craft.

BARKER three and five ton heavy duty truck; most economic truck on market. Satisfaction guaranteed. 591 Fifth Avenue. Telephone 7595 Bryant.—Adv.

TURKS ROUT ITALIANS OUTSIDE OF TRIPOLI

Three Companies of Light Infantry Annihilated—Dead Said to Number 300.

CAPTURED OFFICERS KILLED

Attack by Arabs Yesterday Said to Have Been Repulsed with Heavy Loss —No Likelihood of Peace Yet.

VALLETTA, Oct. 26.—The Italian reverse at Tripoli on Oct. 23, according to steamship passengers who have just arrived here, amounted almost to a rout.

An Italian outpost in the course of a reconnaissance encountered a Turkish outpost, which retreated. The Italians followed, and found themselves suddenly attacked on all sides.

Three companies of Bersaglieri (light infantry) were totally annihilated.

Several officers were made prisoners and afterward mutilated and hanged by irregulars.

The return of the remainder of the Italian forces, carrying a great number of wounded—said by some of the passengers to be 700—caused intense excitement among the Arab population of Tripoli.

The Arabs attempted to revolt, firing many shots and wounding many Italians. The attempt was soon quelled, and hundreds of Mussulmans were arrested and shot.

The passengers say that when they left Tripoli the town was still seething with excitement.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Information has reached the Petit Parisien from a private and what is considered a most reliable source that the Italians lost 300 killed in the fight at Tripoli on Monday.

TRIPOLI, Oct. 26.—The Arabs to-day made a violent attack on the Italian positions between Ey Mesri and Bu Meliana.

They were repulsed with heavy loss. The Italian casualties were only a few wounded.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 27.—Four hundred Italians were killed or wounded in the fighting around Tripoli on Monday and Tuesday, but all newspaper correspondents were forbidden to communicate the extent of the casualties, according to a news agency dispatch received here yesterday from Tripoli, which escaped the Italian censorship by being filed at Valetta.

The situation at Tripoli, the dispatch adds, is serious. European residents fear a massacre, as a holy war has been proclaimed by the natives of Tripoli and Bengasi.

At Sharashett the left line of the Italian defense is reported as being hard pressed by the Arabs.

ROME, Oct. 26.—Reports received here to-day from Tripoli say that Gen. Caneva, commander of the Italian army of occupation, has completed an elaborate plan for an advance into the Tripolitan interior. The movement will be made through the formation of a chain of forts so strongly fortified as to make them impregnable against the enemy.

These forts, having Tripoli as a base, will be placed at Ain Sara, Sidi Sala, and Birslaea, only a few hours' march of each other, and continuing southward to Gharian. The Jebel Hills will form another base for the occupation of the interior, with the object of cutting communications between the Turkish troops and Eastern Tripoli and Fezzan.

Each fort will be provided with field artillery and with cavalry for scouting service. In addition each garrison can easily be reinforced from the neighboring forts, as all the posts are to be connected by telegraph.

As the Italian force advanced from the coast it was surprised at the absence of inhabitants. A search was made, and the natives were discovered hidden in grottoes, where they had fled in fear of the aeroplanes.

The free distribution of large quantities of grain for sowing is the reward offered to the Arabs for their submission to the Italians and for their assistance against the Turks. Any attempt at hostility or the concealment of arms by the natives will be inexorably punished.

All reports concerning the possibility of an armistice between Italy and Turkey are discredited in official circles, which affirm, on the contrary, that Italy is determined not to cease her military operations until Tripoli is wholly conquered. A partial armistice, limited to the naval forces, might be possible if such a step would help Turkey along the road to peace based on the loss of her African province.

Premier Giolitti, in accord with the Minister of War, Gen. Spingardi, is firm in his purpose to persevere in the policy of an extensive occupation of Tripoli, and is preparing another expedition to reinforce the troops already landed on the African shore, and to fill the gaps caused by casualties and illness.

The new expedition will comprise 1,000 grenadiers, the men of the greatest height in the service and the only body which was not represented in the former expeditions.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—Advices from Constantinople state that the reports of recent battles, with Italian losses, at Tripoli have ended for the present any chance for mediation. The Turkish Government, adopting the standpoint of the people, has swung over to the idea of continuing the war. Germany, accordingly, sees no opening for intervention.

A dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung from Tripoli says that 300 men were killed in the battle there on Monday. These included a large proportion of officers, and Italian reinforcements are needed.

The spectres of revolution in Constantinople and of complications in the Balkans are again alarming official circles here, but it is believed that the danger which would result from an Italian occupation of islands in the Archipelago or the bombardment of Smyrna has been removed, as there are some indications that Italy has abandoned the plan after sounding the powers.

An apparently inspired statement in the Lokal Anzeiger, however, intimates very strongly that a new revolution is brewing in Constantinople. The paper says that the war fever and the intrigues of a bellicose section of the army officers may force the Minister of War, Shefket Pasha, out of the Cabinet, bringing about a situation in which it will be necessary for the Government to be prepared for grave eventualities.

Reading between the lines it can be seen that Shefket Pasha is regarded as likely to turn out the Young Turks and seize the reins of Government.

Hallowe'en Cakes, Cards and Favors at the Woman's Exchange, 334 Madison Av.—Adv.

WHEN TAFT WANTED TO QUIT

Senator Cullom tells how he would have given up the Presidency for the Supreme Bench. Many other interesting stories of public men are told by the Illinois Senator in an article which will appear in

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

TOSSES HER CHILD OUT OF A FIRE TRAP

Frenzied Mother Couldn't Wait for the Firemen, Though Help Was Close at Hand.

BABY CAN HARDLY RECOVER

Mother Rescued, but a Ladder That Bore Her Rescuers Burned Through Under Their Feet.

The crowd which rushed into Court Street, Hoboken, N. J., at 7:30 o'clock last night when a fire started in the three-story brick building at 213 Court Street, used as a stable on the ground floor with a dwelling above, saw John Kienney, the stableman, climbing up a telegraph pole in front of the building. At a window on the top floor Mrs. Kienney leaned out holding her two-year-old son, John, Jr., in her arms.

The father reached a point on the pole opposite the window, and clinging to it with his legs he reached out his arms to take his son. Mrs. Kienney stretched forth from the window till it seemed that she must lose her balance and fall out, but still Kienney could not reach within inches of the boy, who was laughing and kicking out his legs and arms as though he thought the proceedings were a frolic.

From the street Constable John Soiserino shouted to Mrs. Kienney to hold the child for a moment while he rushed to a nearby house for a blanket. He hoped to catch the baby. Flames already were ascending the stairs, which they had made impassable within an instant after the fire started in a load of fresh hay on the stable floor, and Mrs. Kienney lost her head. She dropped the child, and, though several men in the crowd sprang forward in the hope of catching the youngster, the baby landed on the pavement. The boy's skull was fractured, and when Dr. Ryan took him to St. Mary's Hospital later he said the child probably would die.

Mrs. Kienney, after dropping the baby, still stood in the window, apparently making ready to jump herself. The crowd shouted to her to wait and just then Truck 2 turned the corner. Capt. James St. Clair saw the woman and ordered a ladder raised.

Firemen Joseph Hayden and Joseph Regan ran up the ladder and brought Mrs. Kienney down. She was in a faint when they reached her, and would have fallen from the window had they not grabbed her.

There were seventeen horses in the stable, and while Kienney mounted the pole in the effort to save his son, Keenan Murray of 173 Mercer Street, Jersey City, a man about 50 years old, entered the stable and began to lead the animals out. Before the last one was led to the street the stable was a mass of flames, and Murray was burned so badly that he had to be taken to the hospital also. It was said last night that his condition was serious.

Firemen Joseph Haggerty and John Malley of Engine 1 got on the roof of the building by raising a short ladder from the roof of the one-story building adjoining. As flames burst from the windows of the stable building this ladder was burned away, and the men were left trapped on the roof, toward which the flames were mounting steadily.

They were in the rear and their shouts for help were heard in the street. The heavy smoke and flames kept them from seeing a ladder, which was raised from the sidewalk and Capt. St. Clair mounted it to guide them to safety. A falling window pane struck his right wrist and cut an artery. It almost knocked him from the ladder and he had to descend. Capt. Donohue of Truck 4 took his place, and though cut and bruised by falling glass and embers, he reached the roof and guided the men down.

The building was burned almost from cellar to roof. The damage was estimated at about $5,000.

TRIES TO BURN WIFE IN BED.

She Was Unconscious from the Beating Her Husband Had Given Her.

John J. Brennan, who lives in a hut on Chapel Avenue near the New York Bay, Jersey City, tried to kill his wife early yesterday morning.

About a week ago he quarreled with his wife, and she took her three-months-old baby and a son with her and went to live with Frederick Engler and his family on a houseboat at the foot of Claremont Avenue, Jersey City. Early yesterday morning Brennan, accompanied by Horace Barnes, who lives with him, both crazed with drink, went to the houseboat. He went to his wife's bedroom and fired four shots at her. The bullets lodged in the wall behind the bed, and Brennan began beating his wife on the head and body with the butt of his revolver.

When he thought she was dead, but then seeing some signs of life, he grabbed a can of kerosene and poured its contents over her and set a match to it. Then he and Barnes ran off the houseboat.

Mrs. Brennan managed to crawl from her bed and escape with her children. Policemen attracted by the blaze found her unconscious on the ground a short distance from the burning houseboat with the baby clutched in her arms and her little boy leaning over her crying.

The police arrested Brennan and Barnes as they were drinking whisky in their hut. They are held without bail on the charge of arson and atrocious assault and battery.

CRETA CREEK HAND SOAP
For garage, shop, office, shaving and bath.—Adv.

CALLS THE MAYOR 'HIS SLIPPERY HONOR'

President Mitchel of the Aldermen Attacks Him at a Dinner to Legislators.

WHACKS HIS PET CHARTER

Says It Was Cunningly Designed to Turn Over to the Mayor the Whole City Machinery.

Referring to Mayor Gaynor as "His Slippery Honor," and as a man who "never, never, never warped the truth," John Purroy Mitchel, President of the Aldermen, made an attack last night at the dinner given at the Hotel Astor to those members of the Legislature who defeated the proposed City Charter on the Mayor's motives in supporting it and his administration equally.

Mr. Mitchel's address was the feature of the dinner. Many times in his references to the Mayor and his "weak tolerance of disgraceful conditions and scandals" here, he was forced to stop speaking until the applause subsided.

The conditions at Coney Island Summer before last, which Mr. Mitchel described as shocking and disgraceful, the scandal in the City Chamberlain's office of more recent date, and the "inefficiency and disorganization" of some of the city departments were all presented as the result not of any weakness in the present City Charter, but the result, he said, of weakness in the executive head of the City Government.

While he said this and more, Borough President McAneny sat a few feet away, nodding approval. Controller Prendergast did not get there until later, but on other occasions he also had expressed similar opinions.

Mr. Mitchel emphasized his statement that one of the chief purposes of the Mayor and Murphy was to use the Legislature to cheat the people out of the fruits of the Fusion administration, for which a majority had voted.

"It is no new thing in this town," said he in this connection, "to forget and forswear a campaign pledge. It is no new trick for the representatives of our people in our Legislatures to pass laws for the effective disenfranchisement of their constituents. Thievery from the public purse by men holding from the people public trusts has been known in this city not so infrequently as to make it more than a nine days' wonder when it is uncovered. Betrayal of the people for the benefit of special interests may have been attempted even in our own day and this administration under the thin cloak of sophistry and philosophic maxims.

"It remained, however, for this year to produce in the directing genius of a political machine a colossal effrontery sufficient to attempt by legislative enactment, frankly and patently, to reverse the result of a great popular election. This year for the first time, to the best of my knowledge, we have seen the smooth working disciples of practical politics undertake by statute to abrogate the democratic principle of majority rule and legislate the majority out and the minority into power.

"Mayor Gaynor, who, as every one within the sound of my voice knows, never, never, never warped the truth, says it was a perfect Charter. So it was—perfectly designed to facilitate the practices of graft, perfect as an instrument of subway construction, perfect as a means of frustrating the programme of business administration inaugurated by the Board of Estimate. That's what it was meant to do, and, in so far as a thing is perfect that would achieve the object for which it was designed, the Mayor is right, as always, and it was a perfect Charter.

"I see that he is still of that opinion, and in an interview of Tuesday night he challenged any one to put his thumbnail on a single provision in the Charter that was wrong. I am minded to take up the challenge and point out to His Slippery Honor one or two points that, as their inventor, he is fairly well acquainted with already.

Among the points on which President Mitchel put his thumbnail were these: That the Mayor had arranged for himself to make up the budget, spend the budget after it was made up, and audit the bills as they came in.

"Nowhere in the world was there ever a representative government," declared Mr. Mitchel, "in which one man said how $173,000,000 should be spent in a year, directed the spending of it himself, and audited the bills in payment of which it was expended. Yet that is what the Mayor attempted to do by means of this Charter, which would put him in absolute control of the entire city government."

Other speakers were William B. Hornblower, toastmaster; Robert S. Binkerd, secretary of the City Club, and J. Hampton Dougherty. The members of the Legislature who were guests of honor were Senators Howard R. Bayne, Loring M. Black, Jr., George B. Burd, James F. Duhamel, Dennis J. Hart, Frank M. Loomis, and Franklin D. Roosevelt; and Assemblymen Harold J. Friedman, Henry I. Huber, Alfred J. Kennedy, Oliver G. La Reau, William A. Shortt, and Edmund R. Terry.

BUDGET TOTAL $188,000,000.

Tentative 1912 Figures Announced by McAneny—A Public Hearing To-day.

Borough President McAneny announced last night that the total for the tentative budget for 1912, as completed by the Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate, is now approximately $188,000,000, as against $174,000,000 for 1911.

The budget as recommended by the committee includes an appropriation of $11,000,000 to wipe out the deficiency of uncollected taxes accrued from 1905 to Jan. 1, 1911, and $4,301,345.65 for the new direct State tax. There will be a public hearing upon the budget, as made up, in the Board of Estimate room in the City Hall, at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

MISSING DIVINITY STUDENT.

Police Looking for Ellis L. Jackson, Who Disappeared on Oct. 13.

A general alarm was sent out last night for Ellis Lindsey Jackson, a divinity student of the theological seminary at 175 Ninth Avenue. The young man left there on Oct. 13, saying that he was going to visit friends in Brooklyn. Nothing has been heard of him since. His family live in Livonia, N. Y.

Considerable mail has accumulated for the young man since his absence, most of which is from Dalton and Gloucester, Mass. One letter bears the name, N. Vanbritta, 50 School Street, Gloucester, Mass. E. Leroy Paugh, a fellow-student, reported Jackson's absence at the old West Twentieth Street Station.

Str. Bridgeport Encircles the Fleet.
Three trips daily, 10 A. M., 1 P. M., and 4 P. M., beginning to-morrow. Fall River Line management. Lve. Pier 15, N. R. Adults 50c, children 25c. Tickets at 171 B'way and Pier.—Adv.

TAFT WILL NOT COMMENT.

Hears at Oshkosh of the Suit to Dissolve the Steel Corporation.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Oct. 26. — President Taft heard while here this afternoon of the dissolution suit instituted against the United States Steel Corporation, but would make no comment.

SUBWAY CONTRACT APPROVED

With Lexington Avenue Work, $38,667,000 Is Now Pledged.

The Board of Estimate approved yesterday the contract for section 15 of the Lexington Avenue Subway. As the vote was taken Controller Prendergast remarked:

"With this contract there is now being expended, including the $16,000,000 on the Fourth Avenue (Brooklyn) Subway, $38,667,000 in rapid transit lines. This is more than the entire cost of the original Manhattan-Bronx Subway.

$70,000 TO CAVALIERI.

Singer Said to Have Agreed to Accept This to Release Chanler.

Mme. Cavalieri is to receive total compensation amounting to about $70,000 in lieu of the affection and society of Sheriff "Bob" Chanler, according to Mme. Baskerville, who, as tutor in ordinary to grand operatic stars, has much knowledge from behind the scenes. Mme. Baskerville arrived late last night on the Mauretania, and told the news.

The settlement on Cavalieri has all been agreed upon, she said. The terms and the instalments in which the sum is to be paid had not been divulged.

BASEBALL FOR FRANCE.

Emile Dubonnet Hopes to Make It the National Game.

Among those who departed yesterday morning on the French liner Provence was Emile Dubonnet, a French manufacturer. He sailed in the Condor III. in the balloon race for the Bennett Cup. While on this side he became an enthusiastic baseball fan. He followed the game closely, and said he could hardly wait for the wireless to bring him the results of yesterday's Philadelphia-New York game.

He said he hoped to introduce baseball into France, and expressed the hope that it might become the national game. Mr. Dubonnet will return to America in the Spring.

LEFT BOY DYING IN STREET.

Police Think Auto Struck Him—Found by Other Autoists.

A party of motorists driving through Albany Avenue, Brooklyn, saw a boy lying in the road near Union Street at 7 o'clock last night. They got out and found that he was unconscious and his clothing covered with dirt. They carried him to the Kings County Hospital, where he died without recovering consciousness.

The boy's father, Peter Kelly, of 1,500 Carroll Street identified him as his son, James, 10 years old. He said the boy had been playing and had not come home. When he went out to look for him he heard of the finding of a boy in the road and came to the hospital to investigate.

It is supposed that the boy was struck by an automobile, which escaped after hitting him. The physicians said that his injuries were such as would make it appear that he had been struck by an auto or a wagon, presumably the former.

COFFEE DEALERS TO UNITE.

They Will Form Association to Keep Watch on Brazil Market.

A meeting of coffee roasters and dealers to form an organization to gather statistical information about the condition of the Brazilian coffee crop and to take up other matters, in which dealers have a common interest, will be held this afternoon at the Fulton Club, Fulton and Gold Streets. The call for the meeting is signed by W. H. Ukers, P. S. Durvee, and W. B. Harris.

The movement is intended to result in a National tea and coffee organization, which besides keeping watch on the plans of the Brazilian valorizationists will work in co-operation with the Pure Food Bureau to see that misbranded and inferior coffees and teas are kept off the market. About thirty dealers have accepted invitations to attend to-day's meeting.

AIRMEN GO UP AT NIGHT.

Make a Flight to See What Can Be Done in the Dark.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Capt. Patrick Campbell Hamilton, an English army officer, and George Dyott, also an Englishman, made a flight in a monoplane here to-night to demonstrate that flying in darkness is not only practicable but safe when a searchlight is installed on an aeroplane.

Capt. Hamilton took charge of the light while Dyott was at the wheel of the monoplane. The machine was in the air for some time and when a landing was desired Capt. Hamilton swung his searchlight about in all directions until an excellent landing spot was found. The machine then came down without damage.

The light was muffled at times while the machine was in the sky, and when the motor was throttled down the location of the aeroplane could not be observed. When 300 feet in the air the searchlight gave a view of all the surrounding country.

RECALLS MAXIMILIAN.

Slain Emperor's Widow Murmurs His Name for First Time Since 1867.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—For the first time in forty-four years, the ex-Empress Charlotte of Mexico, who became insane on the execution of the Emperor Maximilian in 1867, recently pronounced the name of her dead husband.

She is still hopelessly demented, and wanders aimlessly about the beautiful park of Bouchot, Belgium, where she resides with a lady in waiting and a physician and nurse. Only lately have her entourage heard the hapless Empress murmur vacantly the name which never passed her lips since the bullets of Mexican revolutionaries, in slaying her husband, extinguished her reason, a misfortune also helped by the Emperor Napoleon's abrupt refusal to aid Maximilian.

The ex-Empress is in good health physically, contrary to reports recently circulated.

DEWEY'S GRAPE JUICE of 1911 VINTAGE
Finest Ever. Now in Bottles.
H. T. DEWEY & SONS CO., 138 Fulton St., N. Y.—Adv.

FILES SUIT TO DISSOLVE STEEL TRUST

Government Takes Long-Expected Action to Declare Billion-Dollar Corporation Illegal.

CAPITALIZATION AS PROOF

Only by Monopoly of the Field Could It Be Justified, Petition Declares.

18 INDIVIDUALS ARE NAMED

Morgan, Rockefeller, Carnegie, and Schwab Head the List of Defendants.

ROOSEVELT WAS DECEIVED

Misled as to Facts in Approving Absorption of Tennessee Coal and Iron, It Is Charged.

DICKINSON DRAWS CASE

Ex-Secretary of War and Railroad Attorney to Assist Attorney General —Suit Filed in Trenton.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The long-expected Government suit for the dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation was filed in the Circuit Court at Trenton, N. J., this afternoon by Assistant Attorney General John B. Vreeland of the New Jersey District, acting under the immediate direction of Attorney General Wickersham. Ex-Secretary of War Jacob McGavock Dickinson is associated with the Attorney General as special counsel to the Government.

The individuals and corporations named in the petition are:

Individual Defendants.

J. Pierpont Morgan,	James Gayley,
John D. Rockefeller,	William H. Moore,
Andrew Carnegie,	J. P. Moore,
Charles M. Schwab,	Edmund C. Converse,
George W. Perkins,	Percival Roberts, Jr.,
E. H. Gary,	Daniel G. Reid,
John D. Rockefeller, Jr.,	Norman B. Ream,
Henry C. Frick,	P. A. B. Widener,
Charles Steele,	William P. Palmer.

Corporate Defendants.

The United States Corporation.
Carnegie Steel Company.
Carnegie Company of New Jersey.
Federal Steel Company,
National Steel Company.
American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey.
National Tube Company.
Shelby Tube Company.
American Tinplate Company,
American Sheet and Tinplate Company.
American Sheet Steel Company.
American Steel Hoop Company.
American Bridge Company.
Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines.
The H. C. Frick Coke Company.
Tennessee Coal and Iron and Railroad Company.
The Great Western Mining Company.

In addition to the defendants named the following are parties to the suit:

Union Steel Company, Clairton Steel Company, West Mesaba Land Company, Limited; Wright Land Company, Limited; Davis Land Company, Limited; Wells Land Company, Limited; Stone Land Company, Limited; Wabigon Iron Company, Minosin Iron Company, Nibiwa Iron Company, Wenona Iron Company, Minawa Iron Company, Leonard Iron Mining Company, Arthur Iron Mining Company, Fillmore Iron Mining Company, Harrison Iron Mining Company, Jackson Iron Mining Company, Polk Iron Mining Company, Tyler Iron Mining Company, and Van Buren Iron Mining Company.

After proceeding at great length to give the grounds on which it bases its numerous allegations of violations of the anti-trust law by the Steel Corporation, the petition concludes with the Government prayer for relief, which is in ten counts, as follows:

In consideration whereof, and inasmuch as adequate remedy in the premises can only be obtained in a court of equity, the United States of America prays your Honors:

First—To order, adjudge, and decree that the combinations and conspiracies and monopolizations of trade and commerce hereinbefore described are unlawful, and that all acts done or to be done to carry out the same, or any part thereof, are in violation of the act of Congress of July 2, 1890, entitled "An Act to Protect Trade and Commerce Against Unlawful Restraints and Monopolies."

Second—That the defendants, and each and every one of them, and the officers, Directors, stockholders, and agents of the defendant corporations, and of each and every one of them, be perpetually enjoined from doing any act in pursuance of or for the purpose of carrying out the same.

Third—That the United States Steel Corporation, in and of itself, as well as each and all of the elements composing it, whether separate or individual, whether considered collectively or separately, be decreed to be illegal and in restraint of trade, and an attempt to monopolize and a monopolization within the first and second sections of said act of Congress of July 2, 1890, and that it be dissolved.

Fourth—That each and all of the said constituent or subordinate companies shown, as aforesaid, to have been combined in restraint of trade and commerce and in monopolization of trade or commerce within the meaning of the Anti-Trust act, each in and of itself, as well as each and all the

elements composing each, respectively, whether considered collectively or separately, be declared to be illegal, in restraint of trade, and an attempt to monopolize and a monopolization within the first and second sections of said act, and that each be dissolved.

Fifth—That the holding of stock by any one of the defendant corporations in another of the defendant corporations under the circumstances shown be declared illegal, and that each of them be enjoined from continuing to hold or own such shares and from exercising any right in connection therewith.

Sixth—That the said several defendant corporations shown as aforesaid to be constituents or subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation be enjoined and prohibited from declaring or paying any dividends to the said United States Steel Corporation or to any person or corporation for its use.

Seventh—That it be decreed that the several individual defendants combined each with other persons and corporations to restrain trade and commerce and to attempt to monopolize and in monopolizing within the first and second sections of said act, and that each of them be enjoined from continuing to carry out the purpose of any of the above-described combinations and conspiracies and attempts to restrain commerce and trade, or to monopolize any part of commerce and trade among the States and with foreign nations.

Eighth—That such orders and decrees be made in respect of the stock issued under the several combinations aforesaid as shall be in accordance with equity and good conscience, and that such disposition be made of the said various properties as shall effectuate the purposes of the said anti-Trust act.

Ninth—That the said lease entered into as aforesaid by the Great Northern interests and the Great Western Mining Company be decreed to be illegal, in restraint of trade and commerce, an attempt to monopolize and a monopolization within the first and second sections of said act, and that the same be now canceled.

Tenth—The United States also prays for such other and further relief as the nature of the case may require and the court may deem proper in the premises.

To the end, therefore, that the United States of America may obtain the relief to which it is justly entitled in the premises, may it please Your Honors to grant to it writs of subpoena directed to the said defendants.

And each and every one of them, commanding them and each of them to appear here in an answer, but not under oath, (answer under oath being hereby expressly waived,) the allegations contained in the foregoing petition, and abide by and perform such order and decree as the court may make in the premises, and upon hearing hereof to permanently enjoin said defendants as hereinbefore prayed, and, pending a final hearing of this case, cause a temporary restraining order to issue enjoining the defendants and each of them and each of their officers, agents, and servants as hereinbefore prayed.

JOHN B. VREELAND,
District Attorney of the United States for the District of New Jersey.
GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM,
Attorney General of the United States.
J. M. DICKINSON,
Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States.

Suit Filed After Market's Close.

It was not until after the close of the stock market this afternoon that the Government announced the suit. A typewritten statement of twelve lines was handed out to the newspaper men, simply announcing in the baldest terms the fact that the suit had been filed and that Mr. Dickinson was to act with the Attorney General in its prosecution.

While he was in the Cabinet Mr. Dickinson was regarded as one of the strongest of the legal advisers of the President. He gave up the post of General Counsel for the Illinois Central Railroad to become Secretary of War, but left the Cabinet early this year because the condition of his private affairs demanded personal attention that he could not give while in office.

Mr. Dickinson was retained by Attorney General Wickersham two months ago. He prepared the petition filed in the Circuit Court to-day. It is based upon evidence obtained by the Department of Justice in the investigation of the Steel Corporation which it has had under way for a long time, together with material brought out by the select committee of the House which has a special investigation of the Steel Corporation under way. Representative Stanley of Kentucky is the Chairman of this committee.

It has been known here, confidentially, for several months that the Department of Justice was preparing to bring suit against the Steel Corporation. In the talk there has been about it, it has constantly been said that Mr. Wickersham would be slow to take such action from the fact that he had once rendered some legal services to the corporation; and that the Government would be hampered in bringing suit because of the action taken by President Roosevelt in the Fall of 1907 when Judge Gary and Mr. Frick had their famous interview with him prior to the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, during the panic then on.

Whether Mr. Wickersham intends to take an active part in the prosecution of this case or not remains to be seen. He was not at the Department of Justice this afternoon, and at his home repeatedly refused to discuss the matter in any way. There was a tendency in Washington to assume that the employment of Mr. Dickinson meant that the ex-Secretary of War would play the chief part in handling the case before the courts.

Say Roosevelt Was Deceived.

As far as Mr. Roosevelt's connection with the matter is concerned and the immunity alleged to have been given by him to the Steel Corporation in the Tennessee Coal and Iron matter is concerned, the Government's petition is full and comprehensive. It gives an extended history of the acquisition of Tennessee Coal and Iron by the corporation and discusses the financial situation that then existed, and especially the part which Moore & Schley bore in it.

The Government distinctly charges that Judge Gary and Mr. Frick, at the time of their famous White House interview with Mr. Roosevelt, misrepresented the true situation and deceived the President in several particulars. It charges that they informed him that little benefit would come to the Steel Corporation from the purchase, whereas the benefit was very material, and that Mr. Roosevelt was misled as to the true condition of the firm of Moore & Schley. Five printed pages of the petition are used in discussing the acquisition of Tennessee Coal and Iron.

Taft's Attitude Toward Business.

There has recently been in Wall Street a renewal of the talk which was heard so generally in that quarter prior to the decisions of the Supreme Court in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases to the effect that there was so much uncertainty as to the scope and application and meaning of the Sherman anti-trust law that business could not determine whether or not it was violating the law. This talk also includes a vigorous complaint that it has been unable to obtain from any authoritative governmental source information or advice as to its legal status, and there has been a good deal of insistence that somebody responsibly connected with the Government ought to make plain exactly what the situation is.

The petition in the Steel suit serves to point again what the President and Attorney General Wickersham have constantly pointed out almost from the day they took office in this Administration. The course of the Administration with regard to the prosecution of combinations and corporations for violation of the Sherman law has been steadily along the line clearly indicated by the President in the special message to Congress of Jan. 7, 1910, in which he advocated the enactment of a Federal incorporation law.

The President then made it plain that violation of the Sherman law came as a rule under one of three classes:

First—The fixing of prices.
Second—The control of output.
Third—Competition by unfair methods or the suppression of competition.

These three classes of offenses are all embodied in the petition against the Steel Corporation, and the allegations that one or other or all of them have been committed constantly occurs throughout the sixty-six printed pages which make up the petition.

It is the belief of the President and the Attorney General that there is no real justification for the complaint of inability on the part of the corporations to determine whether or not they are violating the law because none of the classes of offenses thus described by the President is possible of unintentional commission.

The President has expressed himself in personal conversation, as well as publicly, as not solicitous because of the size of combinations or corporations. He has declared himself strongly in favor of preserving for the Nation the benefit by way of economies in production or distribution to be obtained from combinations. But he has steadily and without variations declared against the control of output, the fixing of prices, and unfair competition or the suppression of competition.

History of the Steel Consolidation.

The petition filed in Trenton, after naming the defendants in the suit and specifying those of them that are residents of New Jersey, proceeds to a brief discussion of conditions in the steel trade in the United States prior to the consolidations of 1898-1900. Up to those consolidations, it says, the bulk of the iron and steel business of the country was carried on by many different persons, partnerships, or corporations which were in active and general competition except as competition was sometimes temporarily restrained by unlawful pools and combinations. In 1898 there began a revolution in the steel business resulting in several great consolidations by which by 1900 a great proportion of the important branches of the iron and steel industries had been consolidated.

The petition then proceeds to discuss these consolidations in detail. It starts with that of the Federal Steel Company, which it describes as a great security holding company. The Government declares that this concern had at least millions of water in its capital stock. It names the concerns consolidated in the Federal Steel Company and says that this step brought under one control about 15 per cent. of the steel ingot production of the country.

In dealing with all these consolidations the petition points out the profits of the underwriting syndicates. It shows that the underwriters of the Federal Steel Company got $5,680,000 preferred stock and $8,400,000 common stock in return for $4,800,000 cash and their services in organizing the concern. The petition then says:

"The purpose and effect of such consolidation were a combination between said consolidated companies and the Federal Steel Company, their officers, agents, promoters, and underwriters in restraint of trade and commerce among the several States and with foreign nations, within the meaning of Section 1, and were an attempt by the said parties to monopolize and a monopolization of part of the trade or commerce among the several States and with foreign nations, within the meaning of Section 2 of the Anti-Trust act."

This paragraph is substantially repeated with regard to each of the other consolidations as they occur.

The petition takes up, second, the Carnegie Company of New Jersey, and gives a list of the concerns which were consolidated under its ownership, declaring that at the time of its formation it controlled fully 18 per cent. of the steel ingots production of the country.

The American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey is the third one of these consolidations named in the petition. It combines, says the Government, under one management and control all of the leading concerns engaged in the production in the United States of wire, wire nails, and other wire products. The petition asserts that up to this consolidation these concerns had been in substantial competition with one another. The petition goes on to say that one of the constituent companies of this consolidation, the American Steel and Wire Company of Illinois, was itself a consolidation of six competitor companies.

The Government then goes on to show how, in the financing of this consolidation, a holder of $100 worth of stock of the old consolidated Steel and Wire Company, one of the constituents of the new concern, became holder of $490 in the stock of the New Jersey concern. As a result of this consolidation the American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey, the petition declares, "obtained an almost complete monopoly of barbed wire and of woven wire production and controlled approximately four-fifths of wire fencing and nails produced in the United States. The prices were greatly increased. The price of nails in 1901 was more than 200 per cent. of the price in 1897."

The petition then takes up the National Tube Company, saying that it combined under one management concerns which at that time controlled the bulk of iron and steel wrought tubing of the United States—approximately 90 per cent. The concerns consolidated, it is alleged, had been competitors up to that time.

Then comes the National Steel Company, of which the Government says:

"It acquired the principal crude steel manufacturing companies west of the Alleghanies, chiefly in Ohio, other than those owned by the Federal Steel Company and by the Carnegie Steel Company. They had a yearly capacity of about 1,800,000 tons of steel." At least $5,000,000 of the common stock in this consolidation went for promotion. This consolidation controlled approximately 12 per cent. of the steel ingot output of the United States.

Then comes the American Tin Plate Company, "a consolidation of 39 plants, with 279 mills, engaged in the tin plate industry in the United States. It issued $46,000,000 of capital stock. It acquired practically every tin plate concern in the United States, and secured thereby an almost complete monopoly of that branch of the industry. Ten million dollars of the common stock went to the organizers."

The Government alleges that the concerns thus consolidated had been in substantial competition with one another.

The American Steel Hoop Company comes next with a capital stock of $33,000,000, of which $5,000,000 went for promotion. The petition says that it "brought into combination under one control the leading concerns engaged in the production of cotton ties, steel bands hoops, and like products in the United States."

Then follows the American Sheet Steel Company, of which the Government says: "It took over the principal manufacturers of sheet steel of all kinds."

A large amount of its capital stock went for promotion. The discussion of each of these consolidations closed with this paragraph:

"The United States Steel Corporation acquired, as hereinafter set out, the control or ownership of all the aforesaid companies and properties."

Then the Steel Corporation.

The petition then proceeds in Section 3 to discuss the conditions leading to the formation of the United States Steel Corporation. It declares that:

"While through the formation of the companies aforesaid competition was largely limited in their respective lines, there was in 1900 and up to the time when effective steps were taken to absorb all of these concerns by the United States Steel Corporation active competition between the Carnegie Company, the Federal Steel Company, and the National Steel Company, the three principal producers of crude steel. These three companies were also in competition with some of the other said consolidated companies in the sale of the lighter finished products. The success achieved and the power gained by the consolidations aforesaid stimulated these companies and those controlling them severally to larger enterprise and more ambitious plans, involving further elimination of competition and restraint of trade and commerce. A general consolidation was brought about through the defendant, the United States Steel Corporation as herein after set out, thereby still furher preventing competition which was imminent."

The petition discusses the way in which the Carnegie Company, the Federal Steel Company, and the National Steel Company were setting out to control their raw material and all stages of the manufacture of their products, and how at the same time other concerns, such as the American Steel and Wire Company, the National Tube Company, and the American Tin Plate Company, which were customers of companies that made steel, were rapidly making themselves independent through the increase of the crude steel capacity of the National Steel Company.

"Thus," says the petition, "competition under old methods of doing business having been restricted and in some products almost entirely destroyed, threatened to make a new way and re-establish itself in vigorous life. The leaders in the steel industry feared the breaking down of the restraints upon trade and the overthrow of the partial or complete monopolies which they had established. The Carnegie Company and the Federal Company saw the danger of their former customers becoming their rivals. Both companies took steps looking to the manufacture of finished products."

The petition cites the manner in which the Carnegie Company precipitated a crisis by the announcement of its intention to erect an immense tube plant at Conneaut, Ohio, and says:

"If each of these actual and prospective competitors had worked out its own destiny in trade, commerce, and production, unobstructed by combinations or agreements entered into for the purpose of restraining competition and trade and commerce among the States, and between the States and foreign countries, new plants would have been established, and said trade and commerce would have developed under different conditions and free from restraint from which, as will be shown, were imposed with the purpose and effect of unduly restraining such trade and commerce and monopolizing in part such trade and commerce.

"An opportunity was offered through further consolidation and restriction of trade and commerce, for enormous profits as a reward for affecting the combination, and as a result of the flotation of inflated stocks.

"Within four months from the announcement by the Carnegie Company of its purpose to extend its activities into new fields a new corporation was formed, which is the United States Steel Corporation, for the purpose of preventing further competition, and eliminating existing combinations between said companies."

So that by this means the Steel Corporation, united and brought under one control all the companies previously particularly referred to in the petition, and their property.

Unlawful Tribute from the People.

The petition then in Section 4 gives the detail of the formation of the Steel Corporation, beginning with a discussion of the different men who were concerned in the organization and who formed the first Board of Directors of the corporation. After giving a statement of the capitalization of the company and showing the method and amount of payment for the consolidated concerns, the petition says:

"The capitalization was many millions of dollars, not less than $600,000,000 in excess of the value of the properties thus taken over. It was vastly in excess of the amount upon which those properties under normal conditions could earn a fair return. The earnings of the corporation were not commensurate with its actual capital, nor were they entirely the legitimate fruits of the earning capacity of those properties separately controled, however well administered, but were to very large extent, approximately one-half, the result brought about by the power exerted over trade and commerce by such a vast combination of capital, the restraint imposed upon trade and commerce, the suppression of competition, the influence upon the control of prices, and the many direct and indirect advantages derived from the co-operation of so many men of influence in trade and commerce, who, formerly acting in rivalry, were by the combination drawn together in a common interest. Consumers and the public at large were through the power created and exerted by such a vast combination compelled to pay an unlawful tribute of many millions of dollars annually to the corporations.

"Much stock was issued on an inflated basis in exchange for stock acquired in absorbing companies, which stock itself had been issued upon a partly inflated basis, and of the balance many millions of dollars were a reward for a mere promotion and underwriting.

"The new inflated capitalization of the corporation exceeded the old inflated capitalization of the constituent concerns, plus the new cash capital provided and sundry stocks by $415,481,732, or by over 45 per cent.

"The main prospect for maintaining earnings on the many millions given for promotion and issued in excess of valuation was the power in the business achieved by combination, the potency of vast aggregation of capital, the affiliations brought about with powerful banking and transportation companies and the direct and indirect control of trade that thereby ensued. This was a fictitious basis resting on an unlawful combination."

The petition says that the underwriting syndicates received $64,998,768 par value of preferred and $64,998,837 par value of common stock of the Steel Corporation for its services.

"This enormous take-out was possible because the syndicate managers and those most influential in affecting the combination were prominently identified with the management of several of the constituent companies and afterward with the control of the corporation itself."

The Big Payment to Carnegie.

Two long paragraphs of the petition are devoted to the sums paid for the Carnegie Company. The petition refers to the option which H. C. Frick had on the Carnegie property at $160,000,000, and to the effect that J. P. Morgan refused to purchase at that price, "and yet," says the petition, "when the plan was made to bring all of these properties under one great combination and get rid of Mr. Carnegie as a competitor, Mr. Morgan and associates paid not less than $492,006,160 for substantially the same property which he but a short time before did not consider with $160,000,000."

Section 5 of the petition deals with the capacity and extent of the properties brought under combination in 1901. It says that at the organization of the corporation it acquired works with an annual capacity of more than 9,400,000 tons of steel ingots and more than 7,700,000 tons of finished rolled iron and steel products. It gives a table showing the proportions of output of principal iron and steel products produced by the corporation and by other companies in the United States in 1901. This table shows that in only one case—that of pig iron—did the corporation produce less than half the total production of the country, and in other products its proportion ran as high as 82.8 per cent. The corporation also acquired railroads with more than 1,000 miles of main track, a fleet of 112 lake ore vessels, iron ore reserves in the lake region estimated by the corporation at over 500,000,000 tons, more than 50,000 acres of coking coal lands with a great acreage of other grades of coal, and besides numerous miscellaneous properties.

The petition takes up the estimate made by Charles M. Schwab, President of the Corporation in 1902, valuing the ore held by the Steel Corporation at $700,000,000 and says that estimate was made for the purpose of justifying the capitalization. The petition declares it to be a great overestimate of the actual value of the iron ore under free commercial conditions, and says that it could only be sustained as an artifical valuation produced by the power for monopoly and restraint of trade and commerce arising from such large holdings under one control.

How the Corporation Grew.

In Section 6 the petition takes up acquisitions by the corporation subsequent to the original combinations. The first of these was the American Bridge Company.

"By this acquisition," says the petition, "of this large monopolistic combination, which was a large consumer of steel product for the sale of which there was competition, the corporation added greatly to its strength and power to restrain competition and trade and commerce."

The second of these acquisitions was the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mine, which "combined a large number of important mining companies and properties which previously were competitive." The petition says that the stock of this company was heavily watered, but the corporation paid 135 of preferred and 135 of its common stock for each $100 of this watered stock. This company had from 300,000,000 to 400,000,000 tons of ore, and owned the Duluth & Missabe Northern Railway, which runs from Duluth into the Missabe range, and operated at a low cost with very high earning. The petition says:

"It was a very important acquisition to the corporation. The control of this road with that of the Duluth & Iron Range Railroad (acquired in the original consolidation) gave the corporation a very effective control of ore transportation in the Minnesota ore regions, not only with respect to its own production, but also to that of many of its competitors."

The Bessemer Steamship Company was the third acquisition of the corporation. Then came the Shelby Steel Tube Company, which was a consolidation of several seamless tube companies. This combination produced about 90 per cent. of the entire output of the country.

"Through this acquisition," says the petition, "the corporation got rid of a competitor of its constituent company, the National Tube Company, and established its supremacy in the seamless tube branch of the steel industry."

The corporation also took over a one-sixth interest in the Oliver Mining Company and the Pittsburgh Steamship Company, the other five-sixths of each concern being owned by the Carnegie Company.

The Union Steel Company was the next acquisition of the Steel Corporation. According to the petition, it was an important competitor of the corporation. It was formed of the Union Steel Company of Pennsylvania and the Sharon Steel Company of Pennsylvania. The Sharon Company owned valuable property, and its operations were such as brought it into sharp competition with the corporation. The Union Steel Company, after its combination with the Sharon Company, had a pig iron capacity of about 750,000 tons yearly and an annual steel ingot capacity of about 850,000 tons. The petition says that the price paid for these properties was in excess of their actual value, but "the corporation desired to eliminate the competition of influential interests back of the Union concern, particularly that of H. C. Frick."

The petition then describes the acquisition of the Troy Steel Products Company and the Clariton Steel Company. In taking the Clariton Company, says the petition, the corporation got rid of a competitor and its monopolistic control of ore and coal was increased.

Several paragraphs are devoted to the Great Northern ore lease, which the corporation has announced that it intends to cancel. The petition declares, however, that the lease is not subjected to cancellation until Jan. 1, 1915, on giving two years' written notice.

"By this transaction," says the petition, "the corporation desired to prevent this ore either from being mined and sold to independent competitors, or from being utilized to build up a new and dangerous competitor in the iron and steel business. The practical effect was to forestall competition and to greatly increase the corporation's control of the ore resources of the country. The royalty agreed to be paid was unprecedentedly large, thus showing the extent to which the corporation was willing to go to prevent this ore falling into the hands of competitors. By this acquisition the corporation strengthened its dominating position. * * *

"Petitioner has been informed by the corporation that its Finance Committee, on Oct. 17, 1911, unanimously decided to cancel said lease. However, under the terms of said lease no such cancellation can take effect before Jan. 1, 1915, and there is no limitation upon the amount of ore than can in the meantime be taken out by the corporation."

In each of these cases the petition alleges that the acquisition has been in violation of the Anti-Trust act.

Absorption of Tennessee Coal.

The petition then takes up the acquisition of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, which it discusses at length, as follows:

"In 1907 the corporation acquired the control and almost the entire ownership of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company. The properties of this company were located mainly in Alabama and Tennessee.

"Owing to the character of its coal and iron deposits, their location, and that of limestone, with reference to each other and to furnaces and transportation, the Tennessee Company could manufacture pig iron cheaper than it could be made in any other part of the United States. On account of its vast holdings of coal and iron properties, the steady growth of the manufacturing interests of the South, the fact that the known commercially available coal and iron deposits of the United States had been almost entirely acquired by manufacturing companies looking to their development, the gradual overlapping of the zones of competition, and its control by a strong and aggressive syndicate of capitalists, it was a strong, probable, future competitor of the corporation. Most of the rails in the United States had been made out of Bessemer ores. On account of accidents attributed to inherent weakness in such rails a demand arose for an open-hearth rail, and for such process the ores owned by the Tennessee Company were available.

"In 1907, a sensation was created in the steel-rail market by E. H. Harriman, who controlled a large railroad mileage, ordering from the Tennessee Company 157,500 tons of open-hearth steel rails at $1 more per ton than the price of Bessemer rails. This at once put that company into a position of an actual competitor of the corporation and of a possible competitor that could not be ignored, of great potentiality.

"The corporation was not slow to discern the situation. James Gayley, First Vice President of the corporation, having acquainted himself with the properties of the Tennessee Company, had already recommended to Mr. Frick, who then was a Director of the corporation, that it acquire the properties of the Tennessee Company. This was about six months before the purchase was made. A syndicate which purchased, at $110 per share, 118,500 of the total 225,000 shares of the Tennessee Company, acquired the control for the purpose of development and operation. Subsequently a syndicate composed partly of the original members purchased 50,000 additional shares at $120 or $130 per share, thus putting 168,500 shares under syndicate control.

"After these purchases the company expended $7,000,000 in betterments and additions, and was preparing to spend $3,000,000 more. It was the purpose of the syndicate to bring the whole plant up to modern standards and to increase the capacity as conditions warranted. The company had rails booked for 1908 delivery of about 350,000 tons.

"Grant B. Schley of the firm of Moore & Schley of New York City was one of the syndicate holding a majority of the stock. This was known to the officers of the corporation. Moore & Schley, in October, 1907, owed large sums of money in New York and elsewhere, from $35,000,000 to $38,000,000, upon call and time loans which were running to maturity. Some of these loans were partly secured by pledge of 100,000 shares of Tennessee stock, the amount fluctuating.

The Panic Days.

"In October, 1907, a great panic came, and New York was the storm centre. Those in control of the corporation obtained intimate knowledge of the affairs of Moore & Schley, and of their holdings of Tennessee stock. The credit of Moore & Schley and the character of their stock holdings, such as Tennessee stock, Republic Iron and Steel stock, and other industrials, was discussed on the Street and among bankers, and the question of their failure was mooted. The Tennessee stock was specially subjected to criticism, and, in Wall Street parlance, was 'hammered' as a collateral.

"H. C. Frick and E. H. Gary, representing the corporation, took up the negotiation with Schley for the purchase of the syndicate stock of the Tennessee company, offering him first the equivalent of 60 cents on the dollar and afterward 75 cents on the dollar in cash for the stock which Schley declined. Oakleigh Thorne, who was President of the Trust Company of America, a New York institution, was one of the syndicate that purchased the majority of the stock of the Tennessee company, having subscribed for 12,500 shares.

"In a New York paper of Oct. 23 appeared a statement headed 'Aid Trust Company of America.' Among other things it said that at a meeting the night before of the chief bankers of the city, headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., it was formally decided that the point that then needed buttressing was the Trust Company of America, and that this determination was announced by Mr. Perkins (meaning George W. Perkins of J. P. Morgan & Co., who had been in conference) subsequent to said gathering of bankers.

"A part of the article, sub-headed 'The Official Statement,' said: 'The chief sore point is the Trust Company of America.' After expressing confidence in the condition of the company and stating that it would be aided, and that cash had been guaranteed, it was stated that these steps were taken for the purpose of announcing that the company would be taken care of if an examination into its affairs which had been authorized showed conditions to be as sound as there was every reason to believe them to be. This announcement helped materially to cause a run on the said trust company and aggravated the general uneasy condition and made the position of Moore & Schley more desperate. It was generally known that Thorne and Schley were members of the Tennessee syndicate.

"Regardless of the intent in giving out the statement—and the facts are not sufficiently known to make any charge in this regard—the fact is that it contributed directly and strongly toward bringing Moore & Schley to a point of imminent failure, although they were amply solvent. Their condition had become desperate.

"It being generally regarded by bankers and financiers that their failure might precipitate a general crisis, they, J. P. Morgan & Co. taking the lead, exerted themselves by advances of ready money to meet pressing demands and otherwise to prevent their suspension. Much of the effort, however, revolved about the proposition for the corporation to acquire the stock of the Tennessee Company. Nothing less than the control of the Tennessee Company was considered by the corporation, and negotiations proceeded rapidly and steadily to that end, it being represented to Schley that in no other way could relief be brought to him. There was fear upon the part of the corporation that when the movement became publicly known the Government might take steps to prevent its consummation.

The Visit to Roosevelt.

"In view of this, E. H. Gary, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the corporation, and H. C. Frick, a Director, went to Washington, reaching there Sunday morning, Nov. 4, to see the President, having previously made an appointment. Without fully disclosing all the facts in regard to the Tennessee stock, its ownership, the amount of money estimated as necessary to relieve Moore & Schley, and the arrangements that had already been made to relieve the Trust Company of America, they represented to the President that the only thing that would prevent a vicious spread of the panic was for the corporation to acquire the stock of the Tennessee Company. The President recorded, in a letter to the Attorney General, written in their presence, their representations. He stated that said Gary and Frick told him that there was a certain business firm which would fail if help should not be given and that among its assets was a majority of the securities of the Tennessee Coal Company. The firm referred to was undoubtedly Moore & Schley, but it was not true that among the assets of the firm was a majority of said securities. Nor was it true that said Schley had among his assets a majority, or anything approximating it. The President further said in his letter:

"'Judge Gary and Mr. Frick informed me that but little benefit will come to the Steel Corporation from the purchase.' This statement to the President was a misleading one. The property was very valuable. Next to the corporation the Tennessee Company, as will be shown, had the largest coal and ore properties in the United States of ahy steel concern. A competitor was removed. The corporation, in its report to its stockholders of this purchase, said that the terms of purchase were satisfactory, both as to price and manner of payment; that the purchase of the property promised benefit to the corporation, and that the Tennessee property was very valuable.

"The President was not made fully acquainted with the state of affairs in New York relevant to the transactions as they existed. If he had been fully advised he would have known that a desire to stop the panic was not the sole moving cause, but that there was also the desire and purpose to acquire the control of a company that had recently assumed a position of potential competition of great significance. The President, taken as he was partially into confidence and moved by his appreciation of the gravity of the situation and the necessity for applying what was represented to him to be the only known remedy, stated that he did not feel it to be his duty to prevent the transaction.

"The matter then moved rapidly to consummation. The corporation and its powerful banker allies did not advance the money or lend the bonds of the corporation upon the Tennessee stock, which would have relieved Moore & Schley so far as the Tennessee collateral was concerned, and which would not have exceeded six or eight millions of dollars. They took the position that nothing would relieve the situation but the corporation taking over absolutely the majority of the Tennessee stock. This was done, and it acquired also, under the same agreement, additional stock, bringing the entire amount up to $30,374,825, leaving outstanding only $220,160. The corporation exchanged for the stock its own bonds on a basis which paid par in cash, for stock which Gary a few days before said was not worth more than sixty cents on the dollar.

"While as to much of the situation the facts are in doubt, it is certain that the corporation availed itself of the embarrassment of Moore & Schley at a most critical period, and the hammering of the Tennessee stock and the threatening of a general financial calamity, to acquire the control of a competitor, taking on a formidable aspect.

"By this purchase the corporation acquired 447,423 acres of mineral lands in Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama, containing approximately 400,000,000 tons of merchantable ore and 1,200,000,000 tons of coal, of which over one-third is coking coal.

"The Tennessee properties embraced eighteen developed and active iron ore mines and twenty-three coal mines, sixteen blast furnaces, the ownership of several land companies holding extensive tracts of land, and the Birmingham Southern Railroad Company, a terminal property of great value, connecting the various mines and plants in the Birmingham district with all the diverging trunk lines. The capacity of the Tennessee Company's blast furnaces a year was about 1,000,000 tons and its steel ingot capacity was about 500,000 tons.

"The possibilities of the Tennessee properties and the development of its raw material are immense, and greatly increase the control by the corporation over the total available ore supply of the country.

"The corporation thus greatly strengthened its control of the iron ore supply of the country and its predominating position in the iron and steel trades of the South, eliminated a competitor, and unlawfully acquired a power which is a menace to the welfare of the country, and should be destroyed."

Features of the Control.

In Section 7 the petition discusses the position achieved by the corporation by ownership or through the control of coal, coke, iron ore, and transportation. It says that the control of the transportation of ore by railroads and ships which it owns gives the corporation a commanding position over its competitors, none of them has any considerable transportation, and some of whom are dependent entirely for such service on the corporation. It refers to the enormous profits of the two railroads owned by the corporation. One of them, the Duluth & Iron Range, has paid dividends averaging more than 100 per cent. per annum. The dividends of the other, the Duluth Missabe & Northern Railway, have ranged from 102 to 140 per cent. per annum. The petition refers to the recently announced intention of the corporation to reduce rates on ore on these roads 20 cents per ton.

The petition further says that the minor railroad properties of the corporation, particularly that of the Tennessee Company, are important factors in its transportation system and give it an advantage over its competitors.

As to coal and coke, the petition says that the control of the Tennessee Company has added vastly to the strength of the corporation by the locking up of raw material and preventing its acquisition by possible competitors. It cites the fact that Judge Gary testified before the Ways and Means Committee of the House in December, 1908, "that the corporation pretty nearly controlled the ultimate ore supply of the country."

"The control of such a large proportion of available ore," says the petition, "and of so much of the transportation of the ore from the ore fields gave the corporation the power to largely control the iron and steel market and force its plans and wishes on its competitors, restrain competition, control market prices, restrain trade and commerce between the States and with foreign countries, and this it has since 1901 continuously done, in contravention of the Anti-Trust act."

Section 8 of the petition deals with the extensions made by the corporation out of its earnings since its organization and says that the investments of its earnings has been from $400,000,000 to $450,000,000, thus further increasing its power, influence, and dominancy.

Then follows, in Section 9, a long and detailed discussion of the changes that have occurred in the properties of various constituent companies. This section includes a table showing the amounts of total outstanding capitalization of the various subsidiary companies of the Steel Corporation, together with the amount of such capitalization owned by the corporation. A similar table is given for each of the constituent companies of each of the subsidiary concerns of the Steel Corporation. The effect of this section is to show in detail every concern owned or controlled by the Steel Corporation.

Section 10 of the petition puts into technical legal language the charge of the Government as to the various consolidations of the constituent companies of the Steel Corporation. Its concluding paragraph says:

"All the business of the corporation and its controlled companies is conducted without competition among them, and as a part of a general plan and combination by which they have partly destroyed competition in trade and commerce among the States and with foreign nations, and have, by their strength, acquired a great influence over competitors, whereby they are brought into harmonious action with the corporation in restricting competition and in restraining such trade and commerce."

Pools and Board Control.

In Section 11 the petition deals in detail with various pool agreements which have been made among constituent or subsidiary companies such as the Plate Association, the Structural Association, the steel rail combination, the wire rope combination, the rubber-covered wire combination, the Horse Shoe Manufacturers' Association, the underground power cable combination, the weatherproof and magnet wire combination, the lead and cased rubber cable combination, the bare copper wire combination, and other pools and agreements. By these means, the petition charges, competition has been suppressed, prices have been agreed upon and maintained, and commerce has been restrained.

Then follows in Section 12 a discussion of interlocking Directorates, which the petition describes as a "more euphonious, refined but none the less effective method than pools." This system of interlacing of Directorates, according to the petition, embraces almost the entire commercial and financial powers of the country. There is appended to the petition as Exhibit C a list of the officers and Directors of the corporation which shows the various companies with which each of them was connected in 1910.

Section 13, the last one of the petition, deals with combinations other than written pools or agreements. In this section it is alleged that the men controlling the various steel interests connected with the corporation come together under the auspices of the corporation from time to time, find out the views of the corporation in respect to prices and output, reach a common understanding and purpose, and proceed to carry them out.

"It is not here alleged," says the petition, "that merely assembling and mutually exchanging information and declarations of purpose amounts to an agreement or a combination in restraint of trade. These meetings and their results have gone further. What they actually accomplished shows the great and dangerous power achieved by the corporation through unlawful combination exercised over the trade and commerce of the country. The concerted action taken has prevented fluctuations in prices and competitions."

This has reference plainly to matter brought out before the Stanley committee with regard to the so-called "Gary dinners."

The petition says that fully 90 per cent. of the iron and steel trade of the United States has been represented at these meetings. The petition refers to a meeting in New York on Jan. 11 last, and says that at that time there was not a demand in the country for more than 50 per cent. of the total producing capacity in the lines represented at that meeting.

"There was not enough business to go around, and there was no possible way of protecting themselves from competition except by coming to an understanding that each would be satisfied with a proportion of the business, which was understood by all, and this understanding was carried out and no one of them competed for the recognized business of the others. * * *

"When bidden by the chief executive of the corporation they came at any time, from any distance, ready, willing, and anxious to turn over to him and his friends all that was in their minds and in their hearts concerning their own business. * * *

"At these meetings they not only exchanged information, but advocated control of prices and reached a common understanding, which was followed, under solemn admonition that they were bound by an obligation more estimable than life. These meetings brought about the maintenance of prices. When an understanding was reached individual declarations were made of intentions to follow the movement. It was recognized that they followed the policy laid out for them by the head of the corporation."

All these things the petition charges constituted a violation of Section 1 and Section 2 of the Anti-Trust act. Then follows the prayer for relief.

SUIT FILED IN TRENTON.

Several Not Now Connected with Trust Are Defendants.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 26.—Assistant United States Attorney General Coulton, acting for Attorney General Wickersham, filed the bill in equity asking for the dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation this afternoon in the United States Circuit Court. The petition is signed by Attorney General Wickersham, Mr. Coulton, and ex-Secretary of War Jacob M. Dickinson, who was retained to examine all the evidence collected by the Department of Justice and the Stanley Investigating Committee. The suit is filed in this State because the corporation is incorporated under the New Jersey statutes.

Besides the United States Steel Corporation thirty-six subsidiary corporations and twenty-three individuals are named as defendants. The individuals do not include all of the present Directors of the corporation, but take in many who are no longer connected with it. Among these are Charles M. Schwab, Andrew Carnegie, James Gayley, John D. Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and William B. Palmer. Louis W. Hill, James M. Hill, Walter J. Hill, Edward T. Nichols, and J. H. Gruber are named as defendants because of their connection as trustees with the Great Northern ore lease.

Within fifteen minutes after the filing of the decision a United States Marshal was on his way to New York to serve the bill on fifteen defendants residing there, among them being J. P. Morgan, Charles M. Schwab, former President of the corporation; Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the board, and John D. Rockefeller. The deputy was under instructions to enlist the aid of United States Marshal Henkel at New York and his entire board of deputies, if necessary, to serve the petitions.

This service of the petitions, according to Acting United States Marshal Semple, is one of two which will be made in the case within the next forty-eight hours. The second service will be of subpoenas requiring the defendants to answer the petition at Trenton on the first Monday in December. Subpoenas have not been issued to-night for any defendant, but they will be given to the Marshal for service to-morrow.

For about half an hour the petition in the suit lay undiscovered by newspaper men in the office of the clerk, the first news coming from Washington.

AS THE STEEL TRUST STANDS.

About $335,000,000 Added to Assets Since It Was Organized.

The United States Steel Corporation at the time of its organization, in 1901, was and it remains the largest corporation in the world. It consolidated, under the financial management of J. P. Morgan & Co., the principal steel making companies in the country, many of which were in themselves combinations.

It began its corporate existence under the laws of New Jersey April 1, 1901, and the operative end of the consolidation was dominated by the men trained under Andrew Carnegie, whose steel properties formed the chief constituent of the merger. Charles M. Schwab, formerly Andrew Carnegie's right-hand man and one of the active participants in the merger negotiations, was the first President and was succeeded by another Carnegie man, W. E. Corey, who held office until he was succeeded by James A. Farrell last Spring.

Judge Elbert H. Gary has been from the beginning the real head of the corporation, however, as Chairman of the Board of Directors and of the Finance Committee, and there has been a gradual elimination of the men trained in the old Carnegie school.

Besides being the biggest corporation in point of capitalization, the United States Steel Corporation has the largest number of stockholders of any business organization in this country, if not in the world. Its looks show approximately 100,000 stockholders, but it is estimated that this list would be swelled to 150,000, and perhaps more, if the large number of shares held by investment companies, especially abroad, were split up among the holders of their certificates. The great extent to which the Steel Corporation shares have been divided is better illustrated by the fact that its nearest rival in this respect, the Pennsylvania Railroad, has no more than half the number of the corporation's stockholders.

The Corporation's Capital.

At the time of its organization the corporation had, in round numbers, $510,000,000 of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and $508,000,000 of common stock, besides $303,000,000 of its own bonds and about $81,000,000 of the bonds of its subsidiaries and other obligations—a total of $1,402,000,000.

There is now outstanding $508,302,500 common stock, but the preferred stock was reduced by $150,000,000 in 1903 by its exchange, dollar for dollar, for second mortgage bonds, and there is now outstanding $360,281,100 of this issue.

LAYING GROUNDWORK OF GOVERNMENT CASE

Stanley Select Committee of the House Dug Up Old Steel Pool Agreement.

BARED THE TENNESSEE DEAL

The Charge Was Made That President Roosevelt Was Deceived—Gary Dinner Speeches Used Now as Evidence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The Stanley select committee, which investigated the organization of the United States Steel Corporation, was authorized by House Resolution 139, introduced by Representative Augustus O. Stanley of Kentucky April 25. It was referred to the Committee on Rules, of which Representative Henry of Texas is Chairman, and at once got the right of way.

Mr. Stanley had in the last Congress urged on the committee a similar resolution. The Chairman of the Rules Committee in that Congress was Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania, and the efforts of the Kentucky Congressman availed little with him. The committee took the ground that those who desired action to curb the Steel Trust should go to the Attorney General. Mr. Stanley said he had done this, and was weary of the suggestion, which had now become stale. He had urged the House Judiciary Committee to report a resolution calling on the Department of Justice for such facts as it had in its possession in order that Congress might have a means of getting at the matter, and to that request the Attorney General had replied that the data on file was confidential and could not be given to Congress.

The present Committee on Rules went over the record taken by the Senate Committee that investigated the merger of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company with the United States Steel Corporation, and read the affidavits and charges filed at the Department of Justice in 1901 by the Anti-Trust League, which demanded the civil and criminal prosecution of the promoters of the Steel Trust.

Counts the Committee Returned.

The resolution was promptly reported and the House passed it. On May 27, the commitee consisting of Messrs. Stanley of Kentucky, Bartlett of Georgia, Littleton of New York, McGillicuddy of Maine, Beall of Texas, Young of Michigan, Sterling of Illinois, and Danforth of New York, began the hearings. Later, Mr. Gardner of Massachusetts was appointed to the committee. The Government's bill embodies a vast amount of data acquired through a long period of years and from innumerable sources. The principal counts that have been obtained from the work of the Stanley Committee are the details brought out of the acquisition of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the United States Steel Corporation, the existence of the plate pool of 1900 and continuing on into the year 1905, and the famous Gary dinners, which the bill describes plainly as an adroit and ingenious means of maintaining a combination to hold up prices and limit and apportion output so as to control the steel business of the entire country.

Before the Rules Committee of the House Mr. Stanley declared that when Judge Gary and H. C. Frick saw President Roosevelt the morning of Nov. 4, 1907, and told him that a brokerage house in New York was badly involved, and that a panic would follow the failure of this firm, which could be averted by permitting the United States Steel Corporation to take over the Tennessee Coal and Iron, they purposely misrepresented the facts and deceived the President.

When Judge Gary was before the Stanley committee he repeated this belief to Judge Gary's face, and again in the tense and minute examination that proceeded for four days. The thoroughness with which the committee performed its task of getting at the facts in regard to this chapter in the history of the Steel Trust has enabled the Department of Justice to buttress its case with indisputable facts going to show how the effort to obtain immunity from prosecution was carried out.

Judge Gary himself supplied as the examination proceeded, evidence that can be used to sustain the contention which now appears in the Government bill. Even at the close of his testimony concerning his famous errand to the White House he laid before the committee documentary proof of what the committee sought to learn.

Proof Immunity Was Sought.

Opening a leather portfolio he drew out all the correspondence subsequently exchanged with Mr. Root, then Secretary of State, which was relied on to show that the United States Steel Corporation had been granted entire immunity from prosecution under the Sherman act for combining the properties of a rival corporation with its own. As no prosecution, criminal or civil, could be brought against the corporation except by the direction of the President, it was necessary to obtain his consent to the deal.

Several letters passed between Mr. Gary and Mr. Root, who had been called into the White House conference because Mr. Bonapart, the Attorney General, was out of the city, and these letters in original form were laid before the committee by Mr. Gary.

The most important was that from Mr. Root, dated Nov. 20, which ended with this comforting statement:

"You have a complete copy of what you will be able to find upon the files of the Department of Justice if any occasion arises."

In his testimony before the Stanley Committee in New York Aug. 5 Col. Roosevelt declared that he knew all the facts connected with the financial situation in New York in 1907 and had acted from a patriotic desire to prevent a panic, and under like circumstances would do again what he had done.

The Stanley Committee made an effort to establish that there was no necessity for the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the United States Steel Corporation, and that the corporation had paid 117 for the Tennessee stock, which Judge Gary a few days before had said was worth only sixty cents.

Learned Something from Gayley.

The Government bill sets forth these facts:

James Gayley, formerly the First Vice President of the United States Steel Corporation, testified before the Stanley Committee that he had examined the properties of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company a few months before the merger and had told H. C. Frick that the United States Steel Corporation ought to get hold of them.

Mr. Gayley being recognized as one of the greatest experts in ore properties, his statements, taken with the fact that he had resigned his position as an official of the United States Steel Corporation, had weight with the Stanley Committee as they seem to have with the Attorney General and ex-Secretary Dickinson.

The Government concludes with the Stanley Committee that if the officials of the Stee Trust had desired to relieve the condition of Moore and Schley they could have made a loan of bonds, not to exceed six or seven millions, which would have been enough to have served the purpose.

Eugene C. Bonniwell of Philadelphia appeared before the committee and told how a client of his who printed a paper at Coatesville, Penn., had told him of having a copy of a steel pool agreement. He had printed the agreement in his job printing office ten years before, and the officials of the Lukens Iron Company, which had the thing in charge, had visited his office, obtained every copy they could find, and even the manuscript copy furnished the printer, and had them burned. This document showed that eleven steel and iron companies had undertaken to enter into an agreement to apportion output and fix prices, and had deposited a penal fund from which fines were taken when any company violated any part of the agreement.

A dozen or more witnesses were brought before the committee whose statements made it clear that the officials of the companies involved were satisfied they were violating the Sherman act. Chairman Stanley remarked that there were people who thought that if all the Bibles in the land were burned there would be no necesity of keeping the Ten Commandments.

The committee has in its archives the one copy of the agreement left from the burning, and it will no doubt form a part of the Government's proof when the case comes to trial.

One of the most unique lines of proof advanced by the Government of the existence of a combination in restraint of trade is the numerous Gary dinners, which have for several years been more or less talked about. The curiosity about the dinners was so great from one end of the committee to the other that Judge Gary furnished several copies of the pamphlets containing the speeches made at four or five of the more recent dinners. Ex-Secretary Dickinson has taken these dinners at considerably more than their face value, and has read between the lines of the various speeches the general purpose of keeping up prices and avoiding competition. Phrase after phrase in the bill is taken from the actual words of the dinner speakers.

Use is made of the speech at the last Gary dinner, May 4, 1911, when Judge Gary used these words:

"We come together on a platform which involves the honor of a man. We have something better to guide and control us in our business methods than a contract, which depends upon written or verbal promises, with a penalty attached. We have reached a position so high in our lines of activity that we are bound to protect one another, and when a man reaches a position where his honor is at stake, where even more than life itself is concerned, where he cannot act or fail to act except with a distinct and clear understanding that his honor is involved, then he has reached a position that is more binding on him than any written or verbal contract. [Applause.] I consider it of the highest importance at this particular time that every one of us should show a keen, a big sense of the personal obligation which he has toward all others and to make no mistake of running the risk of trespassing within the domain of the rights of his neighbor, who has given his confidence and trust and who is willing at all times to put within the knowledge, and therefore more or less under the charge and control, of others the very direction of his affairs."

The bill does not go as far as have members of the Stanley Committee and various trade journals in Europe, who assert that the recent Brussels conference of steel manufacturers was for the purpose of forming a world trust by substantially the same methods as those of the Gary dinners.

STANLEY TO GO AHEAD.

Will Continue Inquiry—Suit a Surprise, but Inevitable.

MADISONVILLE, Ky., Oct. 26.—Congressman A. O. Stanley, Chairman of the House Committee investigating the Steel Trust, was somewhat surprised when he learned that the Government had filed a dissolution suit against the trust to-day. He said he knew it was bound to come, but did not expect it so soon. It would have no effect on his committee work, however, and hearings would be resumed as planned, he said.

"Action against the wire trust and dissolution of the Harvester Company foreshadowed somewhat the Steel Trust suit by the Government," said Mr. Stanley. "Facts brought out in the testimony before the House Committee were such that the Government could not ignore them, and it was certain that a dissolution suit would be brought if the corporation did not voluntarily dissolve."

"President Roosevelt," said Mr. Stanley, "in a letter to Attorney General Bonaparte gave to the United States Steel Corporation a plenary indulgence to do business according to its own sweet will, and to absorb such competitors as were in its way, provided a panic made while you wait by a lot of buccaneers in Wall Street could be prevented or allayed by the absorption.

"After Judge Gary and Mr. Frick had forced the strenuous Theodore to eat out of their hands, as it were, they believed themselves practically immune from prosecution by the Federal Government, and when this investigation was started regarded it, if not with mild contempt, at least with the utmost unconcern.

"I am exceedingly anxious to see the indictment filed by the Government. I am curious to know how they can indict the United States Steel Corporation without at the same time condemning the action of Roosevelt.

"I confidently expect action on the part of the Inter-State Commerce Commission which will be as drastic and as far reaching in its effect as the action of the Department of Justice. In fact, I regard the hearings yet to be held by the committee as of greater importance and of more vital interest than any yet held. The commitee will furnish grist for the mill of the Inter-State Commerce Commission as it has already done for the Department of Justice."

CHICAGO BANKERS CALM.

No Fear of Disastrous Results from Government Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Bank Presidents in Chicago displayed no perturbation over the news of the filing of the dissolution suit against the United States Steel Corporation. They were practically a unit in saying that Steel common had already reached a low level and that no one need fear any disastrous results.

"Even if the Government won its suit," said President David R. Forgan of the National City Bank, "I do not believe values would be lowered. In fact, the result of other suits that the Government has won have had no material effect on conditions, tending to raise prices, if anything. At least that has been the result of the fight against the tobacco corporation."

Ralph Van Vechten, First Vice President of the Continental and Commercial National Bank, said he saw no danger ahead for either large or small stockholders as a result of the Government's suit.

E. J. Buffington, President of the Illinois Steel Company and of the Indiana Steel Company, subsidiaries of the Steel Corporation, declined to discuss the suit.

CARNEGIE FUNDS AFFECTED.

Bonds Behind Pittsburgh Philanthropist Would Have to be Changed.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 26.—When news of the suit against the Steel Corporation reached Pittsburgh concern was expressed in many quarters regarding the status of the Carnegie philanthropies in the event of a dissolution being ordered. All of Andrew Carnegie's rich gifts to Pittsburgh are backed by 5 per cent. first mortgage steel bonds.

While there seems to be no actual danger, it is realized that the success of the Government's suit would mean a reissue of something like $30,000,000 in bonds supporting the Carnegie Institute, the Margaret Morrison School, the Carnegie Technical Schools, the Carnegie Pension Fund and the Carnegie Hero Fund. To-night the managers and trustees of the various Carnegie endowments were unable to say, or would not say, in just what position the Carnegie philanthropies are.

News of the suit reached Pittsburgh shortly before 3 o'clock, and its effect was immediately felt on the stock exchange. The reaction was not heavy, but was perceptible.

HILL, A DEFENDANT, SILENT.

President of Great Northern Not Ready to Discuss Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Minn., Oct. 26.—Louis W. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad, who was made a co-defendant in the suit for the dissolution of the Steel Trust, learned of the suit over the long distance telephone. He was at the Mayo Hospital here, where his wife underwent a critical operation this morning.

He refused to discuss the situation until he had consulted with his lawyers.

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TRUST DETERMINED TO FIGHT THE SUIT

No Change from the Position Announced by Morgan and Gary a Month Ago.

WILL CANCEL ORE LEASES

And Reduce Freight Rates on Its Ore Lines—Trading in Steel Starts at Uptown Hotels.

When the news came from Trenton late in the afternoon, and after the market's close, of the filing of the suit against the United States Steel Corporation, Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the board and of the Finance Committee, said he had no comment to make. Francis Lynde Stetson, counsel for the corporation, did not hear of the suit until last night. He said when the information was brought to him that he was glad to hear that the papers had actually been filed, because the step removed the uncertainty which had existed for some weeks past. He would not comment on the Steel Corporation's attitude toward the suit, but, although there was no official word obtainable of the corporation's position, it was definitely stated in Wall Street that there had been no modification of the determination of the management to fight.

The position of the corporation, as expressed in a statement issued over the signatures of J. Pierpont Morgan and Judge Gary last month, remains unchanged. That statement left no doubt of the confidence of the management that the corporation has been within the law.

The official announcement of the corporation's position came out after a meeting of the Directors on Sept. 26. The air had been full of rumors of a prospective suit to dissolve the corporation for a week, and an interview with Attorney General Wickersham, published a day previous, had been taken as a confirmation of these rumors. The stock market had suffered the heaviest declines since the panic of 1907 under attacks made on the strength of the stories. The corporation's own stock had been hammered down to 51⅞, a drop of 30¼ points from the price early in the year.

Mr. Wickersham's interview had advised corporations to reorganize rather than force the Department of Justice to act, and it had been currently reported that the Steel Corporation was following in the path of the International Harvester Company, which had submitted a plan of reorganization to the Department of Justice.

The statement signed by J. Pierpont Morgan and Judge Gary was issued on the unanimous vote of the Directors. It first stated that there had been no negotiating between the corporation and the Department of Justice "looking to the dissolution or disintegration of the corporation," and continued:

> The corporation was organized for business reasons, and purchased its various plants to promote such business and not to restrain trade or obtain a monopoly. In all of its operations the company has scrupulously observed the law and recognized the just rights of its competitors and the consumers of its products. So far as its Directors are aware, no complaint has ever been made against it by either of these interests. The Directors are advised by its counsel that its existence is not in violation of the Sherman act as interpreted in the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court.
>
> In view of this record and this advice, the Directors feel that their duty to their stockholders, their employes, and the public requires that they should set at rest all rumors to the effect that they are contemplating any voluntary dissolution or disintegration of the corporation or have any belief that it is subject to such dissolution or disintegration by legal action. We believe that the organization is legal and that its management is proper. Its properties are of immense intrinsic value, and the corporation is of benefit to the public interests.

The statement at first given out was even stronger in its expression, stating that dissolution was not contemplated "either voluntarily or at the demand of the Government." Later the words "at the demand of the Government" were cut out.

Cancellation of Ore Leases.

At a special meeting of the Directors yesterday resolutions were passed confirming the news which became public last week of the United States Steel Corporation's purpose to cancel its lease of the Great Northern ore lands, and at the same time to reduce its rates for ore carrying on the two railroads owned by it in the Lake Superior iron region. The report of the Department of Commerce and Labor on the corporation had criticized the ore lease as tending to give the corporation a monopoly of ore supplies, and had found fault with the high rates on ore, which, being returned to the corporation's treasury through its ownership of the roads, put a heavy tax on the costs of independent owning ore lands in that territory. The resolutions read:

> On motion regularly made and seconded, it was duly and unanimously
>
> Resolved, That there be recommended to the Board of Directors of the Great Western Mining Company the surrender on Jan. 1, 1915, of the lease between that company, the West Missabe Land Company, Limited, and others, dated Jan. 2, 1907, pursuant to the provisions of Article XVII. of the said lease.
>
> Upon motion regularly made and seconded, it was duly and unanimously
>
> Resolved, That there be recommended to the Board of Directors of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company reductions of freight rates on iron ore from points on the Missabe Iron Range reached by the lines of that company to Duluth, Minn., to amounts not exceeding sixty cents per gross ton, with the suggestion that all points upon the said range reached by the lines of the said company be included in one zone or district for the purpose of establishing freight rates upon iron ore over the line of the said company to Duluth.
>
> Upon motion regularly made and seconded, it was duly and unanimously
>
> Resolved, That there be recommended to the Board of Directors of the Duluth & Iron Range Railroad Company reductions of the freight rates on iron ore from points on the Vermillion and Missabe iron ranges reached by the lines of that company to Duluth and Two Harbors, Minn., to amounts not exceeding sixty cents per gross ton, with the suggestion that all points upon the said ranges reached by the lines of the said company be included in one zone or district for the purpose of establishing freight rates upon iron ore over the lines of the said company to Duluth and Two Harbors.

J. P. Morgan, George F. Baker, Charles Steele, Daniel G. Reid, Norman B. Ream, P. A. B. Widener, Henry Phipps, John T. Dryden, Percival Roberts, and James H. Reed were among the Directors who attended the meeting.

The news of the Government suit had not yet reached Wall Street, and it was stated by Judge Gary after the meeting that nothing had been considered but the resolutions on the ore lease and freight rates. It had been rumored that Daniel G. Reid, Norman B. Ream, and ex-President William E. Corey were to resign as Directors, but Judge Gary declined to discuss these reports. At the office of William E. Corey, who is out of town, it was said that Mr. Corey had been re-elected for four years at the annual meeting last Spring, and that this was a pretty strong indication that he did not intend to resign.

Trading in Steel Last Night.

Late in the afternoon after the news from Trenton, and last night at the uptown hotels, there was some disposition to discount the action of the stock market this morning. For the most part these took the form of offers to sell Steel common at concessions from yesterday's close at 53½.

Dealers in put and call privileges were also busy last night, and many took advantage of facilities offered by the London curb for trading before the stock market opens here in the morning.

RULINGS OF SUPREME COURT

Laid Down in Its Decisions Dissolving Standard Oil and Tobacco Trusts.

In the Standard Oil decision handed down on May 15 and in the American Tobacco decision rendered two weeks later the Supreme Court laid down the rule of reason as the proper guide for the interpretation of the Sherman law, and held that the law forbids only unreasonable restraint of trade. Thus interpreted, however, the court held the Sherman law prohibits not only direct restraints but all unreasonable restraints by whatever device they might be brought about.

In the Standard Oil case the Supreme Court pointed out in its decision that the act of expanding the stock of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and vesting in it such vast control of the oil industry was ground for the prima facie assumption of intent to restrain trade and to monopolize. This assumption was made conclusive, the court said, first by the conduct of the persons and corporations who were mainly instrumental in bringing about the extension of power of the New Jersey corporation and second "by considering the proof as to what was done under those agreements and the acts which immediately preceded the vesting of power in the New Jersey corporation, as well as by weighing the modes in which the power vested in that corporation has been exerted and the results which have arisen from it."

In the tobacco case Chief Justice White, after setting forth the conclusion of the court that the American Tobacco Company was clearly operated in violation of the law, said:

"We say these conclusions are inevitable, not because of the vast amount of property aggregated by the combination, not because alone of the many corporations which the proof shows were united by resort to one device or another. Again not alone because of the dominion and control over the tobacco trade which actually exists, but because we think the conclusion of wrongful purposes and illegal combination is overwhelmingly established by the following considerations:

"A—By the fact that the very first organization or combination was compelled by a previously existing fierce trade war evidently inspired by one or more of the minds which brought about and became parties to that combination.

"B—Because, immediately after that combination and the increase of capital which followed, the acts which ensued justify the inference that the intention existed to use the power of the combination as a vantage ground to further monopolize the trade in tobacco by means of trade conflicts designed to injure others, either by driving competitors out of the business or compelling them to become parties to a combination. * * *"

In compliance with the decree of the Supreme Court the Standard Oil Company recently announced the distribution to its stockholders of the shares of thirty-three subsidiary companies whose possession by the parent company was held to constitute a combination in violation of the Sherman law. This distribution is to be made about Dec. 1. The American Tobacco Company is now in the process of reorganization to bring it within the law as laid down by the Supreme Court, and public hearings on the scheme which the company has worked out are to begin before the United States Circuit Court in this city on Monday. In both of these reorganizations the distribution of subsidiary stocks is proposed to be made to the existing shareholders, but in the American Tobacco case this feature of the plan is being objected to by the independent tobacco interests, as well as by the Attorneys General of several of the Southern States.

The Government suit against the Standard Oil Company decided by the Supreme Court May 15 last was in the courts exactly four and a half years, having been filed on Nov. 15, 1906. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the Standard Oil companies of eight other States, together with sixty-two other corporations and seven individuals, were named as defendants. The record of the case when it finally reached the Supreme Court covered about 12,000 printed pages.

In the American Tobacco case there were named as defendants twenty-nine individuals, sixty-five American corporations, and two English corporations. The suit was commenced on July 19, 1907, and was decided by the Supreme Court on May 29 of this year.

NEWS SURPRISES DULUTH.

McGonagle Fears Depression in Iron Mining Would Follow Dissolution.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 26.—The news that application has been made to have the Steel Corporation and some of its subsidiaries dissolved was a surprise to the local officials of the corporation, and they declined to express an opinion as to the effect dissolution will have, should it take place.

W. A. McGonagle, President of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Road, said:

"Duluth people view the proposed dissolution of the Steel Corporation with some apprehension, and the same feeling obtains throughout the lake iron region. Before the Steel Corporation was organized the iron mining industry was subject to great fluctuations, and there were periods of great depression. Since then there has been none."

WICKERSHAM FORETOLD IT.

Was Quoted as Denouncing the Steel Corporation as a Violator of Law.

In an interview published in The World on Sept. 23, Attorney General Wickersham was quoted as saying that the Steel Corporation was a combination plainly in violation of the law, and that the only way the great corporations can avoid prosecution is by strictly complying with the law. He was quoted further as having said that he hoped to see the Steel Corporation submit to the law.

In a statement issued on the following day the Attorney General denied the authenticity of the interview as published. He said that while in the main the interview, which had not been intended for publication, reflected with substantial accuracy the views which he had expressed, it contained some inaccuracies.

He did not state, he said, that the Steel Corporation was a combination in violation of the law, nor had he, referring to another part of the reported interview, stated that the men under indictment in the Beef Trust cases would go to prison if he had his way.

WOULD MUZZLE WICKERSHAM.

Hugh Gordon Miller Calls Him a "Bull in a China Shop."

Without mentioning him by name, but making his reference so direct that his listeners were awas of whom he had in mind, Hugh Gordon Miller, at the dinner of the Credit Men's Association in the Hotel Astor last night compared Attorney General Wickersham to a "maddened bull who has been turned loose in the china shop of our National commerce."

What Mr. Miller chiefly resented about Mr. Wickersham's recent conduct was newspaper interviews purporting to come from him and dealing with matters that had come up or were about to come up in the United States Courts. Besides attacking the Attorney General Mr. Miller ardently defended the Steel Trust as a lawful and law-abiding corporation.

"I wanted to say," declared Mr. Miller, "that a concern which owns less than 50 per cent. of the commodity in which it deals, is not on its face an outlaw merely because it happens to be a collosus of commerce. It is unfair and unjust for any man who happens temporarily to wear the badge of authority to classify in the public prints such an organization with the convicted Tobacco Trust and Standard Oil.

"With such a man in public office no business is safe from attack, and no business ought to be open to ill-considered assaults from a spectacular official, who may happen to be too sudden a growth in our school of politics to be safe and sound, or who may have no knowledge or regard for that delicate thing called 'business credit.'

"If we must have such lawyers temporarily in the public service commerce has a right to demand that they be muzzled when out of court, and that they shall not be allowed to plunge about like a bellowing bull in the china shop of our National commerce and industry. Through the courts, and not through the press, should the necessary work of prosecution be waged."

There was some slight applause when Mr. Miller concluded this portion of his address. He went on to urge the lengthening of the credit American manufacturers give to South American houses, as credit of from 90 to 120 days is allowed as a customary thing by German and British houses.

Charles A. Conant spoke after Mr. Miller, and advocated the Aldrich Central Bank plan as a cure for panics.

GIRL BEATEN BY BURGLARS.

Parents Find Her Bound and Gagged in the Basement.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.—Upon the return home at midnight of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Waldermeyer they heard groans issuing from the basement, and, investigating, found their daughter, Miss Martha Waldermeyer, bound and gagged and her head covered with bruises and gashes. Her condition is said to be serious.

When restored to consciousness the young woman told of being attacked by two negro burglars in her bedroom. She grappled with one and was struck down by his companion's revolver. She remembered nothing after that.

Henry Waldermeyer, the father, is the proprietor of a storage company and wealthy.

The negroes fled after carrying Miss Waldermeyer into the basement, leaving valuables that they had placed in a bundle.

SAYS TRUSTS NAME JUDGES.

Bryan Wants to Know Whom They Favor for Harlan's Place.

SOUTH SIOUX CITY, Neb., Oct. 26.—William J. Bryan, when asked for an expression on National politics last night, said:

"I'd like to know whom the trusts want for Supreme Justice in place of Harlan. They have all the rest of the bench, and I am anxious to see whom they shall select for his place.

"When we shall have enacted a law compelling the President to make public the recommendations of candidates, we shall know more of the influences which select our Supreme Judges."

COUNTERFEITERS RAIDED.

Chief Flynn Charges Four Men with Making False Colombian Notes.

Chief William J. Flynn of the United States Secret Service raided yesterday the quarters of four alleged counterfeiters at 129 Sands Street, Brooklyn. Charles Saitta, Salvatore Panaro, Francisco Gravino, and Dominco Laino were arrested on the charge of having in their possession material for counterfeit 100 peso Colombian notes. The will be arraigned to-day before Commissioner Morle in Brooklyn.

Last August, Chief Flynn said, the last three named came to New York, and asked an Italian to make plates for them. He would have nothing to do with them, and chased them out of his place. A crowd ran after them, thinking they were Black Hand agents, but after a hot chase they escaped in an automobile.

The Secret Service men have been on their trail ever since, and when they combined with Saitta, who ostensibly had a photographer's business at the Sands Street address, they kept a stricter watch on them.

The prisoners were taken to the Old Slip Station, and were detained for the night. Chief Flynn said that they had had no opportunity to float any notes.

OPENS TO-MORROW.

HOTEL TRAYMORE

308-310 West 58th Street, Near Columbus Circle

Most Complete and Modern Transient Hotel in New York City.

Rooms Single and En Suite.

Superbly Appointed Restaurant and Cafe.

Every Room With a Bath.

An Inspection Invited. Strictly Fireproof.

Phones { Office, 60 Columbus. Cafe, 95 Columbus.

REDUCTION SALE

To-day and to-morrow we offer 90 styles of worsteds in blue, black and brown, with white hairline stripes, also plain and fancy silk mixtures, suit to measure $20.00. Overcoats to measure from Kerseys, Meltons and Elysians $20.00. Reduced from $25.00 and $30.00. Styled and tailored up-to-the-minute.

ARNHEIM, Broadway & 9th St.

Suits and Overcoats for Men 20.00 and 25.00—at Saks'

¶ We want once more to reiterate that you cut loose from the idea that 20.00 or 25.00 will not buy satisfaction for you in your clothes.

¶ Don't let inflated money standards blind you to the possibilities of those two prices. Use your buying ability, develop the investigative spirit, cut through the miasma of a hundred claims until you strike the bedrock of fact, and remember that the purchasing power of a dollar is largely determined by the attitude of its owner.

¶ A proper appreciation of these things will bring you to Saks', not because we urge it, but because you cannot, in justice to yourself, do otherwise. Actual comparison will show you, as it has shown us and as it continues to show us, that the maximum purchasing power of 20.00 and 25.00 in clothes is indisputably at Saks'.

¶ As leaders in the ready-for-service field, we are naturally expected to show the very newest and smartest effects in models, fabrics and colorings, and our assortments of both overcoats and suits this Fall realize these expectations fully.

¶ The suit models include two and three button coats, with free and easy fronts, narrow shoulders, snug-fitting trousers, and vests that aspire a little higher than the coat. Overcoat models include many long single and double breasted styles, with and without belts, and a sufficient number of conservative models.

Special Men's Winter Overcoats at 25.00

¶ Included are three conservative styles, silk lined throughout. In addition there are double and single breasted tourist coats and Raglans. These we consider worthy of your especial attention, and an inspection will surely mean a purchase.

A most extraordinary sale of Men's Sweater Coats

271—5.00 & 6.00 Coats } at 2.95
101—7.00 & 8.00 Coats }

¶ With brown October on third base and chill November ambling to the bat, we have made a home run in sweater coats!

¶ If you asked us to do it again in a week, or even a month, we could not hope to oblige you. Home runs are few and far between, and this is very early in the Autumn game.

¶ Positively the likeliest-looking lot of sweater coats that ever warmed up for the Winter session. The product of two of the best makers in the business. Made of pure worsted, plain or heavy cardigan weave, storm collar or V neck. Perfect in quality, style and fit. Oxford, white, tan, brown green or navy.

¶ For following a lone trail with a gun, for motoring into the chill Winter silences, for watching the drama of the Diamond, or for pursuing the elusive golf ball over naughty bunkers, and for any and all other exhilarating out-door occasions, one of these sweater coats is the necessary and the ideal thing.

¶ Don't think about it, but go to it! That's what we did, or we never could have sold you such sweater coats at 2.95.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street.

"Ornatus et Bonitas"

EXTRA QUALITY

DUNLAP & CO.

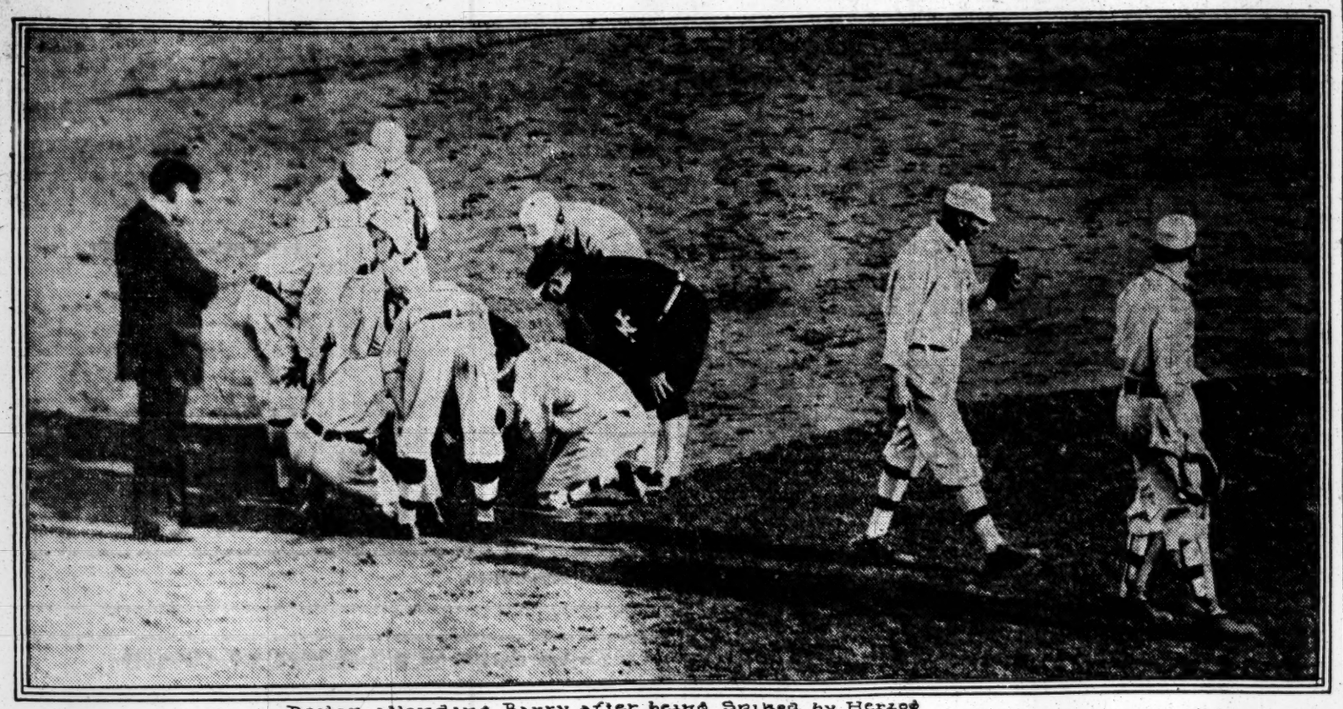
Celebrated Hats

Noticeably distinctive in style, shape and quality.

178-180 FIFTH AVE.
181 BROADWAY

Chicago Philadelphia
The Wellington 614 Chestnut St.

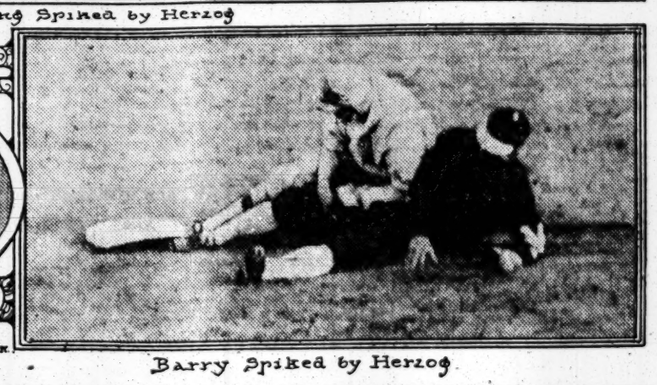
Incidents at the Final Game of the World's Baseball Series.



Doctor attending Barry after being Spiked by Herzog

Photos by American Press Ass'n.

Larry Doyle rounding Third



Barry Spiked by Herzog

ATHLETICS ARE THE CHAMPIONS

Continued from Page 1.

light of the Athletic rooters who were lucky enough to sit in at the comedy.

New York looked to Mathewson and Marquard to carry the burden of battle through this campaign. Mathewson showed a flicker of his greatness in the opening game when he checkmated the Mackian batsmen. But Marquard, the hope, failed when he faced the hitting terrors. Then Matty came back to try again, and he, too, failed.

A combination of the Giant pitching talent aided by the one real display of batting the Giants have shown enabled New York to take a second game in a whirlwind finish. But all this time the Athletics' batting ability hadn't shown in its full strength. It was slumbering. To-day it burst forth, and the bombardment which followed left a battered ruin of the team which won the National League streamer.

The series produced a hero in Frank Baker. Two mighty home-run punches, one off Matty, the other off Marquard, made him stand out prominently in the series. It has shown Bender, too, to be one of the greatest slabmen of his time—a cool, brainy, unshakable flinger.

It also brought out the worth of the veteran first baseman, Harry Davis. It had been Mack's plan to have McInnes in the game, but an injury kept the youngster on the bench. Davis rose to the occasion as only a capable, experienced player can. His batting at crucial moments was a big factor in the White Elephant triumph.

In the Giants' array of players there were many disappointments. The outfield, Murray, Snodgrass, and Devore, calculated to carry the burden of the batting, were found wanting. Murray was the biggest disappointment, failing to get a hit in the series.

Little Base Stealing.

It had been predicted that McGraw's men would run the bases wild. There was very little base stealing, each team getting four in the six games. The Athletic backstops, Thomas and Lapp, blocked any attempt at daring sack galloping. The Giants didn't have much opportunity, anyway, to steal bases. They didn't get on them often enough.

But the real disappointment came in the collapse of the Giants in to-day's game. New York fans flocked here in droves to see the team fight as it fought against great odds in Wednesday's game. That effort seemed to sap all the life and ginger from the players. They tried hard and kept above water for a few innings, but when the skirmishing became violently active and a rugged defense was needed to stem the rushing Athletics, the Giants played the bush league brand of ball. There was nothing of a championship calibre in their playing, no sign of ability to fight an uphill battle. Chief Meyers bore the brunt of the catching well and Larry Doyle was a mighty figure in the Giants' share of the work.

Manager McGraw worked wonders with his limited talent in winning the National League pennant, but, after a gruelling fight right up to the end, it was more than the most ardent fan could expect to rush the hard-worked team through a series with aggressive men like Mack's. Not all the good omens or mascots in the world could help to break down the superior Philadelphia team.

Charley Faust will go back to Kansas and the players will scatter until another season comes around. It has been the greatest year baseball has ever known, reaching a pinnacle of popularity such as no game ever enjoyed in any country.

Well has the game been called the National Tonic. Bottle it up and lay it on the shelf until next year.

HOW THE GIANTS LOST.

Story of the Game, Inning by Inning, Which Decided the Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

FIRST INNING.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—The first surprise of the game came when Chief Bender walked out to the pitching mound. They said, you know, that this Indian couldn't pitch unless he had had four or five days' rest and sleep, but he did fairly well for a man with only a day's rest. With a little more rest it isn't unreasonable to believe that Bender would give the Giants no hits at all.

Yes, Devore was quite surprised when he saw that Bender was heaving the ball at him. He smashed a grounder at the Redman, who speared it with his bare hand and threw Josh out at first. Doyle then almost made a home run, sloughing the ball close to the top of the right field stockade. It bounded back into the crowd and Lawrence got two sacks on it.

Snodgrass shot a fly to Lord and Red Murray pumped a flyer to right field. Dan Murphy surrounded the sphere with his hands, but it splashed out, Doyle scoring on the muff. Getting on the bases was so strange to Murray that he was caught sleeping off first.

Ames started auspiciously enough. Doyle threw Lord out at first. Oldring, greeted with songs and yells, struck out and so did young E. Trowbridge Collins.

SECOND INNING.

Merkle flied to Oldring in the second and Herzog was safe when Barry lost his grip on a white-hot liner. Fletcher struck out and Collins flung Meyers out at first. "Home Run" Baker got a hearty greeting, but his response was a fly to Devore. Murphy jammed a fast grasser through second, which Doyle bravely knocked down, but couldn't corral in time. Ames threw Davis out at first and Jack Barry struck out.

THIRD INNING.

Ames threw the New York part of the assemblage into a spasm of delight when he opened the third with a healthy smash to left field. Devore forced him at second. Josh immediately tried to pilfer the second cushion and was tried and found guilty, Thomas to Collins. Doyle this trip hoisted a high foul fly to Baker.

This is where the Athletics tied the score. Thomas drew a jaunt. Fletcher dug up Bender's grounder and exterminated him at first. Bris Lord leaned against a slow wide curve and deposited the ball in the right feld populace for two bases, Thomas romping home on the bang. Oldring's grounder was relayed promptly to first, disposing of Rube and Collins lifted a fly to Devore.

FOURTH INNING.

The Giants died peacefully in the fourth. Snodgrass exploded a rocket where Oldring could get it in centre field and Murray pumped a like monoplane to Murphy in right. Merkle hit the ball on the nose and sent it steaming through second. Collins made a great running stop and pick-up and tossed him out with much grace and neatness.

Ames had filled the bill up to this point and nary a word could be said against him. Baker, however, decided that he wasn't out of the series yet, so he banged a liner to centre for a base. On a hit-and-run play, Murphy soaked one to left, sending Baker to third. Davis rolled a grounder to Doyle, but Larry hesitated about shooting the pill home and by the time he did decide to get Baker at the plate, Franklin had slid in safely.

Then came a hysterical outburst of loose playing by the Giants, which sent the whole team high into the azure. Barry laid down a bunt with the intention of making a sacrifice hit. Ames picked up the ball near the first base line and heaved it at Merkle. The ball bounded off a solid portion of Barry's skull and carromed far into foul territory outside of right field.

Baker and Murphy started to sprint hard and Barry headed for second. Murray got the ball and made a crazy peg to Fletcher at second. The ball whizzed by "Fletch" without as much as a nod of recognition and rolled over the foul line to left field. Devore scooted after it and fell over on his ear when he attempted to pick it up.

While all this upheaval was going on Baker and Murphy had scored and Barry was galloping the path at a great rate. He didn't stop until he had crossed the plate. Making the circuit of the bases on a sacrifice hit is something new in baseball and the crowd almost died laughing—at the Giants.

No one out, mind you. Thomas was laughing so much that he couldn't watch the ball and struck out. Bender pushed a grounder to Doyle, but the Indian refused to run. He would have been safe if he had run it out because Merkle dropped Doyle's toss. Lord shot a long fly to left field and Devore made a dazzling running catch which brought him much flattering attention. That will be about all of Ames for this season.

FIFTH INNING.

Herzog fanned in the fifth and Bender pegged Fletcher out at first. Meyers rocked a nice single to centre. Crandall batted for Ames and drew a ticket. With two runners impatiently waiting on the bases, Devore struck out, which is no way to make friends.

"Hooks" Wiltse then got on the firing line for New York and the way he mowed the White Elephants down would lead one to believe that he had all the magic of an East Indian conjurer hidden in his south paw. Oldring ballooned to Devore. Wiltse fired Collins out at first and Baker, the mauler, splashed a harmless bouncer to Merkle. Nice work, Wiltse.

This bit of encouragement is stuck in for "Hooks" because, by heck, he was going to get his and get it good and in bucket's full right quick. But that's getting ahead of the fable.

SIXTH INNING.

Some one in the back row just asked if Bender was still pitching for the Athletics. Let's take a look. Sure, that's the red boy. Doyle got his stout hunk of furniture under a spinner and shot a high foul back of third. Baker and Lord both went for it, the third baseman running back. He turned just in time to spear it for as brilliant a catch as the series has produced. Oldring followed this with a great running nab of Snodgrass's liner to centre, nipping the ball with outstretched hands just as it was about to drop into the daisies. Murray walked, but he wasn't jaunting long enough to make him tired, because Merkle forced him at second.

Murphy is the busy little bee with his willow. He poled a long drive to centre, which Snodgrass misjudged, and it floated over his thatch. While Doyle was flinging Davis out at first Murphy went to third and scored on Barry's sacrifice fly to Devore, Josh making a hard catch near the temporary fence. Thomas brought that chapter to a close by striking out. That was twice he had fanned, but he didn't care.

SEVENTH INNING.

Jack Barry made his second error in the seventh, fumbling Herzog's grounder. Fletcher hoisted a foul fly back of first, and Old Harry Davis showed that he still has a good sprint in him by romping backward for a gorgeous catch. Meyers struck out, and Wiltse did the selfsame thing. Distressing, isn't it, for this Bender to treat the Giants that way?

All the dynamite had been carefully packed under Wiltse and the fuse was all laid, ready to set off. Poor "Hooks" had no idea of the awful assault that was in store for him. Bender opened the Athletic half of the stanza by popping t Doyle. Lord rapped a single through short that was too hot for Fletcher. Oldring jarred a hit to centre, sending Lord to third.

Lord and Collins sprung that old-fashioned squeeze play, and the Giants were completely taken in on it. Lord was almost home when Collins tapped a grounder to Wiltse. The pitcher fired the ball to Merkle and Frederick dropped it like a hot potato. Baker larruped a single to right, scoring Oldring, and Murphy spanked out his fourth hit between centre and right, driving Collins home. And still they come. Davis pounded a clean smash to centre, which enabled Baker to cross the platter, and then up comes Jack Barry and hammers a double to right, scoring Murphy.

Do you follow this? Better rest a minute and get your breath before getting into it any deeper.

After those six seething jolts the Giants' strategy board held a hurried meeting and decided that perhaps it would be a good thing to take Wiltse out. He didn't seem to fool the Athletics the way he was expected to. They seemed to hit him now and then.

Who do you think is in the box now? Why none other than the rising young author, Rube Marquard. Rube was just about to yell, "Copy, boy," when McGraw told him to drop his pen and go in and pitch his prettiest.

One of the first things which Marquard did was to get as wild as a hungry Zulu and chuck a lurid heave, which Meyers didn't even touch on its savage flight to the grandstand. All that Davis and Barry did was to race home with two more runs. Say, what is this, a little batting practice and warm up for the Athletics, or are they playing for the championship of the world? You couldn't prove it by the Giants.

Put Dick Hennessey or Charley Faust in; perhaps they can stop this bombardment.

Ira Thomas had the habit, too. He spanked a single to right, but what do you think? There wasn't a soul hanging around the bases to score on the bang. Such a waste of good hits. Chief Bender came up for the second time in the same inning, and he said to himself, "About enough of this," and he deliberately struck out and ended the agony.

Open all the windows and turn on the electric fans, it's very hot and stuffy in here!

EIGHTH INNING.

Understand, the game isn't over yet, but that makes thirteen perfectly good runs for the Athletics. In the eighth Barry tossed Devore out at first and Doyle grounded feebly to Davis. Snodgrass got on when Barry fumbled his grounder, and then came Jack Murray's last chance to get a hit in the series. He rolled a grounder to Collins and died at first with a batting record of .000. Hard luck!

Lord peeled off a double in the last

Continued on Page 5.

Pasteurization Means Safety

Pasteurization is your guarantee of purity in milk—as shown by the fact that the Board of Health has saved hundreds of babies' lives with pasteurized

Sheffield Farms Milk

this year. Even when you drink unpasteurized milk on *the farm* you take big chances—with far greater risk in the city. For your own sake, *insist* on pasteurized milk—and try Sheffield Milk—it's pasteurized.

Sheffield Farms Slawson-Decker Co.

Executive Offices, 524 W. 57th St., N. Y.
Branches Throughout Yonkers and New York.

Foremost Clothiers Since 1845.

Smith Gray & Co.

Anniversary Celebration

Marking the Achievement of an Ideal After Two-Thirds of a Century

SINCE the beginning of the making of ready-for-service clothes, it has been the custom and still is a condition existent in ninety per cent. and more of the clothes produced to have the work done by contractors.

Smith Gray & Co. were the first to build their and tailor shops and tailor their own garments, and to-day Smith Gray & Co. clothes are the only ready-for-service clothes made in New York where every operation, from the examining and shrinking of the fabric to the completion of the garment, is done under one roof.

To no one concern can there justly be given more credit for the advancement and progress of the industry than to Smith Gray & Co., since there are few, if any, vital departures now in use but what are more or less directly traceable to the Smith Gray & Co. organization.

But this crowning achievement which we now celebrate is a fitting climax to two-thirds of a century devoted to the building of better clothes at lesser cost. It marks the attainment for the first time of hundred per cent. productive efficiency—it means to you values such as you have never known—it means quality that has never before been possible—it means, as a matter of fact, a complete readjustment of all long accepted ideas of quality and value.

Thousands of Fall Suits, Underpriced

In all the correct English models, and all the smart, distinctive Smith Gray & Co. designs, are Fall Suits for men, young men and boys, in wonderful assortments in all the Smith Gray & Co. stores. Only the finest correct and exclusive velours, worsted cheviots, clear and mill finished worsteds, serges and tweeds, from the best English, Scotch, German, Belgian and American mills have been employed in their making, including all the new grays, browns, blues and olives, and neat dark mixture effects.

15.50 for Suits that in tailoring, fabric, style and service are the very best possible 20.00 and 22.50 values.

18.50 for Suits that in tailoring, fabric, style and service are the very best possible 22.50 and 25.00 values.

22.50 for Suits that in tailoring, fabric, style and service are the very best possible 27.50 and 30.00 values.

27.50 for Suits that in tailoring, fabric, style and service are the very best possible 32.50 and 35.00 values.

Odds and Ends in Suits and Overcoats

Here is a new order of things, which will revert to your profit at a time when it will be most appreciated. The usual custom is to wait until the season's end, but hereafter all broken sizes will be disposed of during the regular selling season in all our stores.

18.00, 20.00 and 22.50 Winter Suits and Overcoats, in broken sizes for men, young men and boys. Your size is here, but not in all styles..... **12.50**

25.00, 30.00 and 32.50 Suits in broken sizes, in worsted cheviots, in exclusive designs, in English and regular models, all sizes here, missing sizes in some styles **16.50**

Medium and Heavyweight Overcoats—Underpriced

Here are medium and heavyweight overcoats, tailored from the very best grade of meltons, velours, worsted cheviots, vicunas, kerseys and tweeds; also very fine heavy milled fabrics and thick, warm, fluffy warmth-without-weight fabrics. Overcoats for every service, in every new shade and color, from the dignified, dressy silk or serge-lined black and Oxford to the big Scotch or English plaid and club check and plaid back motor or convertible collar coats. Sizes, fabrics and models of every description, for men, young men and boys.

Medium and Heavyweight Overcoats that in tailoring, fabric, style and service are the very best possible 20.00 and 22.50 values..... **15.50**

Medium and Heavyweight Overcoats that in tailoring, fabric, style and service are the very best possible 22.50 and 25.00 values..... **18.50**

Medium and Heavyweight Overcoats that in tailoring, fabric, style and service are the very best possible 27.50 and 30.00 values..... **22.50**

Medium and Heavyweight Overcoats that in tailoring, fabric, style and service are the very best possible 32.50 and 35.00 values..... **27.50**

Clearance of All Medium and Lightweight Imported English Overcoats and Rain Coats

Embraced in this complete assortment are Winchester Raglans, Chester Raglans, Whitehall Chesterfields, with belted backs and slip-overs; every garment being made by the cleverest and best tailors in England. Irish, Scotch and English coverts, vicunas, tweeds, hand-made Harris, Shetland and Donegal tweeds; also rain-repelling Garvinetts and Gabardines. Heretofore the prices have been 40.00, 45.00 and 50.00, now..... **26.00**

Motor Clothes for Owners and Chauffeurs.

Your Charge Account Is Solicited.

Two Brooklyn Stores: Fulton St. at Flatbush Av. Broadway at Bedford Av.

Smith Gray & Co.

Two New York Stores: Broadway at Warren St. Across from City Hall. 5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

Best & Co.

Special Sale

Small Women's and Misses'

Underwear

Night Gowns
at 98c., $1.39, $1.75 and up

Corset Covers
Sizes 32, 34 and 36 bust
55c., 80c., $1.00, $1.10 and up

Combinations, Corset Cover and Drawers
$1.00, $1.50 and $2.00

Combinations, Corset Cover and Skirt
$1.50, $2.00, $2.35, $2.50, $2.75 and up

Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Fifth St.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE.

GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co.

TWO MAMMOTH BUILDINGS — J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. — BOTH SIDES OF 6TH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS. NEW YORK

MAIN BUILDING

Here's Our Great Mid-Season Sale of

Wool and Silk-and-Wool Fabrics

at Prices LOWER Than Those Usually Advertised at the END of the Season.

Reversible Coatings—54-inch; gray with helio, brown with orange, and gray with green; regularly $1.95; today, yard..... **$1**

Imported German Broadcloth—50 inches wide; in a rich black and the new shade of navy; imported to retail at $3; today, yard..... **$1.35**

French Chiffon Broadcloth—54-inch; black; sponged and shrunk ready for the needle; regularly $2.25; today, yard..... **$1.39**

Silk-and-Wool Poplin—40-inch; the newest shades; never before been sold at less than $1.25; today, yard..... **85c**

Men's-Wear Suitings—54-inch; in gray and brown mixtures; regularly $1.25; today, yard..... **65c**

All-Wool Imported Gray Diagonal Vigoreaux Serge—42-inch; regularly $1.35; today, yard **69c**

Shadow-Stripe Imported All-Wool Prunella—42-inch; high satin finish in the new shades of tan, castor, helio, squirrel, reseda, old rose, gray and golden brown; regularly $1.25; today, yard..... **69c**

All-Wool Broadcloth—54-inch; suitable for capes, house gowns, etc.; in the pastel shades of lavender, pink and apricot; regularly $1.25; today, yard..... **59c**

Imported All-Wool Prunellas — in cadet, coronation, rose red, wine and helio; regularly $1.25; today, yard..... **59c**

Black Chiffon Voile—40-inch; light weight, suitable for draping over other fabrics; regularly $1; today, yard..... **50c**

All-Wool Storm Serge—54-inch; in navy blue and black; regularly $1.25; today, yard.... **79c**

(MAIN Building, Main Floor.)

It Costs YOU Nothing to Vote for Our Donation of

$30,000 FOR CHARITY

We give this amount and we ask OUR CUSTOMERS to tell us by their VOTES which charitable and benevolent institutions, societies and churches shall receive this money.

Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock

W. L. DOUGLAS

$3, $3.50 & $4 SHOES FOR MEN

Men wear W. L. Douglas shoes because they are the best shoes produced in this country for the price. Insist upon having them. Take no other make.

THE STANDARD OF QUALITY
FOR OVER 30 YEARS

The assurance that goes with an established reputation is your assurance in buying W. L. Douglas shoes.

Look in my store windows and inspect all the latest shapes, including Short Vamps which make the foot look smaller, also the Conservative Styles which have made W. L. Douglas shoes a household word everywhere.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they are warranted to hold their shape, fit better and wear longer than any other make for the price.

CAUTION The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on the bottom.

ONE PAIR of my BOYS' $2.00 or $2.50 SHOES will positively outwear TWO PAIRS of ordinary boys' shoes

If you cannot obtain W. L. Douglas shoes in your town, write for catalog. Shoes sent direct from factory to wearer, all charges prepaid.

W. L. DOUGLAS, 152 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

Call at W. L. Douglas Stores in New York:

93 Nassau St.	984 Third Ave.	250 W 125th St.	478 Fifth Ave.
755 Broadway	1452 Third Ave.	BROOKLYN	1779 Pitkin Ave.
853 Broadway	2202 Third Ave.	421 Fulton St.	Newark—
1349 Broadway	2779 Third Ave.	708-710 B'dway	837 Broad St.
1437 Broadway	345 Eighth Ave.	1007 Broadway.	Jersey City—
1495 Broadway	863 Eighth Ave.	1367 Broadway.	18 Newark Ave.

ATHLETICS ARE THE CHAMPIONS

Continued from Page 4.

half of the eighth and went to third after Snodgrass caught Oldring's long fly. Doyle flipped Collins out at first and Baker struck out. He's going back, that chap Baker.

NINTH INNING.

Why all this cheering and turmoil and shouting? Why, don't you see the Giants scored a run? Easy enough! After Merkle raised a fly to Barry, Herzog jammed a hit to centre field, the fourth whack the New Yorks made off Bender. Oldring fumbled the ball and Herzog went to second. Then Bender made a wild pitch and Herzog traveled along to third.

While Collins was throwing Fletcher out at first Herzog scored and walked to the New York bench amid a roar of applause. "Herzy" politely doffed his lid to the generous populace.

Stuffy McInnes then went in to play first base just like a collegian going in at the last minute to get his Varsity letter. He made the last out, retiring Wilson after he grounded to Baker.

So endeth the world series of 1911. Which is the shortest way to the railroad station, Mister? Much obliged.

SERIES BREAKS ALL RECORDS.

Attendance and Receipts Much Greater Than Ever Before—Players' and Owners' Profit.

From the standpoint of attendance and receipts the World's Series of 1911 far surpassed the figures hung up in the seven series previously played by the champion teams of the National and American Leagues. With more money taken in, the various sub-divisions are, of course, far greater than in other years.

The attendance figures for the 1911 series show 179,891 paid admissions, as against 145,205, the previous record, in the Pittsburgh-Detroit series of 1909, a difference of 34,596. In 1909 one more game was played than was the case this year.

The top figure for receipts was reached in the 1909 series when $188,302.50 was taken in. This year that figure was exceeded by $154,062, and would undoubtedly have been doubled had the series gone to seven games as was the case then.

The Athletics this year will get $3,654.59 each or $1,275.34 more than any winning players ever received before. The Giants will get $2,436.39 each. This is $1,061.24 more than any previous losers and $67.14 more than any winning players have ever received before.

The record figure for each of the club owners was $51,273.67, made in the 1909 series between Pittsburgh and Detroit. This year each club will draw down $90,108.72, $38,835.05 more than the previous high figure.

The share of the National Commission this year is almost double the previous record. In 1909 the Commission's share was $18,830.25, and this year it amounts to $34,236.45, a gain of $15,405.80.

BEST TEAM WON, SAYS MARQUARD

Athletics Superior to the Giants in Every Branch of the Game, He Declares.

THEIR PITCHERS WONDERS

He Credits Them, Even More Than Baker's Bat, with the Capture of the Championship.

By RUBE MARQUARD.
of the Giants' Pitching Staff.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—Well, the series has been won and by the best team. We have been up against some ball team, believe me, and we freely admit it. Defeat is always bitter, but we were fairly and squarely beaten and there isn't a Giant who is not willing to say so. Vain regrets and excuses don't go now. The Athletics beat us in the series in all departments of the game—pitching, batting, and fielding, and the last game was a deluge.

If it should be our good fortune to win the National League pennant next year and the Athletics win in the American League, we may be able to give them a harder battle, though up to this last game we fought pretty well. The Athletics are the best team in the world. There is no doubt of it. They won the championship and there is no one to dispute them, certainly not the Giants; they are all for the Athletics.

As a team we have never been up against better pitching in a series. We have faced better batters individually and as a team, and we have faced a more perfect and faster fielding team, but it was the pitching that won the championship. At first we thought we were in a hitting slump, but I am now inclined to think that our failure to hit was more due to the efficiency of the pitching staff we had to face.

Not one of the Athletics' twirlers needed relief except Coombs in the last game in New York and I am told that his injury in that game was serious. He pitched a great game right up to the last.

In a long, series I think we could have done much better against the Athletics. No one can deny that they got all the breaks in every game except the last one in New York, and they got enough in that one to win if the Giants had weakened.

In yesterday's game Ames started off like a winner and only got himself into trouble by passing Thomas in the third and giving Lord a straight one for the second ball, because he had fooled him on two straight ones in the first time at bat. That error of judgment scored the first run and took away the advantage which the Giants had gained by touching up Bender in the first and second.

In the fourth came the deluge, sounding the knell of Ames. He was wholly to blame for the three runs that came in on his error in throwing to first on Barry's bunt with Murphy and Davis on first and third. It was a beautiful bunt and Murphy would have scored any way, but, as subsequent events show, the last two runs might have been saved.

Ames hit Barry on the head and the ball rolled into Murray's field. The latter threw wild to catch Barry at second, and the ball rolled way out to the bleachers in left. Barry going all the way around. Ames had been going well up to this time. His curve had all its stuff, and he has the fastest curve ball of any pitcher in the game, but with the weird fielding and the loss of confidence he was no longer able to fool the Athletics' sluggers. No pitcher could have done it under the circumstances, for pitching is largely a matter of confidence. Ames had lost his, and the opposing batsmen walloped him and Wiltse, who succeeded him as though they were having batting practice.

When Wiltse came to the mound in the fifth they were going by so fast that they had the outfielders dizzy chasing the balls. Nothing that he served up, and he had the same old hook on his incurve, could stop them. Even Oldring, Davis, and Barry, who could not hit Ames, found Wiltse and kept themselves from goose eggs in the percentage column. And what is more, they hit in succession when every hit meant a run and more when mingled with the frequent errors.

When relieved Wiltse in this inning, after Barry's double had scored Murphy, with Davis on third and Barry on second, Thomas was at the bat. I had a strike and a ball on him, when Meyers missed a fast high ball owing to a mix up in signals, and both runners scored. We have been changing signals about every day, and it is no wonder the Chief and I got them twisted.

Meyers gave the old signal for a curve ball. But it is also the new sign for a fast high ball, and, as Thomas is not strong on these, I unbuckled one as fast as I could throw it. The Chief, expecting a curve, was caught flat-footed, and was so sore that he did not run after the ball, and Barry came in all the way from second. The Chief and I did some tall rag chewing, but these two runs had no appreciable effect on the final score. There was no further scoring, for which we take no credit. There had been enough.

New York's first run was contaminated by an error, the second that has played any part in the Giants' scoring. All the other runs have been earned. Devore made a great attempt at a hit, but Bender stuck down his glove and the ball landed squarely in it. Doyle caught a high ball in his groove, and had the ball carried three feet further it would have gone over the garden wall in right. As it was, it went for two bases. After Snodgrass had filed out to Lord, Murray pushed an easy fly to the veteran Murphy. Doyle started with the crack of the bat, and when Murphy dropped the ball Doyle was half way home from third and scored easily.

The Giants did not threaten again until the fifth, when, with two down, Meyers made a clean single to centre. Crandall then relieved Ames, and Bender, with memory of the long hit he made on the previous day, passed him. Devore, with two strikes and three balls, ignored a scrubby-looking ball which Connolly called a third strike. Devore lays a couple of his strike-outs from Plank to the credit of the same umpire. But even if he did not get a hit his fielding was perfect and brought repeated applause.

Herzog, by a clean hit to centre and fast legging on Oldring's momentary hesitation, got to second and a passed ball put him in a position to score the Giants' last run. Wilson ended the world's championship series by a grounder to Bender after Connie Mack and Capt. Davis had paid McInnis the compliment of allowing him to go into the game. He made the last put-out.

We hope to win the championship next year again and have another crack at the world's championship.

THE OFFICIAL SCORE.

(AB., at bat; R., runs; H., hits; TB., total bases; SO., struck out; BB., bases on balls; SH., sacrifice hits; SB., stolen bases; LB., left on bases; TC., total chances; PO., put out; A., assists; E., errors.)

PHILADELPHIA.

	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	SO.	BB.	SH.	SB.	LB.	TC.	PO.	A.	E.
Lord, lf	5	1	3	5	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0
Oldring, cf	5	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	4	3	0	1
Collins, 2b	4	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	6	2	4	0
Baker, 3b	5	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	0
Murphy, rf	4	3	4	5	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1
Davis, 1b	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	9	1	0
McInnis, 1b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Barry, ss	2	2	1	2	1	0	2	0	0	6	2	1	3
Thomas, c	3	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	6	5	1	0
Bender, p	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	1	4	0
Total	36	13	13	17	7	1	3	0	3	45	27	13	5

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	SO.	BB.	SH.	SB.	LB.	TC.	PO.	A.	E.
Devore, lf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0
Snodgrass, cf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Doyle, 2b	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	4	0
Murray, rf	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Merkle, 1b	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	9	0	1
Herzog, 3b	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Fletcher, ss	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	0
Meyers, c	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	7	6	1	0
Wilson, c	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Ames, p	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1
Wiltse, p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
Marquard, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Crandall	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	2	4	5	5	2	0	1	6	37	24	10	3

*Batted for Ames in the fifth inning.

Score by Innings:

Philadelphia	0	0	1	4	0	1	7	0	..	—13
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	— 2

Two-base hits—Lord (2,) Murphy, Barry, Doyle. Sacrifice fly—Barry. Left on bases—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 3. First base on balls—Off Ames, 1; off Bender, 2. First base on errors—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 2. Struck out—By Ames, 4; by Wiltse, 1; by Marquard, 2; by Bender, 5. Hits—Off Ames, 4, in four innings, (at bat, 17;) off Wiltse, 7 in 2 1-3 innings, (at bat, 13;) off Marquard, 2 in 1 2-3 innings, (at bat, 6.) Wild pitches—Marquard, 1; Bender, 1.

Umpire in chief—Mr. Connolly. Umpire on bases—Mr. Brennan. Left field umpire—Mr. Klem. Right field umpire—Mr. Dineen.

Time of game—Two hours and twelve minutes.

COMPOSITE SCORE OF THE SERIES.

PHILADELPHIA.

	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	H.R.	T.B.	S.O.	B.B.	Av.	P.O.	A.	E.	T.C.	Av.
Lord, lf	6	27	2	5	2	0	0	7	5	0	.185	14	1	0	15	1.000
Oldring, cf	6	25	2	5	2	0	1	10	3	0	.200	8	0	1	9	.889
Collins, 2b	6	21	4	6	1	0	0	7	2	2	.286	12	22	1	38	.895
Baker, 3b	6	24	7	9	2	0	2	17	5	1	.375	10	10	2	22	.909
Murphy, rf	6	23	4	7	3	0	0	10	3	0	.304	8	0	1	9	.889
Davis, 1b	6	24	3	5	1	0	0	6	3	0	.208	54	3	0	57	1.000
McInnis, 1b	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	1	0	0	1	1.000
Barry, ss	6	19	2	7	4	0	0	11	2	0	.368	9	13	3	25	.880
Thomas, c	4	12	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	.083	31	4	0	35	1.000
Lapp, c	2	8	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	.250	18	8	0	26	1.000
Coombs, p	2	8	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	.250	1	2	0	3	1.000
Bender, p	3	11	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	.091	1	6	0	7	1.000
Plank, p	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	.000	0	2	0	2	1.000
Strunk	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	0	.000
Total		208	27	50	13	0	3	74	31	4	.244	167	71	11	249	.956

NEW YORK.

	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	H.R.	T.B.	S.O.	B.B.	Av.	P.O.	A.	E.	T.C.	Av.
Devore, lf	6	24	1	4	1	0	0	5	8	1	.167	16	0	1	17	.941
Doyle, 2b	6	23	3	7	3	1	0	13	1	2	.304	13	15	1	29	.966
Snodgrass, cf	6	19	1	2	0	0	0	2	7	2	.105	9	0	0	9	1.000
Murray, rf	6	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	.000	4	1	3	8	.625
Merkle, 1b	6	20	1	3	1	0	0	4	6	2	.150	62	4	2	68	.971
Herzog, 3b	6	21	3	4	2	0	0	6	3	2	.190	7	14	3	24	.875
Fletcher, ss	6	23	1	3	1	0	0	4	4	6	.130	11	17	4	32	.875
Meyers, c	6	29	1	6	2	0	0	8	3	0	.300	37	12	0	49	1.000
Wilson, c	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	1	0	0	1	1.000
Mathewson, p	3	7	0	2	0	0	0	2	3	1	.286	2	10	1	13	.923
Marquard, p	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	.000	0	2	0	2	1.000
Crandall, p	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	.500	0	2	0	2	1.000
Wiltse, p	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	2	0	2	1.000
Ames, p	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	.500	0	1	1	2	.500
Becker	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	0	.000
Total		189	13	33	11	1	0	47	44	14	.175	162	80	16	258	.938

THE SUMMARY.

Games won—Philadelphia, 4; New York, 2. Pitchers' records—Victories: Bender, (2,) Plank, Coombs, Mathewson, Crandall. Defeats: Bender, Plank, Mathewson, (2,) Marquard, Ames. Sacrifice hits—Oldring, (2,) Barry, (2,) Collins, (2,) Murphy, Murray; (2,) Snodgrass. Sacrifice flies—Barry, Thomas, Snodgrass, Meyers, Merkle. Stolen bases—Herzog, (2,) Doyle, (2,) Barry, (2,) Collins, (2.) Double plays—Doyle and Fletcher; Baker and Davis; Meyers and Doyle; Lapp and Collins. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 29; New York, 32. First base on errors—New York, 7; Philadelphia, 8. Struck out—By Bender, 20; by Coombs, 16; by Plank, 8; by Mathewson, 13; by Marquard, 8; by Crandall, 2; by Ames, 6; by Wiltse, 2. First base on balls—Off Bender, 8; off Coombs, 6; off Mathewson, 2; off Marquard, 1; off Ames, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Bender, (Snodgrass;) by Plank, (Snodgrass;) by Coombs, (Merkle.) Hits—Off Bender, 16 in twenty-six innings; off Plank, 6 in ten innings; off Coombs, 11 in twenty innings; off Mathewson, 25 in twenty-seven innings; off Marquard, 8 in eleven and two-thirds innings; off Crandall, 2 in four innings; off Wiltse, 8 in three and one-third innings; off Ames, 6 in eight innings. Passed ball—Meyers. Wild pitches—Bender, Marquard, (2,) Crandall.

ATTENDANCE, RECEIPTS, AND DIVISION OF RECEIPTS.

	Attendance.	Receipts.	Players' Share.	Club Owners' Share.	Nat. Commission.
First game, at New York	38,321	$77,350.00	$41,773.86	$27,849.24	$7,735.90
Second game, at Philadelphia	20,286	42,962.50	23,199.75	15,466.50	4,296.25
Third game, at New York	37,216	75,593.00	40,820.22	27,213.48	7,559.30
Fourth game, at Philadelphia	24,335	49,957.00	22,116.78	14,744.52	4,095.70
Fifth game, at New York	33,228	69,384.00	.....	62,445.60	6,938.40
Sixth game, at Philadelphia	20,485	36,100.00	.....	32,498.10	3,610.90
Total	179,891	$342,364.50	$127,910.61	$180,217.44	$34,236.45

Share of Philadelphia players, $76,746.37, each of twenty-one players getting $3,654.59.
Share of New York players, $51,184.24, each of twenty-one players getting $2,436.39.
Share of Philadelphia club owners, $90,108.72.
Share of New York club owners, $90,108.72.

BENDER PITCHED 101 BALLS.

In the Fourth Inning Only Three Were Necessary to Retire Giants.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—A total of 239 balls were necessary to finish the final game of the world's series at Shibe Park this afternoon, and for the first time less balls were served up to the Giants than to the Athletics.

In the other games it has been the rule for the Philadelphia pitcher to exert himself far more than the New York moundsman, but to-day Chief Bender turned the tables and got away with his assignment much easier than was the fortune of the three New Yorkers who tried in vain to stop the heavy hitting Mack men.

Bender served up 101 balls to thirty-five Giants, an average of less than three to each batsman, and about 11 balls an inning. The trio of New York slab artists had to pitch 138 balls to the forty Philadelphia batsmen, who faced them in the eight innings. On an average it required 7 pitched balls for each pair of Athletic batsmen, and a trifle more than 17 pitched balls an inning to retire the past and present champions.

Of the 138 balls pitched by McGraw's moundsmen, Ames served up 72 in his four innings on the rubber, an average of 18 balls an inning. Wiltse pitched 41 in his 2 1-3 innings, also averaging 18 an inning. Marquard was more effective and got away with 23 pitched balls in 1 2-3 innings, an average of 14 balls an inning.

During the game 115 strikes were called against the batsmen of the two teams and 64 times Umpire Connolly called a ball. Of the total strikes, Bender pitched 30, Ames, 31, Marquard 13, and Wiltse 12. Twelve fouls were made after the second strike had been called, six against Bender and six against Ames. The balls called against the different twirlers were: Bender, 25; Ames, 19; Wiltse, 11; Marquard, 9.

The record number of balls pitched in any one inning during the series was reached in the Athletics' half of the seventh inning to-day, when 29 pitched balls were necessary to retire the Mack men. Wiltse had pitched 19 to eight Quakers before he was called to the bench, and Marquard pitched 10 more to two batsmen before the side was retired. The highest mark in the other games was 27, pitched by Jack Coombs in the fourth inning of Wednesday's game at the Polo Grounds. This inning also furnished the record number of hits made and runs scored. Wiltse retired the Athletics on 12 pitched balls in the fourth and fifth innings, and this was the low figure for New York pitchers during the game. In every other inning the dozen mark was passed.

Bender retired the Giants four times during the game on eight pitched balls or less. In the second inning he pitched eight, in the third and eighth chapters he did his work on seven, and in the fourth he retired the side on the smallest possible number, three. This figure is reached rarely during the league season and is a notable achievement. Snodgrass, Murray, and Merkle were the Giants on whom Bender made his record. Snodgrass hit the first ball into Oldring's hands, Murray flied out on the first one to Murphy, and Merkle drove the first ball pitched to him to Eddie Collins and was thrown out at first base.

The Giants showed more determination than either opponents to-day in going after the first ball, and eleven times Bender had to serve only one to Giant batsmen. The Athletics hit the first one only seven times into fair territory, but in hitting safe on the first one the Mack men had a big lead over their rivals. Only once did a New Yorker succeed in hitting safely on the first ball, and that was Larry Doyle, with his two-base clout in the opening inning. The other ten New Yorkers hit the first ball to a waiting fielder.

Five of the seven times that the Mack men hit the first ball it went safe. Danny Murphy's second single and his two-bagger, which was his third hit, were made on the first ball. The other three safeties on the first one came during the bombardment of Wiltse in the seventh inning. Lord, the second man to face the New York southpaw, started the work. Oldring repeated, and after Eddie Collins had bunted the second ball pitched to him Baker hit safely on the first. The other two drives on the first pitched ball resulted in outs.

Striking out on three pitched balls happened three times during the game, Bender getting two of the strikeouts and Ames the other one. Fletcher in the second inning and Herzog in the fifth were the New Yorkers to bow to the Indian, and Jack Barry was the lone Mack man to take the speedy exit on Ames's twisters.

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CHINESE THRONE GRANTS DEMANDS

Minister Sheng Dismissed—Prince Ching Likely to Go—Rebel Officials Freed.

INSURGENTS TAKE FOO-CHOW

And They Are Reported to Have Captured Canton After Much Bloodshed.

GEN. CHAO IS MURDERED

Killed by His Own Soldiers—Rumor That Yin-Tchang, the Imperial Commander, Has Also Been Slain.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 26.—Chinese official telegrams report that Foo-Chow has fallen and that the customs have been seized by the rebels.

A Chinese newspaper in an extra edition to-day says that the Minister of War, Gen. Yin-Tchang, commanding the Imperial forces, has been assassinated by his own troops.

The paper also stated that Canton has been seized by revolutionists. Great bloodshed there is reported.

A dispatch from Hankow says that in an engagement on Tuesday, chiefly with artillery, the rebels were driven back, but the Imperialists failed to follow up their success.

The rebels are throwing up intrenchments at Kiu-Kiang. The work is being conducted in an orderly manner.

Wu-Hu, Nanking, and Soo-Chow expect that the revolutionists will soon take over their local Governments.

The entire Province of Sze-Chuen is practically controlled by the rebels.

Manchu officials, high and low, some wearing disguises, are coming into Shanghai from every quarter. All try to find refuge in the foreign concessions.

Native newspapers which are widely circulated south of the Yang-tse-Kiang announce positively that the Emperor and his family are prepared to start for Mukden, where protection has been guaranteed to them by the Japanese. Later, it is stated, the Imperial family will be conducted to the United States.

The open and widespread circulation of such statements as this without interference from the authorities is considered significant in view of the restraint to which the press has been subjected heretofore.

TSI-NAN-FU, Shan-Tung, Oct. 26.—Public sympathy throughout the Province of Shan-Tung is with the revolutionists. Only the officials cling to the dynasty, and they are extremely nervous.

The mass of the people await the overthrow of the Manchus.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 27.—A news dispatch from Shanghai says a report has reached there that the rebels have captured Canton after great slaughter and that the rebels are preparing for an immediate advance on Peking.

The Throne's Surrender.

PEKING, Oct. 26.—The Throne to-day surrendered to the Tsu-Cheng-Yuan, China's National Assembly, and, in compliance with the demands of the Assembly, dismissed Sheng Hsuan-Huai, Minister of Posts and Communications; ordered Prince Ching, the President of the Cabinet, to appear before a board of inquiry, where he doubtless will be severely dealt with; released from custody the President of the Sze-Chuen Provincial Assembly and other leaders in the riots at Cheng-Tu, and, in fact, agreed to all that the Assembly asked, with a lack of dignity inconceivable to Western observers.

The edict in which these orders were promulgated has been read with regret by the foreigners, especially those who were associated with Sheng Hsuan-Huai in the negotiations for the loans and for reforms which brought about his downfall. He has been regarded as the strongest member of the Cabinet.

A year ago the Throne treated the National Assembly at times almost with contumely. The Ministers refused to appear before the Assembly, and the budget and other bills submitted to the Assembly for consideration were later put aside for others more pleasing to the Palace and the Grand Councillors. Until even a month ago the Throne, defiant of the people, issued edicts embodying drastic measures, including one in September against the anti-foreign railway agitators in Sze-Chuen.

Now the first resolution of the newly convened Assembly, carrying consequences of irremediable character, has been granted without a single day's consideration. Sheng Hsuan-Huai has been stripped of his rank, Prince Ching, the Prime Minister, and Na-Tung and Hsu Shih-Chang, Vice Prime Ministers, as well as several Viceroys, who only obeyed the Throne's commands, have been handed over to an inferior board, which is to investigate their guilt in causing the present rebellion, while the members of the Provincial Assembly who provoked the uprisings in Sze-Chuen have been released from prison.

The edict repeats, over the Throne's seal, the allegations and charges against the Minister of Posts and Communications and the others made by a heated and radical Assembly, but Chinese affairs cannot be judged by Western standards. It will be considered here, however, that the Throne acted wisely, that it recognized its defeat, and submitted to force. Even the degraded Ministers are not likely to bear serious ill-will.

Sheng Cashiered Forever.

The imperial edict cashiers Sheng forever on the ground that he was mainly responsible for the plan to nationalize the Chinese railroads, in consequence of which the rebellions arose. The edict explains that the Government's project was intended to benefit the people, but Sheng Hsuan-Huai failed to carry it out successfully and transgressed the law while endeavoring to force the railroad scheme. Sheng negotiated the loans for the nationalization of the railroads and opposed the provincial policy, which would localize their construction and control.

The rebellious elements in the provinces of Sze-Chuen, Hu-Pe, and Hu-Nan formulated charges against the Minister, and the subject was taken up by the National Assembly yesterday. The advocates of the charges stated that they were not opposed to foreign loans, but rather to the methods employed by Sheng and their results, which amounted to robbery of the people, from whom the railways under construction were taken and sold to foreigners.

Sheng was not present, but his secretary attempted to read a written statement from his chief. The members refused to hear him, and cried "decapitate Sheng." No one defended the Minister, and when a motion was made to demand the degradation of the noted Mandarin, not even the Manchu Princes, who were plainly intimidated by the radicals, objected.

Tang Shao-Yi, who formerly held the post, succeeds Sheng Hsuan-Huai.

In to-day's edict punishment is ordered for Gen. Chao Erh-Feng (now reported assassinated) and Wang Tor-Wen, the present and past Viceroys of Sze-Chuen.

Ching Glad to Quit Office.

Friends who saw Prince Ching yesterday, when the Throne's intention was known to him, say he was not unhappy. It is said that he will be glad to escape the thankless Premiership at any cost. Indeed, it is believed that the Throne acted on the advice of Prince Ching and probably the others. Ching was not dismissed from the Premiership, but it is not doubted that the Assembly, now having control of the Government, will cause him to retire at an early date.

The appointment of Tang Shao-Yi to succeed Sheng Hsuan-Huai is believed to forecast the appointment of Yuan Shi-Kai to the second office in the Cabinet, if not to the Premiership. With the prospect of Yuan Shi-Kai, who is a Chinese, leading the country, now ruled by the National Assembly, it is evident that the Manchus mean to offer to the people complete and immediate constitutional government for a cessation of hostilities. It is reported that Yuan is already negotiating with the rebels.

Members of the legations who are old in experience in Chinese affairs would not be surprised if the revolution terminated on these lines, practically without further fighting.

The Chinese newspapers report that the troops at Cheng-Tu, the capital of Sze-Chuen, have mutinied and killed Gen. Chao Erh-Feng, Commander of the Imperial forces, and joined the rebels, who now hold the capital. The legations have received no news officially from Sze-Chuen Province for the past ten days. They ordinarily discredit the reports published in the Chinese newspapers, but consider the statements that Cheng-Tu has fallen and that the Imperial Commander has been assassinated as not improbable.

The Official Gazette announces that the War Minister, Gen. Yin-Tchang, commander of the imperial troops, has telegraphed that two rebel regiments last Sunday attacked San-tao-Kiao, fifteen miles distant from Wu-Chang. The Government troops repelled the rebels. On Monday the rebels, using four guns, forced the third brigade of imperialists to retire and occupied Tsao-chi-Chong. On Tuesday there was some scattered skirmishing, in which some rebels were captured and others defeated.

Another official communication states that Gen. Yin-Tchang telegraphed to the Government from Siao-Kan yesterday that the imperial troops had advanced to Sho-Kou and he was following them. The General added that the army had engaged in a number of skirmishes with the rebels, but no battle would take place until the imperial army was fully consolidated in its position.

Wants More American Warships.

The American Legation is asking that more warships be sent to Chinese waters, as the present number is not sufficient to cover all the ports which are in danger. No American vessel is now available at Shang-Sha, where there are twenty-nine Americans.

The selection of S. Alfred Sze to succeed Chang Yin-Tang as Minister at Washington was due to his known sympathy with the United States. He was educated at Cornell University and is an ardent advocate of the closest possible understanding between China and the United States, believing that American support will be invaluable to this country. During the past year he has been a prominent intermediary between the Foreign Board and the American Legation.

Minister Chang Yin-Tang has been anxious to leave Washington for some time. His lack of knowledge of the English language has been a drawback, and the present crisis has made more pronounced the necessity for a representative having the training and ability possessed by Mr. Sze.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—A detailed report of the fighting at Hankow on October 12, received here to-day, states that the American gunboat Helena and the British gunboat Thistle participated in it.

According to the Cologne Gazette, Europeans thoroughly acquainted with the conditions in Peking, reckon on the possibility of an arising there, because not only the population, but a majority of the officials, are extremely embittered against the Manchu Government. The fact that Yuan Shi-Kai has received extensive powers to enter into negotiations with the rebels is regarded as being of great practical importance to European, especially German, interests.

Loo-Chow, captured by the rebels, is one of the most important ports of China. It is a treaty port and the capital of the Providence of Fo-Kien. It is on the Min River, twenty-five miles from its mouth, and, inclusive of Nan-Tai, a large suburb, and the European quarter, its population is about 700,000. It has a naval arsenal, shipyards and a school of navigation. A large commerce is carried on with the maritime provinces of China, both by land and water, and also with the Loo-Chow Islands and Japan.

The advance to high office of Tang-Shao-Yi, a young reformer, has been rapid. He is regarded as among the ablest of China's Western educated officials, who are fast increasing in number, but many of whom have recently displayed sympathy with the revolutionists. Tang was educated at Yale, where he was graduated. He returned to this country a couple of years ago as a special envoy to thank the President for returning to China a portion of the Boxer indemnity. Part of this money is now being used to educate Chinese in the United States.

The telegram from Berlin printed this morning is the first intimation that an American warship took part in suppressing rioting at Hankow. Previous dispatches to Berlin in regard to events at Hankow have proved untrustworthy.

The anxiety of the American Legation at Peking over the safety of foreigners at Chang-Sha, the capital of Hu-Nan Province, may be due to the events there in April, 1910. The action of the officials in "cornering" and exporting rice resulted in an outbreak in which six of the nine missions, the Japanese Consulate, and other foreign buildings were burned and the Government banks were sacked. The officials were powerless and the soldiers joined in the burning and looting.

CALLS IT A SHAMEFUL EDICT.

Dr. Morrison Says Chinese Throne Shows Weakness and Fear.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 27.—Dr. Morrison, the Peking correspondent of The Times, puts the dismissal of Sheng Hsuan-Huai in a different aspect from that given in most of the other dispatches. He says:

"Nothing could show better the weakness and trepidation of the Throne than the shameful edict dismissing Sheng Hsuan-Huai, the Minister of Communications. The edict says:

"'In his policy regarding the nationalization of the railways Sheng failed to appreciate the intentions of the Throne and made many blunders. He received our high favor, but jeopardized the situation by self-interested conduct. Unfaithful to his trust, Sheng is cashiered, never to be employed again.'

"Sheng will himself welcome his retirement, for his health is frail. His downfall coincides with the rise to power that may soon be dictatorial of Yuan Shi-Kai, his political rival of many years. Yuan's trusty follower, Tang Shao-Yi, succeeds Sheng. His appointment will please others besides his fellow Cantonese.

"The orderly extension of the revolution is making an immense impression on the Chinese. Even if the Government troops gain a success in the approaching engagement near Hankow the extension of the revolt cannot be stayed, while a reverse will be disastrous."

REBEL LEADER WARNS CONSULS

Will Seize Ships Carrying Contraband —Complications May Result.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—State Department advices announce that Sheng Hsuan-Huai, the President of the Chinese Ministry of Posts and Communication, whose impeachment was demanded by the Chinese Assembly, because he negotiated the foreign railroad loan, has been dismissed, Tung Shao-Yi has been appointed to succed him. Tung was head of the special embassy to the United States two years ago, when the Chinese Government thanked the United States for the remission of part of the Boxer indemnity.

"The new Minister is a much stronger man than the one who retires," said Yung-Kwai, Chargé of the Chinese Legation in Washington. "He is one of the foremost men in the empire."

Gen. Li Yuan-Heng, the rebel army commander at Hankow, has advised the foreign Consuls there that he intends to confiscate any ships he captures carrying war munitions or contraband goods. This step, intended to prevent the shipment of supplies and war material up the Yang-tse River to the Imperial troops, is considered here as liable to involve China in foreign difficulties.

Officials here express the belief that foreign ships cannot be seized under the conditions prevalent in China without violation of international law. State Department dispatches from Peking, however, advise foreign ships to abstain from carrying munitions of war or contraband on the Yank-tse pending the determination of the right of the rebels to take such action.

S. Alfred Sze, whose appointment as Minister of China to the United States, was announced yesterday in cablegrams from Peking, is not expected to reach Washington before Jan. 1. Officials of the Chinese Legation have not been advised as to what further changes will be made in the personnel of the legation.

The new Minister is not a Manchu, although he has held the important post of Vice President of Foreign Affairs for some time. He was born in Shanghai, and lived there before coming to the United States for his education.

Rear Admiral Murdock, Commander in Chief of the Asiatic Station, will sail from Manila to-morrow on the Rainbow for Shanghai. He will be followed in a few days by his flagship, the Saratoga, to which he will transfer his quarters, and will proceed to give his undivided attention to directing the movements of the American war vessels in Chinese waters, so as to obtain the greatest measure of protection for Americans.

It is stated at the Navy Department that it willl not be possible to add to the fleet of American vessels in the Chinese waters at present, because there are no more vessels attached to the Asiatic Fleet of sufficiently light draft to navigate these streams.

The officials here are still of the opinion that the foreigners have nothing to fear from the revolutionists, who apparently are extremely desirous not to afford any pretext for foreign intervention, such as might result from assaults upon foreigners or the destruction of their property.

More than a fortnight ago the attention of the General Staff of the Army was attracted to the Chinese situation, and, in a quiet way, measures were taken to put the contingent of the regular army in the Philippines in condition for speedy embarkation and transportation to China in case there were such a state of anarchy as to require military protection for foreigners.

It is probably the case that, next to Japan, America is in better shape than any other nation to send troops quickly to China to support the naval forces there.

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MURPHY SOLE ISSUE IN THIS CAMPAIGN

Shall He Write Next Presidential Platform and Pick the Candidate, Says C. J. Shearn.

TIME TO DECIDE THIS NOW

If the Boss's Grip Is Broken in This Election New Men Will Step Out to Regenerate the State's Democracy.

Clarence J. Shearn, personal attorney for William R. Hearst, who, as a member of Mr. Hearst's Independence League, found a place on the Fusion ticket as candidate for the Supreme Court, in an interview given to THE TIMES yesterday, declared Tammany Leader Murphy to be the overwhelming issue in the present campaign. Mr. Shearn, in common with a majority of the leaders in the Fusion fight, believes that this issue overshadows even the personality of the candidates and their individual fitness.

As has been suggested in other quarters, Mr. Shearn sees in a Fusion victory the only means of preventing Mr. Murphy from controlling the New York delegation to the Democratic National Convention, and incidentally the nomination of a President, for it is generally believed that New York will be in a position where its ninety delegates, thrown to one side or the other, will decide who shall be the nominee.

"The first business in hand," said Mr. Shearn, "is to beat the Murphy Assemblymen. I subscribe to that as earnestly and sincerely as does THE TIMES in its editorial comment to-day. If that part of the Fusion campaign succeeds it will be a distinct achievement in the public interest because it will rebuke Murphy methods and beat the Charter, with its attempt to drag the schools into politics and to set up one-man power in the city government.

"But tell me this. If Murphy not only loses the Assembly but suffers a crushing defeat of his entire county ticket, won't decent people all over the country, irrespective of party, rejoice in Murphy's downfall? Won't Democrats in every State who believe in the democracy of Tilden feel that a load has been lifted and that Democratic prospects for 1912 have visibly brightened? Won't Democratic and independent newspapers everywhere say editorially on Nov. 8 that a body blow has been struck in the Empire State at corrupt boss control of a great party that has been strangled for private greed?

"The effect will be instantaneous. At this demonstration that Murphy's power is broken there will spring into vigorous life within a week a movement to reorganize the Democratic Party in this great Democratic city and make it something else than a feeder to the Cohalan clan and a gold mine to a small clique of Tammany contractors. That movement will be led by vigorous clean, self-respecting men of whom men of the character of Montgomery Hare, Robert Grier Monroe, and Henry de Forest Baldwin are fair types. I don't mean that they individually will lead, but that men of their character and calibre will jump into the fight to make the Democratic organization really democratic.

"Such a movement will be hailed with acclaim by thousands of earnest men in Tammany Hall who to-day feel keenly the humiliation of Murphy domination and are only awaiting a really promising chance to strike. Independent newspapers like THE TIMES will cordially support such a campaign, I firmly believe, for it will be in no one man's interest and under no one man's control, will have no axes to grind, and for its sole object the redeeming of our State.

"Smash Murphy on Nov. 7 and you have smashed him for the March primaries. Give him a vote of confidence on Nov. 7 and you have presented him with the Presidential primaries, for if, after the carnival at Albany, with its spurning of Shepard, its Murphy-Dix bargaining, its broken pledges, and its Levy Election bill, a Murphy ticket can carry the County of New York, there will be few with courage to plunge into the bigger fight.

"When, therefore, there is at hand the opportunity to reorganize the Democracy and put it on a higher plane and cleaner basis, why should any good citizen hesitate? Next year will be a crucial one for this country. The charatcer of the Democratic Presidential candidate and the issues presented by the platform will almost certainly determine the election. That election will be unusually important, vastly so, because on certain fundamental policies we are at the parting of radically divergent ways on which business, prosperity, and future political development hang. Thousands of sincere, thinking men have radically different views on these policies. Every home and every breadwinner is concerned over the result. No one will dispute this.

"But why, in Heaven's name, leave all these vital things to the chance of Murphy's decision? Who will seriously defend the proposition that Murphy should name the next President and write the Democratic platform? But that is precisely what will be done if Murphy leads New York's ninety delegates to the convention. It is already plain that Harmon and Wilson are killing each other off. When neither can win and the compromise or dark horse is brought out, New York's ninety votes will decide the day. With all there is at stake, do the people of New York want Charles F. Murphy for their spokesman in that crisis? Is our country's economic future to be a matter of barter with a Tammany contractor? Is radicalism or conservatism to hang upon a Murphy patronage deal? Is the Presidency itself to be Murphy spoil?

"Now is the time to answer these questions, not next year, with Murphy in the saddle after a vote of confidence. In times of peace the boss prepares for war. When the war begins the people wonder why the boss is in command. The boss knows why. This year the alarm has been given in time. The voters know that a crushing Murphy defeat means confident, irresistible war on him and his system from November till March, and a real Democratic delegation to the National Convention headed by a group of real Democrats instead of by a venal political trader. They also know that a Murphy victory or even a partial Murphy victory will paralyze an effective opposition and turn the primaries into the usual farce. There cannot be any serious doubt about which will be the people's choice.

"I am delighted that THE TIMES is going to fight for the election of Mr. Hopper as Sheriff and Messrs. Baldwin and Ottinger as Judges. They are all sterling, high-class men. The Sheriff's office is a great business office and will be infinitely better off in the hands of a successful business man of wide experience and good repute like Mr. Hopper than in the hands of a professional politician like Julius Harburger.

"As for myself, while I appreciate THE TIMES's very flattering indorsement of my qualifications to be a Supreme Court Justice and regret that, notwithstanding, it supports my opponent, I certainly shall have no heartache if Judge Pendleton wins. But, fine gentleman and good Judge that he is, I think he will be swallowed up in an overwhelming wave of revolt against Murphyism that will be no respecter of persons.

"This is not a campaign of personalities. It is a campaign of one threatening, overshadowing, repellent personality, that of Charles F. Murphy, and the one, big question is 'Shall Murphy name the next President?' Those in favor say 'aye' and vote under the star. Those opposed say 'nay' and vote either under the emblem of the scales of justice or of the Republican eagle. There will be reparation next year in the chance to vote for real Democrats, selected by Democrats."

FUNDS CUMMINS HELD TRACED IN LEDGER

Money Paid to Take Up Carnegie Stock Finds Its Way Back Into Cummins Enterprises.

TWO VIEWS OF TRANSACTIONS

Defense Maintains Trust Fund Was Used According to Agreement, the State Contends It Was All Stolen.

The entire session of court yesterday in the trial of William J. Cummins for the larceny of $140,000 was taken up with the admission of evidence by agreement of counsel as to what Cummins did with the fund of $335,000, of which the $140,000 that he is accused of stealing was a part. The defense maintains that Cummins used all of it to take up stock of the Carnegie Trust Company, and that this was in accordance with the agreement under which the fund was established.

Max D. Steuer, Cummins's counsel, offered to give to the District Attorney the details of these transactions, and the evidence that went in yesterday was based on this information. It was put before the jury by means of account books, deposit slips, canceled checks, notes, and other documents, their acceptance by both sides rendering it unnecessary to call scores of clerks who were under subpoena to identify each of these papers, and swear to the transaction each represented. As a result no witnesses at all were called yesterday.

By means of this evidence, which will probably be continued all day to-day, it has been shown, so far, that Cummins took up 500 shares of Carnegie stock, as against the 400 shares originally conceded by the prosecution and the 4,024 shares as stated by the defense. The disposition of this stock after Cummins got it was also traced through a series of transactions by similar documents.

The State contends that Cummins stole the whole fund of $335,000, but only $140,000 of it is covered by the indictment. The sums are so mingled in his bank account, however, that the testimony proceeds without reference to what part of the entire fund was concerned. Cummins admittedly used the money to pay off notes of himself and associates, and the defense contends that in every case it was to release stock of the Carnegie Trust Company.

One of the notes he paid was that of Martin J. Condon. The collateral which he took up on this consisted of 300 shares of Carnegie stock. This was turned over to M. J. Lynam, Secretary of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Securities Company, a Cummins company. The defense has offered to prove that Lynam was the trustee for all the Carnegie stock taken up by Cummins for the benefit of a syndicate that was to merge the Carnegie and Van Norden Trust Companies and the Twelfth and Nineteenth Ward Banks.

Lynam put this 300 shares up with the Savoy Trust Company as collateral for a loan to Charles A. Moore, Jr., another member of the "Cummins crowd," amounting to $30,000. Moore turned the money over to W. B. Remshardt, Secretary of the Veta-Colorado Mining and Smelting Company, another Cummins company, who paid it over to Lynam. Lynam in turn drew three checks to as many Cummins enterprises, one for $5,500 to the Cummins-Bennett Company, a brokerage house of Nashville; one for the same amount to the Merchants and Manufacturers' Securities Company, and one for $3,000 to the Veta-Colorado Company. What became of the rest of it was not shown.

Another note that Cummins paid was that of Joseph B. Reichmann, President of the Carnegie Trust Company, on which he took up 100 Carnegie shares. To these he added 810 more shares, and put the 1,000 shares up as collateral with the Fourteenth Street Bank for a loan of $50,000 to the Platt Iron Works, a Cummins enterprise, and the Cummins-Bennett Company; that is, those companies signed the notes, but the money went to the Merchants and Manufacturers' Securities Company.

Nathan Ottinger, one of the jurors, got up and wanted to know where the additional 810 shares used in this transaction came from, but was informed that no evidence concerning them had yet been put in. Mr. Steuer says it was another block taken up by Cummins in the same way, which the State has not yet conceded.

Cummins also paid a note of Charles A. Moore, Jr., taking up 100 shares of Carnegie stock. This was put with other securities, and used as collateral for a loan on the note of M. J. Lynam for $75,000 from the Trust Company of America.

All these loans paid by Cummins had been held by the Carnegie Trust Company, and the stock by the Carnegie Safe Deposit Company in escrow under an agreement which has not yet been introduced.

That was as far as the evidence went yesterday, and accounts for the 499 shares now conceded by the State. The State is willing to trace these transactions because it holds them in violation of the agreement under which the fund was raised. The defense is willing to have them go in because it will contend they were in pursuance of that agreement.

COLLINS WINS 7-YEAR FIGHT.

Jury Decides That Highway Bureau Superintendent Was Illegally Ousted.

James G. Collins, who has been conducting various lawsuits for the last seven years to compel his reinstatement as Superintendent of the Manhattan Bureau of Highways, won a decisive victory yesterday when Supreme Court Justice Giegerich directed a jury to find that he had been illegally removed.

Collins was ousted by Borough President John F. Ahearn in January, 1904, and was replaced by George F. Scannell. Collins compelled Scannell to put up a $10,000 bond in order to get his salary, payment of which Collins sought to enjoin. Collins has suits against both the city and Scannell for salary aggregating more than $40,000.

Borough President McAneny abolished the position of Superintendent of Highways shortly after he took office in 1910, and Collins, who had kept physical possession of the bureau's offices in the Park Row Building, was evicted in April, 1910. A certified copy of yesterday's verdict will be presented to some Justice of the Supreme Court in a few days by Herbert C. Smyth, counsel for Collins, with a petition for a writ of mandamus, restoring him to his position or requiring that his name be placed on the eligible list for an equally good position.

Collins was appointed to the position of Superintendent of the Manhattan Bureau of Highways by Borough President Cantor in 1902.

Verner Did Not Accuse Supt. Yates.

Though it is known that there is trouble in the Third Lighthouse Division, and that Supt. Joseph Yates has been accused of incompetency in managing his division, no charges have been filed with the Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington by W. Gray Verner, Superintendent of Construction at the Tompkinsville (S. I.) yard, as was stated in THE TIMES yesterday.

SUGAR COMMITTEE MEETS.

Takes Up Russia's Request for Permission to Export More Beet Sugar.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 26.—The permanent committee of the International Sugar Conference met here to-day, and after reappointing M. Capelle as Chairman and other officers, took up the request of Russia for permission to increase her European exportation of beet sugar.

As the present agreement limiting that exportation expires at an early date, it was decided to consider the Russion request in connection with a possible revision of the agreement.

Another meeting of the committee will be held to-morrow.

FIRE ON FRENCH BATTLESHIP

Blaze on Justice Is Controlled After Magazines Are Flooded.

TOULON, France, Oct. 26.—An alarming outbreak of fire occurred to-day on board the French battleship Justice, a sister ship of the Liberté, which was blown up on Sept. 25. The fire is believed to have been due to a short circuit.

A shower of sparks fell in dangerous proximity to the magazines, and the commander of the battleship immediately ordered the forward magazines flooded. The fire was got under control and no great damage resulted.

Only a few days ago a repetition of Liberté disaster was probably averted by the flooding of the magazines of the French battleship Suffren. Escaping steam had overheated the partitions between the coal bunkers and the magazines, causing an outbreak of fire.

SCHOOL CROWDING GROWS.

More Pupils on Part Time Now Than a Month Ago.

The number of part-time pupils has increased daily since the schools opened. Last month there were 76,845 on part time, and now there are nearly 81,000.

The Bronx continues to show proportionately the largest number, though Brooklyn, the second borough in population, has actually the largest. The Bronx part-time register shows now 22,102 names, against 13,724 for September, 1910. Over in Brooklyn there are 33,762, but the conditions are even more acute in the Bronx than in Brooklyn because of the much smaller number of schools in which part time is necessary.

In Manhattan there are practically twice as many pupils on part time as there were last year at this time, or 18,185, against 9,108 in October, 1910. Brooklyn's increase is 7,076, and in Queens the increase is 1,919, this year's part-time registration reaching 6,681. In Richmond alone has part time been reduced, having dropped from 161 in 1910 to 90 at present.

The total registration in all the schools at present is 703,832, with 629,473 in the elementary schools, 29,370 in kindergartens, 41,487 in high schools, 2,064 in training schools, 849 in vocational schools, and 389 in truant schools. The total exceeds last year's high mark by 13,511. The average daily attendance for September was 639,165, or 10,107 in excess of that in September, 1910.

Hurricane Off Florida Coast.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Hurricane warnings were ordered by the Weather Bureau late this afternoon on the southeast Florida coast, from West Palm Beach to Key West, and on the west coast northward to Tampa. The tropical storm at 1 P. M. was near or over Northwest Cuba, moving northwest and, apparently, increasing in intensity. A dangerous northeast gale is now over Southern Florida and Southeast Gulf of Mexico.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

There's no dodging the Overcoat question now.

We're showing all that's good in Overcoat styles, fabrics and patterns—

Whatever type of Overcoat you prefer—Plain Sack, Raglan or Ulster—you'll find here—ready-to-put-on and rightly priced.

Light-weight Overcoats $16 to $42
Winter Overcoats ..... $18 to $75

Men's Fall Suits, Motoring Clothes, Hats and Furnishings.

ESTAB OVER HALF A CENTURY

GIMBELS

In this busy shopping season you will find it very convenient to have A Charge Account At GIMBELS which we are glad to open with people of responsibility.

These Will Be Two Lively Busy Days For Men's Warmer SUITS and OVERCOATS

Plenty of men, with November staring them in the face in the next few days, will come to their Winter Clothing decision today or tomorrow.

They will get utmost satisfaction, and the widest range of helpful suggestion, in the choice of their Winter Suits and Overcoats, in this Gimbel Clothing Store.

They will see at first glance, that this Clothing collection is not fettered by being the product of one set of ideas or one set of men. It represents the pick of the styles from seven of the greatest wholesale tailors in America, leavened, where we thought it advisable, by our own ideas. Also six of England's best. It is thoroughly fine Clothing for men of precise tastes.

There Are 96 Distinct Models of Sack Suits at $15 to $45

There Are 28 Distinct Models of Overcoats at $15 to $65

Not counting the numerous gradations of fabric, pattern, and coloring, which comprise all that is new and good in the fashions of the year.

Especial attention is drawn to the soft tailoring without padding, that characterizes the Sack Suits, and the superb group of London Overcoats.

The Important Sale of Men's $22 to $27.50 SUITS and OVERCOATS at $16.75

is a disposal of splendid surplus lots from some of our good tailors, which is of special importance to men who wish to save money on their warmer clothes.

The SUITS

present a remarkable variety of handsome and stylish fabrics—fine, smooth and unfinished worsted, cheviots, tweeds, cassimeres, serges, and other weaves, in browns, grays, blue mixtures, stripes and checks. Tailoring is fully up to these makers' best standards, and at $22 to $27.50 Suits would be most conservatively priced.

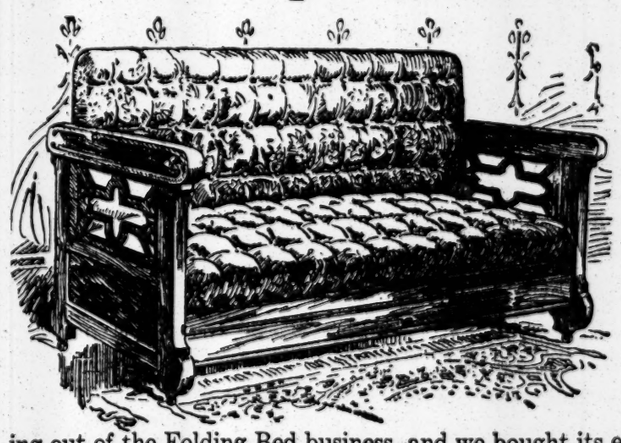
The OVERCOATS

are splendidly made in Chesterfield style, in light and dark gray, and black; fully silk-lined, some silk-faced to the edge. Also some smart effects in Raglan style. Here, again, usual prices would be $22, $25 and $27.50.

Fourth Floor

An Unexpected Occurrence:

This Sale of Hale & Kilburn Telescope and Davenport Beds



There are thousands of people who need Folding Beds in their homes on account of space-limitations, who would like to own one of these famous Hale & Kilburn Beds, with their handsome appearance, their absolute safety and their comfort, but who never expected to be able to buy these fine Beds—

At Exactly Half Their Former Prices

The unexpected happens, because the Company is going out of the Folding Bed business, and we bought its entire outstanding stock, to sell at this remarkable saving.

Either style of Bed is a handsome piece of furniture for the sitting room or library, which must sometimes be used as a bedroom at night.

The Telescope Beds resemble Bookcases when closed, are easily opened and will absolutely not close up while occupied. Eighteen styles were in the purchase, in mahogany, mahogany finish, golden oak and birch. In three sizes.

Full size Telescope Beds at **$23.75** to **$150**; former price $47.50 to $300.

Three-quarter size Telescope Beds, **$21.25** to **$57.50**; former price $42.50 to $115.

Single size Telescope Beds at **$21.25** to **$50**; former price $42.50 to $100.

The Davenport Beds, one style of which is illustrated, form a handsome sofa by day and a luxurious Bed by night. Most of the styles in the sale are covered with denim; customers may select their own materials for covering from a good assortment. These will be put on for merely the cost of the fabric, and without charge for the upholstery. In Mission oak, golden oak, mahogany and mahogany finish, with coverings of Spanish leather, tapestry, mohair, velour, moquet and linen velour.

$21.25 to **$55**; formerly $42.50 to $110.

There is also a number of the convenient Hale & Kilburn Reversible Reservoir Wash Stands for hotel, home and office use, in various finishes, at **$11.25** to **$32.50**; formerly $22.50 to $65.

Seventh Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST

KESNER'S

At Your Service on Monday Morning October 30th, at 9:30

NEW YORK'S NEWEST DEPARTMENT STORE

The People's Store The Value-giving Store The 1911 Store, Extends to You

AN INVITATION

All who read this, all who are our friends and the many thousands who will soon become our friends by reason of our Merchandise, our Prices and our Methods—in fact all whom this message reaches are most cordially and personally welcome on our Opening Day. (No formal invitations have been issued.)

NOTE: We ask our friends not to send flowers nor confer on us any other token of regard save the honor of their attendance.

Watch For Our Announcements in Sunday's Papers

TWO DAYS MORE

and I hope to have the pleasure of giving you all a cordial reception.—

J. L. KESNER CO.
SIXTH AVENUE
22nd and 23rd Streets,
NEW YORK

TAFT FINDS FRIENDS IN LA FOLLETTE LAND

Wisconsin's Welcome as Warm as President Received Anywhere on His Trip.

TALKS TO PAPERMAKERS

President Tells Appleton Manufacturers Why He Favored Wood Pulp Agreement with Canada.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 26.—President Taft received as cordial a welcome into Wisconsin to-day as he found in any of the score or more States he has traversed during the past six weeks, but in his speeches Mr. Taft steered as far away from politics as he could. At Oshkosh he drifted into a discussion of his tariff vetoes, but explained that he felt the people had a right to hear his reasons for an important Executive action.

Gov. McGovern met the President at Oshkosh, and Senator Stephenson met him early this morning and accompanied him to Milwaukee to-night.

Not the least interesting event of the day was the President's visit to Fond Du Lac. That city had once withdrawn its invitation to the President when it was announced that his time there would have to be somewhat curtailed. Mayor Wolff sent the telegram cancelling the invitation and suggesting rather sharply that the President might as well give all his time to Appleton and Oshkosh. Then the invitation was renewed and again accepted. The entire city turned out to bid him welcome.

Mr. Taft's first speech of the day was at Green Bay. Next came Appleton, and there, in the heart of the big paper manufacturing district, the President frankly answered questions of the local commercial club, asking an explanation of his course in favoring the print paper and pulp agreements in the Canadian Reciprocity act. The paper clause became law with the passage of the act by the American Congress and did not require ratification by the Canadian Parliament.

The President defended the wood pulp and paper clause of the Canadian reciprocity agreement.

"I am asked why I did not look better after the paper industry," said Mr. Taft. "I thought I had. My investigations through the experts of the State Department and my communications had with the members of the Tariff Board before I closed that contract, satisfied me that the difference between the cost of production here and that in Canada was represented by the difference in the cost of raw material."

In the estimation of members of the Taft party the reception given the President in Green Bay, his first stop in Wisconsin, was not surpassed at any point on his present trip. None of the "insurgent" members of Congress for Wisconsin were at the station waiting to extend a welcoming hand to the President, but United States Senator Stephenson, ex-Congressman Kuestermann, ex-Gov. Hoard, and Congressman Konop did the honors.

The President was taken for an automobile ride through the city. Two little girls wearing heavy sweaters rode on a platform constructed over the hood of the Presidential automobile. The platform was covered with flowers, and there were two stuffed badgers, emblematical of the State, to keep the girls company.

There were thousands of persons along the line of march and more than 15,000 stood around the courthouse to hear Mr. Taft's speech on peace and arbitration. They applauded frequently.

When the Taft special reached Rapid City, S. D., last Saturday the word was passed around that the Government was giving away hundreds upon hundreds of acres of valuable land in the Rosebud and Pine Ridge reservations of South Dakota.

All one had to do was to register his name, pay 25 cents to a notary public, and swear that he did not own 160 acres of land anywhere else.

Everybody on the train registered, with the exception of the President. He was being entertained at dinner and couldn't slip away with all the rest. After registering and swearing and paying the 25 cents the party was told that the applications they made for 160 acres of land apiece would be forwarded to Gregory. There they would be mingled with only about 50,000 other applications for the 3,000 tracts available for distribution. Then a little girl would pick out the fortunate ones.

The land lottery began at Gregory on Tuesday. Yesterday and to-day the Presidential party scanned the newspapers to see which one of them would get the more desirable sections. There were only 950 drawings published, and not a Presidential follower was in the list.

TAFT DISAPPOINTS BOY SCOUTS.

Fails to Address Them in St. Paul, as They Expected.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 26.—President Taft disappointed some 400 Boy Scouts and Scout Masters and members of the St. Paul Scout Counsel, who had gathered in Rice Park yesterday afternoon to greet him on his arrival in St. Paul.

They stood in the cold for forty minutes. The boys understood the promise had been made for the President that he would say something to them. He did not do so, but merely doffed his silk hat as his automobile halted for just a moment in front of the assembled boys. He didn't even see the full salute which the scouts gave to the President, for when they gave it Mr. Taft's head was turned, his eyes apparently on the upper stories of the building across the street. The automobile was almost at the end of the block and at the very end of the long lines of boys when Mr. Taft turned and again waved his hat at them.

The scouts had been excused from school by special action of the Board of School Inspectors so they might greet the President and hear what he had to say. Other scouts had come in with their scout masters from North St. Paul, South St. Paul, and St. Paul Park. They were all at Rice Park and were formed in three lines that extended the full length of the park.

It was a long wait for them, and despite their efforts to warm themselves up by stamping their feet and swinging their arms, they were chilled through and through. Because of their disappointment the boys did not cheer the President.

Gov. Eberhart sat beside the President on the ride from Minneapolis.

"I spoke to the President about his failure to say something to the boys," he said to-day.

MAYOR'S O. K. ON DOWLING.

Says President of the Board of Aldermen Should Be Re-elected.

Mayor Gaynor has written to Alderman Frank J. Dowling, majority leader of the board, complimenting him upon his work, and expressing the hope that he will be re-elected.

"Now that you are running for office again I want to do what I can to increase your majority," wrote the Mayor. "I have now worked with you for nearly two years, and I want to certify to your intelligence and your fidelity to your public duties. I know of no one who has been more helpful to me than you have. You have uniformly worked for the best interests of the city, and the many times that you have come to inform me of things which were not right has enabled me to do things to which my attention might not have otherwise been directed.

"Your influence in the Board of Aldermen has been uniformly good, and as leader of that body sometimes under difficulties, you have displayed great tact and good judgment."

WOULD EDUCATE OUR IMMIGRANTS

Terence V. Powderly Thinks They Should Be Instructed in American Ways and Language.

SEND THEM TO OTHER PORTS

No Pauper Labor Coming and He Tells the D. A. R. the "Scum" of Europe Is the Ancestry of America.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 26.—The tide of immigration should be diverted from this port and split up among many that these admitted may be instructed in our Government, our language, our manners, declared Terence V. Powderly at the eighteenth general meeting of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. Powderly, who formerly was prominent in the Knights of Labor, is Chief of the Division of Information of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and his views were received with interest.

"We hear much," said Mr. Powderly, "about admitting the pauper labor of Europe at our immigrant stations. There is no such thing as pauper labor. Paupers do not labor, and those who come to us from abroad are not paupers; they are workers who come to work and very often are worked to their own and our disadvantage.

"We rail against immigration, and among other counts in the indictment against it is that much of it is the scum of Europe. My friends, the scum of Europe didn't begin to come to us within the last decade, the last score of years, or the last fifty years; it has been coming ever since Columbus discovered us. If history tells true, he had some of the scum of Europe among his crew, for they threatened mutiny many times.

"Every kettle of broth has its scum, and our land, which is the melting pot of humanity, is receiving a larger number and less scum from Europe than ever before, for we subject those who come to a more exacting scrutiny and severer tests than ever before. We can easily judge what environment will do by what we have seen it do. Take two young boys of equal age, place one in the cotton field and the other on the Bowery; one will pick cotton, the other will, in all probability, pick pockets, and they may be equally industrious and proficient in the doing.

"We admit the immigrant and then abuse him. We expend all our efforts at the port of entry and once we pass him inward we take no more heed of him; leave him to his own resources, to be mocked, reviled and snubbed, cheated or robbed. Our duty to the immigrant is to teach by precept, set a good example for him to follow and guard him in his environment against contaminating influences.

"The inhuman persecutions practiced on the Jews by Governments with whom we hold treaty relations has turned a vast tide of Jewish immigration toward the United States, and for twenty years these desirable people have been coming to us. For the most part they fled, as our fathers did, from religious and political persecution, and I count their coming to us as a distinct gain. They are sober, peaceful, industrious.

"While certain Americans rail against the Jews they do not meet the Jews in the saloons, they must go to our libraries, reading rooms and schoolhouses to find them, for their first ambition on arriving in this country is to become educated in our language, our customs and governmental system.

"There has been for some years a Jewish removal office in the City of New York. It has worked energetically and well for the removal of the Jews from the seaboard cities to all parts of the United States, practically aiding the work in which the Government is engaged. They, more than any other class, recognize the importance of distributing the immigrants where their helpfulness and labor can do the most good.

"The Jews of America strive earnestly and tax themselves heavily to keep their people in respectability and above want. You do not find Jews in jails or poor houses, and we should second the efforts of such worthy citizens by helping them to make good Americans of their co-religionists who come here from so many lands to be free and unhammered, to worship God as they please and serve the State by leading upright lives.

"It is one of the most hopeful signs of the times that you Daughters of the American Revolution have taken up the work of assisting and educating the immigrant; that you regard this great, difficult task as a sacred duty you owe to our common country should be an inspiration to every citizen of the nation made glorious and free by the struggles and trials of your illustrious ancestors."

CONDEMN VOORHIS AS SLACK

Fusion Managers Say He Does Little to Suppress Illegal Registration.

The Fusion campaign managers took steps yesterday to look into this year's registration, in order to take systematic action for the prosecution of floaters and persons illegally registered. Unlike former years, they do not expect any aid in their efforts to prosecute violations of the election law from State Superintendent of Election John R. Voorhis, who, they declare, has shown decided lukewarmness on the subject.

In other campaigns there have been at this stage an average of from three to four hundred cases of illegal registration pending before the Attorney General and the courts. This year Supt. Voorhis, according to the Fusion managers, has reported only sixty cases to Deputy Attorney General McQuade, who has charge of this class of cases. Not a single case has been presented to the Grand Jury as yet.

In another direction, too, they charge Supt. Voorhis with inactivity. In other years challenge lists containing some 50,000 names have been sent to the police, so that the patrolmen on duty at registration place could be supplied with them. This year the police have received no such lists.

Supt. Voorhis, in explanation of this, told representatives of the Fusion forces that he did not believe it was the intent of the law that the police should have the lists, but that they had been sent to the Election Boards for distribution among the inspectors at the registration places. He explained the small number of cases submitted to the Attorney General by contending that the State Superintendent must be satisfied of evil motives of those who registered illegally before he brings them before the courts.

In some suspected districts, it is pointed out, the registration has been remarkable. On Blackwell's Island, for instance, 375 have registered this year, against 296 a year ago. This means that seventy-nine employes must have been added at the various institutions on the island in the last year, for the inmates are not entitled to vote.

"The conditions we find," said Chairman Koenig of the Republican County Committee last night, "certainly justify every criticism we have made of the Levy law. There can be under it no proper safeguard for the ballot, and it leaves with individuals or organizations working for clean politics the task of seeing that the ballots of honest voters are not offset and vitiated by those cast by floaters and criminals."

Referee in Tiffany Estate Case.

Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum granted the petition yesterday of Louis C. Tiffany for the appointment of a referee to take his final accounting and relieve him as trustee of the estate of his brother, Charles L. Tiffany. Ex-Justice Abraham R. Lawrence was named as the referee. Burnet Y. Tiffany, nephew of the petitioner and one of the chief heirs of Charles L. Tiffany's will, has an action pending in the courts for his uncle's removal as trustee. This case is now before the Court of Appeals.

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By
Margaret Deland

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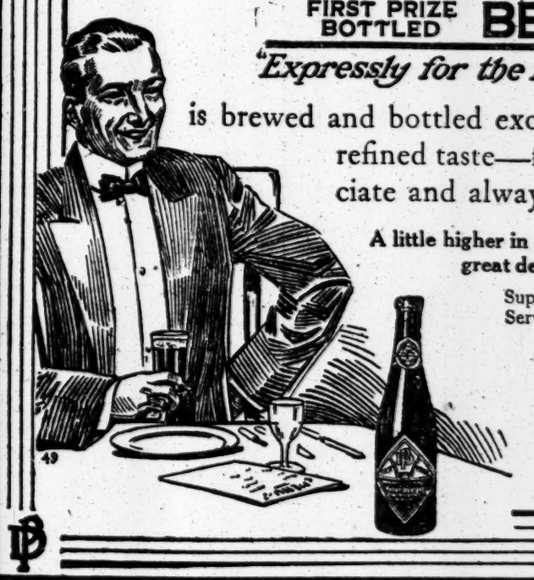

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RODGERS FLIES HIGH OVER PECOS CANYON

Transcontinental Aviator Crosses Foothills of the Rockies 4,000 Feet Up.

SIX TIMES OVER THE BORDER

Beats Special Easily in 168-Mile Trip from Spofford to Sanderson—Hopes to Reach El Paso To-day.

By C. P. RODGERS.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE TIMES.

SANDERSON, Tex., Oct. 26.—I finally got my machine repaired and in good shape this morning, and after looking around found a better flying field. I had to cut down a few bushes and clear the field of stumps and debris.

When I started the motor I found her pulling very well, which was a great satisfaction to me, considering what a bad country I had before me.

I got into the air in good shape and worked up to an altitude of 3,000 feet. The train pulled out at 1:03 o'clock and I circled and passed the station behind the special at 1:08. Soon overtook my special and passed it, making Del Rio at 1:34, doing the thirty-seven miles in thirty-one minutes.

I got a purse here for landing; otherwise I should have gone right on, as I always fly as far as I can before making a landing. I had a leading beam wind to-day and made good time all the way.

I halted at Del Rio half an hour for the special and then went on board and had lunch, returning to the field and getting started again at 2:50. After clearing the crowd I got away bound for Sanderson, my schedule stop to-night. As I met the worst flying country in the West, I determined to get through it as soon as possible.

After working to an altitude of 4,000 feet I started for Sanderson. The railroad twisted and wound in and out, but I laid the most direct course possible, having the railroad on one side and the Rio Grande River on the other.

The scenery was wonderful, especially the Pecos Canyon, over which the next to the highest bridge in the world is built. I flew as near an air line as possible, and the mail that I carried reached its destination sooner by a couple of hourse than if it had been on the special train.

When I left Del Rio I flew over the border into Mexico at the same time the train left Del Rio. I soon left the train behind, and crossed back into the United States, and then flew across into Old Mexico again. I did this three different times during the trip.

This is a most dangerous flying country, as there are no landing places available whatever. There are nothing but mountains, cliffs, and precipices. I could have landed at Langtry, but as I was flying well, I decided to keep on, as I was anxious to get through this country as soon as possible.

"My motor was running easy and smoothly and I was making good time, doing the 26 miles between Langtry and Pumpville in 19 minutes. My oil was running low and as I needed to replenish it I landed at Dryden at 4:20. Finding the train would not arrive here until 6 o'clock I hunted around and got some poor cylinder oil and with the assistance of the natives I took to the air again at 5:10 and away to Sanderson, 21 miles off. I made the 21 miles in 18 minutes.

After landing I found I had to wait until 7:30 for my special, which was very tedious, as I had to guard my machine and go hungry till it came. I hope to get an early start to-morrow, and with good luck will try to make El Paso, 312 miles, to-morrow.

VANIMAN IS CONFIDENT.

With Bigger Balloon Than Wellman's He Says He'll Reach Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—When Melvin Vaniman trundles his dirigible airship, the Akron, out of its hangar on Saturday Atlantic City will witness the ascension and testing of the largest dirigible ever built in America and the most capacious gas bag ever constructed anywhere.

Vaniman was working on the dirigible yesterday, and was able to talk to visitors only a few moments. He said he was confident that he would cross the ocean, but complained that he was not receiving the encouragement that he should. The balloon envelope which is to support him and his five companions consists of seven thicknesses—four of rubber and three of cloth. It is impervious to moisture. It is 258 feet long, 47 feet in diameter, and weighs over 5,000 pounds. When the Akron sails for Europe the central chamber will contain about 400,000 cubic feet of hydrogen gas. The bag is divided into four compartments—one for gas and four for air.

The car consists of a framework of light steel tubing attached to a long, torpedo-shaped gasoline tank, on which four engines will rest. The gasoline reservoir will contain more than 10,000 pounds of gasoline. The car weighs 6,000 pounds and is 185 feet long. The Akron has a lifting capacity of 26,000 pounds.

While it was intended originally that there should be four engines, with a total horse power of 317, there are but two engines in the monster now. One of these is a 100-horse power affair and the other of 80 horse power. A third engine will be in position before Saturday. There are six propellers, three on each side, made of French walnut. Four of the propellers are of the type invented and manufactured by Vaniman.

Beneath the car a twenty-seven-foot lifeboat is suspended by a swivel, so arranged that no matter whether the Akron is being carried broadside or not, the boat will enter the water head on, thus obviating the danger of swamping. The boat is non-capsizable, and is fitted with sufficient air compartments to make it practically unsinkable. The wireless apparatus and provisions for a fifteen days' voyage will be carried in the lifeboat, which will likewise be used for sleeping quarters. Jack Irwin, the wireless operator of Walter Wellman's America, will operate the telegraph key.

Probably the greatest departure that the Akron is making from the lines of the America lies in the equilibrator, upon which much of the blame for the failure of the Wellman expedition was placed.

The new equilibrator is composed of two chains of pipes, strung at intervals on wire cables. There are two equilibrators; one composed of 4-inch, and the other of 6-inch pipes. These pipes are cigar shaped, about 4 feet long, and pierced at the lower ends by three rectangular holes. Vaniman figures to use the 4-inch pipes when the Akron is making fast time, and the larger piped equilibrator when the speed is slow.

The pipes and cable will be lowered into the sea open end first. Each pipe will fill with water as it strikes the ocean, and thus the weight of the equilibrator can be fixed at the standard required.

Vaniman says that when the America started out, the old, solid, non-regulatable equilibrator was two tons too heavy, but by reason of the loss of gas and the terrific expansion due to the sun the equilibrator finally became one ton too light.

If Vaniman's new equilibrator is a success he will have solved a problem that has been the perplexing question to all the aerial navigators who have desired to soar above the ocean.

The Akron's maximum speed is thirty miles an hour. Her wireless apparatus will flash signals over a radius of 500 miles. The personnel of the crew is not yet settled, but there will be Vaniman, Irwin, Louis Loud, the chief engineer, two mechanics, and a navigator.

With his personal assistants and three shifts of mechanics, including several women employed in sewing canvas, Vaniman is working eighteen hours a day on the Akron.

DEFENSE OF OUR PASSPORTS

Nathan Straus Approves the Protest Against Russia's Attitude.

Nathan Straus sent yesterday to the National Citizens' Committee, organized to protest against Russia's discrimination against classes of our citizens, his acceptance of an invitation to become a member of the committee. His letter, given out by Henry Green, General Manager of the committee, said:

> There is every reason why American citizens quite regardless of creed, religion, or any consideration other than their duty as citizens, should approve and participate in the meeting of protest against Russia's persistent contempt for American passports.
>
> The discrimination practiced by the Russian Government against traveling American citizens, on the ground of their creed, is much more than a discrimination against the citizens who are directly affected. It is an expression of contempt for our whole free system. It nullifies our Constitution, and, if it is tolerated by our Government, it will defeat the great purpose under which the American Republic was organized, namely, to establish a republic at last which should maintain the perfect civil and religious liberty of citizens at home and defend it abroad.
>
> As these principles apply to all American citizens, the interest in the vindication of our passport is absolutely countrywide. For this reason, it is proper that your committee should represent every portion of the Republic, and that if possible meetings in behalf of the principle should be held in every State in the Union.
>
> I, therefore, heartily commend the National character of your organization, and I shall do all in my power to further the purpose of this movement.

CHURCH PROTEST TO RUSSIA.

Plan for Vigorous Action to Stop Persecution of Jews.

As an initial move in a plan to unite all American churches against the continuation of Jewish persecution in Russia a call was issued by the New York Federation of Churches yesterday, inviting clergymen of all creeds represented in New York to a meeting in the assembly room of the Metropolitan Life Building on Monday afternoon, at which the situation in Russia will be thoroughly discussed.

It is planned to follow up the first mass meeting with others, and to seek international alliances with religious bodies interested in preventing persecution of the Jews.

Dr. Walter Laidlaw, Secretary of the New York Federation, has charge of the arrangements for the mass meeting. In discussing the plans of the movement's backers yesterday he said it was their wish not only to voice a Christian protest, but also to devise some way whereby the protest could become immediately effective.

"I believe that the greatest clause in the Constitution," he said, "was that guaranteeing religious liberty. To attain such liberty should surely be the Church's aim and standard. Yet the persecution in Russia continues unabated, and it continues as a reflection upon the Christian Church. In so far as the Church has condoned the persecution through its silence it has maintained a policy that is reprehensive and vicious.

"It is needless to detail the horrible situation existing. It exists, and now is the time for the Church to fulfil her mission. When she was hampered with State ties she could not make herself felt. But here and now, with a spirit unfettered and unhampered, her opportunity has come, and we plan to do the most we can toward taking advantage of it.

"Here in America we have learned to see the value of religious liberty, and in attempting to profit by our lesson, we need not in the least conflict with the State's diplomacies by which such questions as the status of American citizens in Russia are determined. We can strike deeper than that and from another point of view. We know that our Jewish citizenship is a fine body of workers, anxious to teach its own membership their duties as citizens. For that very reason we owe them an obligation to assist their persecuted brethren in Russia."

Many clergymen have written to Dr. Laidlaw expressing approval of the plan for united action. Among those most emphatic in their approval were President Brown of the Union Theological Seminary, and the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks of St. Bartholomew's Church. The speakers at Monday's meeting will include the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, and Oscar S. Straus, while letters will be read from Bishop Greer, Andrew D. White, ex-Minister to Germany, and Dr. Lyman Abbott.

CHILDREN COOL IN FIRE SCARE

3,600 Boys and Girls Leave Smoke-Filled School in 2 Minutes 15 Seconds.

A fifty-gallon pot of boiling tar, which was overturned yesterday morning on the playground of Public School 168, at 104th Street and First Avenue, brought the boys and girls out of doors in a fire drill, which, for speed, broke all local records.

The tar sent clouds of smoke through the school and its sixty-nine rooms. The cry went up among the 3,800 children that the building was afire, but before a stampede could begin the fire gong sounded. Immediately discipline was restored, and in 2 minutes and 15 seconds the last of the children marched through the doors bringing up the rear of double columns extending down the street.

They were met by a throng of parents, who had run to the school, as they saw the smoke, crying hysterically for their little ones. The police reserves had to be called to keep them in order, and they were aided by Father Leone of St. Lucy's Church, who came out in his vestments.

From one room where two crippled boys were enrolled three girls emerged a little later than the others. They assisted the crippled youngsters to the street, and were roundly cheered as the crowd caught sight of them.

Miss Cecilia Francis, Principal of the school, stated that the tar was being used to repair the roof of an adjoining tenement, and was not under the control of the school authorities. She added that at a parents' meeting in the school house a few night ago she had cautioned the parents that excitement on their part in front of the school building was the thing she would fear most in case of an actual fire.

As a result of her experience yesterday she will urge the parents to co-operate with the pupils in a fire drill of their own, so as to know where to look for their own children as the school files out.

MADE $32,000, NOW INSANE.

Court Decides That Mrs. McCabe Is Incompetent to Take Care of the Money.

Supreme Court Justice Bischoff yesterday approved the report of a commission and Sheriff's jury that Elizabeth McCabe, 80 years old, is incompetent. The commissioners in the case were Sidney Harris, Jacob Katz and Dr. Louis Schultz.

The incompetency proceedings revealed a disagreement between Mrs. McCabe's two daughters, Mrs. Julia A. Collard, of 413 State Street, Brooklyn, and Mrs. Margaret R. Pride. Each produced a physician to testify on opposite sides of the question of the mother's sanity. Mrs. Collard took the ground that her mother was insane, while Mrs. Pride declared that she was perfectly rational.

Mrs. Collard said that the mother called Clarence E. Collard, her son-in-law, a negro and tried to pick the designs off the carpets of her home. She declared that her mother believed that her clothing had been concealed in the cellar of the State Street house. She said that her arrival in the Collard home followed several years in Mrs. Pride's home and that one day Mrs. Pride appeared with the old woman and cried:

"Take your mother. I'm through with her!" Besides putting Mrs. McCabe in at her door and leaving her Mrs. Collard said that her sister tossed in twenty bank books in the mother's name showing deposits of $32,000. The mother hid the books in various places about the house, putting some of them under the sofa in the living room. She also found that her mother had concealed $108 in bills in her dress. Mrs. McCabe owned the money herself, it is said.

MILITIA IN MAN HUNT WITH FIFTY SHERIFFS

Charles Baker, Wanted for Murder, Wounds Two Pursuers in Adirondack Chase.

TWICE SHOT, BUT WILL LIVE

Desperado Fires Upon Posse While Lying on the Ground, Wounded—Bloodhounds on His Trail.

Special to The New York Times.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Fifty Deputy Sheriffs, assisted by bloodhounds, to-day trailed and captured Charles E. Baker, 21, who killed Norman Briggs, a livery driver, on Wednesday night. Baker was shot twice before he was taken. When he fell he raised himself on his elbow and fired three times at his approaching captors before he surrendered. In his pockets were found several rounds of ammunition.

Baker was shot twice through the thigh and is under guard at the hospital. His wounds are not considered serious.

Mounted Policeman Pollock of the Gloversville department, who was shot in the running fight with the young desperado in the darkness Wednesday night, lies in the same hospital probably mortally wounded. Deputy Sheriff Stoddard of Mayfield, who was shot at the same time, escaped with an amputated finger.

The fight with the fugitive continued all night Wednesday, and when Sheriff Vill found that there was little probability of taking Baker, he sought the aid of the local company of the National Guard, Company G of Gloversville. Capt. Peake directed a riot call, and soon armed guardsmen were being whirled to the scene of the fight in automobiles. A cordon of soldiers were thrown across the country and a Sheriff's posse awaited the dawn. Trace of Baker having been lost at a point midway between Gloversville and Mayfield soon after Mounted Policeman Pollock and Deputy Stoddard were shot.

When morning came, the order was given for the soldiers to close in, and, in moving the lines, every barn, outbuilding, and house in the territory was searched, but when the lines came together at a point near where trace of the desperado was lost it was found that he had eluded capture.

Sheriff Vill immediately called Utica by telephone and requested that bloodhounds be sent to take up the scent. Meanwhile officers, soldiers, and civilians scoured the country, and it was shortly before noon that Assistant District Attorney Smith and Supervisor John W. Vaughn of Oppenheim, who were among the Sheriff's posse, caught sight of a man skirting the forests in the distance. Word was flashed to the Sheriff, who was working in another direction, and Messrs. Smith and Vaughn, armed only with a revolver, took up the chase at a respectful distance in an automobile.

In crossing a ravine they suddenly came almost face to face with the fugitive. Smith called to Baker, who paid no attention. The Assistant District Attorney again shouted, and this time the young desperado paused, lifted his rifle as if to examine the weapon, and stood staring at the two men for a moment. Then seeing that they were unarmed and apparently making no effort to cover him he dropped the rifle to his side and turned calmly to one side of the highway and disappeared into a ravine. His pursuers immediately met two others of the pursuing party, who were unaware of the presence of the fugitive, and they started after Baker on foot, determined to keep him in sight until the arrival of the Sheriff, who was racing up the mountain side in a car, having taken another road to head him off.

Shortly afterward Sheriff Vill and his deputies appeared, and getting out of their automobiles they began the pursuit at close range. When a short distance from the fleeing man the Sheriff called upon him to surrender, and for an answer a bullet whizzed over the pursuers' heads. Then the Sheriff ordered his men to open fire, and himself shot at Baker as the fugitive ran.

A fusillade of bullets followed, and Baker was seen to fall and roll over several times. The pursuing officers were then several yards from him, and while he lay on his back Baker raised his weapon and fired three more shots at the Sheriff's party.

Before he could fire again the officers closed in, and although it was seen that Baker was wounded, shackles were put on the prisoner. He was placed in the Sheriff's car and brought to the hospital in this city. Two bullets had passed through his thigh. There is every assurance that he will recover.

The bloodhounds had taken up the scent, but the capture of Baker took place before they had reached the gulley where he was shot.

Baker, a few years ago, shot an aunt at whose home he was staying. She had a sum of money which was supposed to be the motive for the attack. He escaped a jail sentence at that time. A few weeks ago he held up and robbed Charles H. Dye, a well-known Gloversville glove manufacturer. Baker was out on bail when he murdered Norman Briggs, shooting the latter through the back of the head while he was being driven to an Adirondack camp. The murder of Matilda Martin, an aged Johnstown woman, ten days ago, in the south end of Gloversville, is now laid at Baker's door.

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He saved one thousand dollars.

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Once every week he visited his box and looked at that one bond—simply for the encouragement it gave him.

It started a habit. He saved his money for a second bond, which went in the box with the first.

His weekly visits continued. Then followed a third and a fourth—until he had seventy of these bonds in his box.

This was not done in a month, or a year, but it placed this man as a partner in a large and successful business house before he had reached middle life.

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BRONX OFFICE, 148th St. & Courtlandt Av., NOW OPEN

CARMODY TO OPPOSE TOBACCO TRUST PLAN

Attorney General of New York Will Join with Those from the South.

BONDHOLDERS GIVE ASSENT

Petitions Filed in Behalf of Protective Committees—Common Stockholders Criticise Counter-Plan of Independents.

Attorney General Carmody of New York is to join with the Attorneys General of Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina in opposing the approval of the reorganization plan of the American Tobacco Company by the Circuit Court. This was made known last night at a meeting of the Independent Retail Tobacconists' Association. A few days ago Murray Buxbaum, President of that organization, wrote to Gov. Dix asking that he direct the Attorney General to take such action in behalf of the thousands of retail tobacco dealers in this State. At the same time Henry H. Hunter, counsel for the association, wrote to Attorney General Carmody on the subject.

Yesterday Mr. Buxbaum received a reply from the Governor that the matter had been referred to Attorney General Carmody. Last night Mr. Hunter got a letter from Mr. Carmody that was evidently written before he heard from the Governor. In it he said:

"This is the first time this matter has been called to my attention. I would regard it as an official duty and a personal pleasure to appear in this matter and take the same attitude that the Attorneys General of South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia have taken.

"You say the matter has been called to the Governor's attention. Probably he will direct me to take suitable proceedings. I will be glad to do so in any event and to co-operate with the other Attorneys General in opposing any scheme of reorganization not strictly in accordance with law."

Felix H. Levy, who is associated with Louis D. Brandeis as counsel for several organizations of independent tobacco interests, in a speech at the meeting last night, raised a new objection to the proposed plan of disintegration by declaring that it had been so contrived as to constitute practically a division of territory among the three or four concerns into which the American Tobacco Company would be split. This, he said, was effected by means of the distribution of brands proposed.

"To cite an instance," he said, "the brands of plug tobacco which are awarded to the proposed new Lorillard Company embrace all the well-known favorites of the New England field, and the Lorillard concern would have practically a monopoly of that section. That is not all. The brands are so distributed that those awarded to each of the companies embrace all in which a particular type of tobacco is used. One of them, for instance, would be the only purchaser for fine red Burley. You can imagine the competition there would be in that market when the other two or three new concerns had no interest in fine red Burley. And so it goes all along the line.

"Another point that is entirely ignored in the plan is the trust's monopoly in licorice root. You can't make plug tobacco without licorice paste. The trust proposes to split its present monopoly in licorice paste into two concerns. It says nothing of the fact that the trust controls every ounce of licorice grown in the world through its purchases of lands in Asia Minor. What chance would an independent have in the licorice paste business, and what chance would plug manufacturers have if they had to buy all their licorice paste from the segments of the present licorice trust?

"The three or four new companies would have assets of $100,000,000 each. How would you like to compete with any one of them? Col. Wetmore, the founder and President of the Liggett & Myers Company, after it had been taken over by the trust, went into business for himself with a capital of $1,250,000. He went out of it with $250,000, having lost the other $1,000,000. Not many independents could put $1,250,000 into a business. If Col. Wetmore, with all his experience, couldn't contend against the trust, how could the average independent contend against these three great concerns?"

Mr. Levy said the United Cigar Stores Company had been the most powerful engine employed to control the tobacco industry.

"If the rosewater remedy of separating it from the American Tobacco Company, but leaving the control in the hands of the common stockholders of the trust, should be adopted," he said, "the decree of the Supreme Court might as well have been a blank piece of paper."

On behalf of the Protective Committee, with which has been deposited a majority of the 4 per cent. bonds of the American Tobacco Company, Joseph H. Choate filed in the Circuit Court yesterday a petition asking permission to file memoranda and be heard on the reorganization of the Trust. The petition says the plan of the Trust complies with the decree of the Supreme Court and is fair, just, and equitable so far as the interests of the 4 per cent bondholders are concerned. Morgan J. O'Brien filed a similar petition on behalf of the committee with which has been deposited a majority of the 6 per cent. bonds except that no opinion is expressed on the proposed plan.

Louis C. Krauthoff made the same application in behalf of Samuel T. Peters, George Blumenthal, the Lincoln Trust Company, and John Lynn, holders of 5,210 shares of common stock. It is understood that they are distinct from the insiders, who control the great majority of the common stock, but will support the plan.

Another minority stockholder, George B. Hutton of Winter & Smillie, 64 Wall Street, expressed the view yesterday that such investors as himself would suffer more if the Independent tobacco interests had their way than the insiders would. He said:

"It is not unlikely that the 'insiders' would welcome the adoption of the plan suggested by Messrs. Brandeis and Levy. Such a plan would perpetuate their control of the business. It would give to J. B. Duke, for instance, the absolute control of one company, to Thomas F. Ryan of some other company, to Oliver H. Payne of some other company, and to Anthony N. Brady the control of another company, and so on, and the control could not be effectually interfered with for at least five years. This would be an unenviable condition of things for the innocent investor and small holder of the common stock of the American Tobacco Company, and such a plan should not receive for an instant the court's serious consideration. The security holders have rights not to be interfered with by politicians or competitors or insiders."

POLICE AMBUSH BURGLARS.

Detectives Hide in Brooklyn Store to Await Men Breaking Their Way In.

Swinging themselves with a rope at the peril of their lives to the roof of a dry goods store at 685 Broadway, Brooklyn, Frank Sager, a homeless 18-year-old lad, and Joseph Landis, a book agent, of 543 Flushing Avenue, jimmied their way through a skylight early yesterday morning to find themselves held up at the point of revolvers by detectives.

The young men got on the roof of a tenement dwelling at 6 Cook Street and lowered themselves by a rope to an extension of the dry goods store. They were heard by a woman in the tenement who was caring for a sick child. She awoke her husband, and he ran to give the alarm at the Stagg Street police station.

Detectives Doyle and Dowling hurried to the store and got in before the burglars lowered themselves through the skylight. The policemen hid themselves to give the intruders a chance to select their plunder, and when they had collected about $800 worth of silk and satin they jumped out on them with drawn revolvers.

The burglars rushed through a rear door into a small yard and the detectives followed, firing at them as they ran.

The men were inclined to show fight, but they were quickly overpowered and were taken to the police station and held on charges of burglary. In the Manhattan Avenue Police Court yesterday both were committed to jail in default of $1,000 bail.

NEW PRISON COMMISSION.

Dix Names Scott, Van Santvoord, Townsend, Meyer, and Weinsteck.

ALBANY, Oct. 26.—Before returning to his Lake George cottage to-day Gov. Dix appointed the following as members of the State Commission on New Prisons:

Superintendent of State Prisons—Joseph F. Scott; Seymour Van Santvoord, Troy; William Townsend, Utica; James G. Meyer, Matteawan; C. Leon Weinsteck, New York.

KIDNAPPER GUILTY; MAY GET 50 YEARS

Jury Quickly Convicts Vito Micelli, Who Stole Dr. Scimeca's Son for Ransom.

BOY IDENTIFIES HIM IN COURT

Tells His Father That It Was the Prisoner Who Took Him Away from Home.

Vito Micelli, better known as Pietro Pallazolo, who was tried before Judge Foster in General Sessions on a charge of kidnapping the five-year-old son of Dr. Marino Scimeca, was convicted yesterday, the jury taking only fifteen minutes to find him guilty. He can get 50 years in Sing Sing for his crime.

When the jury brought in the verdict little Michele Scimeca, the kidnapped boy, looked closely at the defendant, then ran to his father and exclaimed:

"Papa, that's the man who took me away from you."

Up to yesterday the boy had failed to identify Micelli as the kidnapper. Caesar Barra, the prisoner's counsel, called no witnesses for the defense, but contented himself with an attack on the police and witnesses called by Assistant District Attorney Wasservogel.

"Would you convict a yellow dog upon such testimony, let alone a human being?" he demanded of the Court. "Can you depend upon the word of Millie Micelli, who once said she could positively identify this poor defendant, and then said she could not? She contradicted the testimony of the Yacono girl, who says she pointed out this defendant, and I say you can't accept it.

"Now, to come down to the police—the story that the defendant began to talk about money if they would let him go and tried to put his hand in the pocket where they found a revolver. They said he kept increasing his offers of money until he was willing to sell his property in Italy. Can you take the word of a policeman? Policemen have been on trial here for more serious crimes than larceny. Are you bound to accept the word of a policeman? No, especially under the present administration, when their lives are not their own."

Mr. Wasservogel, in reply, read all the important parts of the testimony given by his witnesses, and then said:

"You have listened to an attack on the police and on the witnesses. I beg of you in the name of everyone you love to listen to me while I say a word. Think of this honorable citizen sitting here charged with a crime. No, indeed, he never stole the little boy you have seen in this courtroom. No, he is too honorable to steal a little boy. Why, he is a gentleman from Sicily, and there are forty other gentlemen of that place sitting in a large steel cage. They, too, are honorable gentlemen, and are called Camorristi. Here we call such gentlemen Black Handers, but far be it from me to say that this honorable person is a Black Hander; no, indeed, he is Pietro, the kidnapper among the Italians."

Barra announced when the verdict was brought in that he would appeal the case, and Judge Foster remanded the prisoner until next Tuesday for sentence.

Mr. Wasservogel showed the jurors as they were leaving the box the picture of a man on the back of which was a description of the convicted kidnapper, and the information that one Vito Micelli had been arrested for attempted burglary and had fired at a policeman. He later said that his life had been threatened by the Black Hand, and Detectives Carrao and Castano also said that they had been threatened with death.

HOUSE OF BISHOPS MEETS.

Three Bishops to be Elected at This Morning's Session.

The House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church met in special session yesterday in the Church Missions House, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue. Bishop Tuttle of Missouri called the meeting to order, and Bishop Vintent of Southern Ohio was elected chairman.

Sixty-two bishops attended. They voted not to divide the State of South Dakota into two districts. They will elect a South Dakota bishop this morning to fill the place of Bishop F. F. Johnson, who recently resigned to become Bishop Coadjutator of Missouri. It was decided to take no action till 1913 on the question of whether the American Episcopal Church shall take charge of the Panama district. The English church may take charge of the district.

The election of bishops for Kyoto, Japan, and Wuhu, China, will also take place in Calvary Church this morning.

False Reports of Attack on Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 26.—There is no truth whatever in the reports circulated abroad to-day of an attempt on the lives of the Emperor and Empress. The reports are declared officially to have been circulated for the purpose of influencing the stock market.

PHILANTHROPIST AT ROADS.

G. Howland Leavitt Making Repairs in Queens at His Own Expense.

At the personal expense of G. Howland Leavitt, one of the wealthy residents of the North Shore of Queens, and Chairman of the Good Roads Committee of the Automobile Club of America, and a member of the Queens Chamber of Commerce, repair work will be started to-day on the roads leading from the Queensboro Bridge in Long Island City out to Flushing and Bayside, at an estimated cost of between $8,000 and $10,000.

This offer to repair the roads at his own expense was made yesterday by Mr. Leavitt to President Maurice E. Connolly of Queens Borough. It was an unheard-of proposal in Queens, where repairing of the highways ever since consolidation have always been considered legitimate political graft.

The offer was accepted, and Supt. Holland of the Highway Department will be on hand to start the work, which will be done under his supervision.

Church Cuts Out His Sermon Pictures

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 26.—The Rev. George J. Becker, pastor of Grace Presbyterian Church, announced to-day that he would not adhere to his plan to illustrate his Sunday evening sermons with motion pictures. Mr. Becker said the Trustees had come to the conclusion that his innovation was a little too far in advance of the times for Grace Presbyterian Church, and they considered it advisable for him to refrain. The church would therefore confine itself to the use of the moving pictures as a means of entertainment for young and old on week nights instead of introducing them as adjuncts to sermons.

OLD CROW

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

RYE

The Standard of RYE Whiskey

Guaranteed Pure RYE Whiskey Under National Pure Food Law Serial Number 2263

NOT BLENDED
NOT ADULTERATED

SOLD ONLY IN OUR SEALED BOTTLES EVERYWHERE
NEVER SOLD IN BULK

WE ARE THE LARGEST BOTTLERS OF OLD-FASHIONED HAND-MADE SOUR MASH STRAIGHT PURE RYE WHISKEY IN THE WORLD

H. B. KIRK & CO. New York N. Y

We Give Double "S. & H." Green Stamps until noon—Single Stamps in the afternoon.

Swagger Plaid Back Overcoats—Wonders at $25.00.

Rough, shaggy, heavy overcoatings in the liveliest tones of gray, tan and brown, made up into Raglan, Regent and big single and double breasted models—those smart English styles that other stores are asking $30 and $35 for—here at $25. Come and look them over—if it's only to get an idea of what's new and correct.

VOGEL BROTHERS
42 St. at 8 Ave.

Purchases made between now and November 1st will be charged on bills rendered December 1st.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

OUTER APPAREL · MILLINERY · FURS
FOR WOMEN, MISSES and JUNIORS

INVITE ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEIR

Smart New Styles in

Misses' and Juniors' Outer-dress

The *individuality of style* and perfect *custom workmanship* which distinguish our Women's Outer-dress from ordinary apparel are equally characteristic of our Fashions for Misses and School Girls—which are *practical* and *sensibly* priced.

Tailored Suits in plain and Norfolk styles, of fine materials in fashionable shades— *$35*

Coats of rich double-faced materials— *$25 & $35*

School Dresses in many new styles— *$19, $22, $25 & $35*

Afternoon Frocks in smart new effects, of crepe de chine, in light and dark shades, crepe meteor and chiffon-velveteen. Exceptional values at— *$28, $35 & $39*

Street and Dress Hats for Misses— *$15 and up*

Fifth Avenue at 46th Street

OLD JEWELRY

The earring, pendant, ring or scarf pin which you have had for some time, now perhaps out of style, can be made over just like new in the most fashionable setting at little cost.

We always have a large variety of precious stones from which you may select.

WATCHES

of the best American and Swiss makes thoroughly guaranteed and moderately priced.

We do watch and jewelry repairing.

Note our location in the heart of the wholesale district.

PHELPS & PERRY
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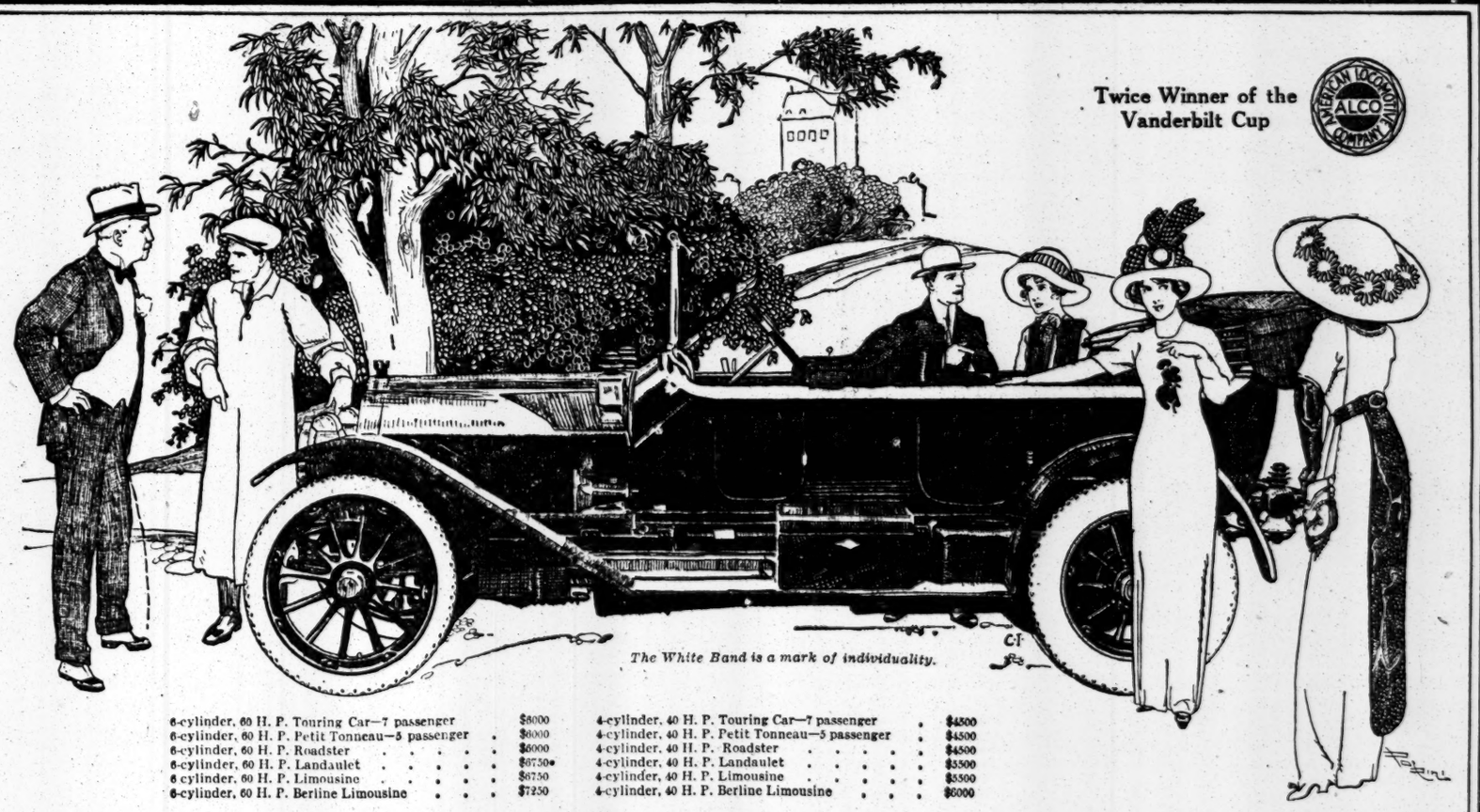

Twice Winner of the Vanderbilt Cup

The White Band is a mark of individuality.

6-cylinder, 60 H. P. Touring Car—7 passenger	$6000	4-cylinder, 40 H. P. Touring Car—7 passenger	$4500
6-cylinder, 60 H. P. Petit Tonneau—5 passenger	$6000	4-cylinder, 40 H. P. Petit Tonneau—5 passenger	$4500
6-cylinder, 60 H. P. Roadster	$6000	4-cylinder, 40 H. P. Roadster	$4500
6-cylinder, 60 H. P. Landaulet	$6750	4-cylinder, 40 H. P. Landaulet	$5500
6-cylinder, 60 H. P. Limousine	$6750	4-cylinder, 40 H. P. Limousine	$5500
6-cylinder, 60 H. P. Berline Limousine	$7250	4-cylinder, 40 H. P. Berline Limousine	$6000

ALCO

1912

NEW lines—long, low, straight, simple—wider doors, more room, deeper upholstery and a *culture in little things* grace the 1912 Alco. For beauty the Alco is rare among motor cars.

Beauty in the dignified simplicity, the quiet style, the graceful, practical doors, the character in the hooded dash, the plain masculine outline of the radiator, and the richness of sturdy, generous fenders.

Beauty in the culture of the soft, deep cushions, the big, strong lamps, the dash ventilators, the concealed Prest-O-Lite tank, the petit appointments, its very paint—a daintiness and good taste that is appealing.

Beneath the tonneau door, and concealed, is an electric bulb which lights automatically at night as the door opens. It illuminates vividly the step and assists one in alighting.

And beauty runs *deep* in the Alco. Down to its strong, clean chassis—a good metal feast to the man who loves a thing well made. One need not be a mechanic to enjoy this engineering.

A motor car is not made over night, nor in a year. The Alco goes back to 1905. It was changed from a chain driven to a shaft driven car in 1907.

To accomplish this, new hammers and new dies were installed in the Alco factory at a cost of $51,700. Here is now located the largest drop hammer in the world. It weighs 250,000 pounds. This hammer smites the rear axle out of a solid billet of steel. It provides the strongest and safest rear axle on any motor car.

From the beginning the great desire of its builders was to produce a car of long life.

Their extensive experience in locomotive building gave them a *latent* knowledge that no one else in the automobile business today possesses.

They anticipated the day when motor cars would not be valued by a touch of red or a dash of green—but by actual life, like good jewelry good silverware, good furniture.

This is why the Alco factory possesses a wealth of equipment that stands second to none in the world for completeness—not an equipment to turn out cars "for the day's smartness," but an equipment in forge, laboratory, heat treating ovens, automatic machinery, instrument like tools, gigantic machines, and wonderful superhuman devices that apply thousands and thousands of pounds of pressure to various parts—tests that no man and no shock could supply.

Knowing from their experience that a locomotive is strongest only at its weakest point, the builders of the Alco put every single part that goes into the car through an individual analysis both in the chemistry and physics laboratories—an analysis that few cars receive.

That is perhaps the biggest reason:

—why the Alco never breaks down;

—why there are wealthy men to-day driving Alcos they purchased in 1906.

—why the Alco twice won the race for the Vanderbilt cup, America's motor classic;

—and why you never hear of an Alco in a second hand shop.

Think that over.

The new improvements in the Alco are of compelling interest. The new lines are enticingly — irresistably beautiful.

Write for an appointment.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY, - 1886 Broadway, New York

Builders also of Alco Motor Trucks and Alco Taxicabs.

RICHESON CASE NOW BEFORE GRAND JURY

Testimony Heard Implicating Pastor in Avis Linnell's Death by Poison.

POLICE EVIDENCE OUTLINED

Indictment Expected by To-morrow—Police Take Charge of Minister's Property—Woman Prays for Him.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—The State to-day began to submit to the Grand Jury specially impaneled the evidence it has gathered charging the Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson with responsibility for the death of Avis Linnell, who died of poison, self-administered, at the rooms of the Y. W. C. A. on Oct. 14.

When the jury met in the Superior Court at 9:30 o'clock and was sworn, some fifteen witnesses were in readiness. District Attorney Pelletier was in charge of the case. It is expected that at least two days will be required to hear all the evidence, and that by Saturday a true bill for murder will be returned against the minister.

The utmost secrecy was being observed. Reporters and curiously inclined persons were ordered away from the doors, and a squad of police appeared to enforce order in the corridor.

A woman created some excitement in the corridor directly in front of the District Attorney's office by kneeling and opening a Bible, and offered prayer that Richeson might be acquitted. No one interfered with her, and when she had finished she went away. Later she wandered into the first session of the Superior Criminal Court, over which Judge Sanderson is presiding, and, kneeling beside a prisoner, offered up a prayer for him. She was quietly escorted from the courtroom and building.

Summonses to appear before the jury have been served upon Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Linnell of Hyannis, the latter's married sister, Mrs. Vida MacLean of Brockton, and her husband, the members of the household of Richeson's fiancée, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Grant Edmands; Miss Violet Edmands, who was to have married the accused on Oct. 31, and Miss Rose Edmands, a younger sister; Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Carter of Cambridge, at whose house the clergyman lodged; Miss Lucille Zeigler, Miss Hanscombe, and others connected with the Young Women's Christian Association headquarters, where the victim lodged; the cashier and waitresses from O'Brien's Sea Grille, where Miss Linnell and Richeson were accustomed to dine together; Deputy Supt. of Police Watts, Chief Inspector Dugan, Capts. Armstrong and McGarr, Inspector Mitchell of Police Headquarters, Medical Examiner Leary, who performed an autopsy on the dead girl; Dr. Alfred W. Batch, Dr. Charles S. Minot, and Dr. William F. Whitney, Government experts, and William Hahn of Newton, druggist.

A number of these witnesses were heard to-day, among them Mrs. Linnell, mother of the dead girl, and the latter's sister, Mrs. MacLean. Mrs. Linnell was on the stand an hour.

Probably no case of similar importance has ever moved more rapidly. The Grand Jury has taken up consideration of the evidence against Richeson six days after his arrest. In that time he had been taken before the lower court, and a hearing set for Oct. 31. But the District Attorney intervened, and, calling a special session of the Grand Jury, placed the case before it. This move precludes the defense from ascertaining the prosecution's case, and prevents a hearing in the lower court, which would necessarily reveal it.

Outline of Police Case.

Here is the police outline of the case:

Tuesday, Oct. 10.—Mr. Richeson purchased from a druggist—William Hahn, an old friend—a quantity of cyanide of potassium "to kill a dog."

Thursday, Oct. 12.—Avis Linnell makes a telephone appointment to dine with a "gentleman friend" for Saturday afternoon.

Saturday, Oct. 14, 6:45 P. M.—Miss Linnell, returning from the appointment, tells friends that she had dined with her "gentleman friend," pleads a headache, and retires.

7:10 P. M.—The girl is heard groaning in a bathroom of the Y. W. C. A. The door is broken open and Miss Linnell is found sitting in a chair, her feet in a tub of hot water, dying.

7:35 P. M.—Miss Linnell dies without recovering consciousness. Medical Examiner Leary finds that death is due to cyanide of potassium, supposedly self-administered.

When notified of the death by telephone Mr. Richeson said that he remembered baptizing Miss Linnell at Hyannis three years ago, but did not know her well enough to do anything. He asked, however: "Did she say anything before she died?"

Sunday, Oct. 15.—Miss Linnell's brother-in-law, W. H. McLean of Brooklyn, arrives and asserts that the girl was murdered.

Monday, Oct. 16.—Medical Examiner Leary investigates the cause of Miss Linnell's death and advises the police that the case warrants investigation. Richeson goes to the home of his fiancee, Miss Violet Edmunds, and remains in seclusion.

Friday, Oct. 20.—Richeson is arrested on a charge of first degree murder, and refuses to make any statement. He is committed to Charles Street Jail for a hearing on Oct. 31, the date set for his marriage to Miss Edmunds.

Tuesday, Oct. 24.—The body of Miss Linnell is exhumed at Hyannis and brought to Boston.

Wednesday, Oct. 25.—An examination of her body is made by the medical examiner in the hope of finding the container of the poison. Several organs besides the stomach, previously removed, are retained by the prosecution to eliminate the theory that a poison other than cyanide of potassium was taken.

Thursday, Oct. 26.—The Grand Jury hears evidence against Richeson.

When the Grand Jurors adjourned at 6 o'clock this evening, after nearly eight hours' deliberation, they had heard the testimony of more than a dozen persons, including three who are directly connected with the case for the defense.

It is not probable that Miss Violet Edmunds, the minister's fiancée, will be called, as the Edmunds family physician said to-day that the young woman was confined to her home by illness. She did not accompany her father and mother to the Court House to-day.

It is reported from New Bedford that Mr. Richeson, two days before the death of Miss Linnell, obtained some flour and water from Mrs. Carter, his landlady, explaining that he wanted it to mix paste with which to bind books. The report had it that upon returning the bowl which he had used to mix the paste he said to Mrs. Carter: "You'd better wash it out thoroughly; there has been poison in it." When Mrs. Carter was asked about this story as she and her husband were leaving the Grand Jury, she would not answer. Her husband said he could neither affirm nor deny it, intimating that as a witness before the Grand Jury his lips were sealed.

Police Remove Richeson's Property.

There was a wholesale removal by the police to-day of the contents of Mr. Richeson's apartment at the Carter home. Some twenty loaded boxes were placed on a big two-horse dray and driven away in the direction of Boston. Among the boxes were some containing books.

It was learned to-day that the services of Congressman Robert O. Harris of Bridgewater, a former Justice of the Superior Court, had been enlisted by the defense, and that he has agreed to act. Thus far the efforts of the defense have been largely in the direction of proving an alibi supported by the contention that another man had the opportunity to hand or convey poison to the dead girl. It is asserted also that the defense can produce, with its contents intact, the bottle of cyanide of potassium which Hahn sold Richeson. The defense further hopes to prove, beyond any doubt, that Mr. Richeson did not meet Miss Linnell on the afternoon of Saturday, Oct. 14, on the evening of which she died. It is understood that while the police contend that the minister dined with the girl that afternoon, they are admittedly without witnesses who saw the couple together. They have one witness, Capt. Dugan said, who has informed him that Miss Linnell told her she dined with the clergyman that afternoon. This witness will not appear before the Grand Jury, he added:

The accused minister spent a quiet day in jail to-day. Although several members of his family are in the city now, he was visited only by his personal attorney, Philip H. Dunbar, who brought him several afternoon papers containing accounts of the Grand Jury session. The clergyman read with special interest an editorial in The Watchman, an official organ of the Baptist Church, which said, in part:

"Mr. Richeson, the minister, is entitled to all the presumption afforded by his respectable career as a student and pastor. His guilt or innocence will not be determined by sensational newspapers or public clamor, but by the courts. We have no doubt that pending the trial of this case the Cambridge church will act with the self-restraint which appears to have characterized its course thus far.

"In every community there are many persons to whom the fall of a minister of religion is an occasion for croaking and delight, but fair-minded men will reflect that, even should this frightful charge be substantiated, there are tens of thousands of Christian ministers whose lives are wholly above reproach."

CLUE TO DR. KNABE'S SLAYER

Man Seen Leaving Her Flat After Screams Were Heard.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 26.—The first real clue to the murderer of Dr. Helen Knabe, former State bacteriologist, was obtained to-day by the police. Dr. Knabe was found last Tuesday morning in her rooms in the Delaware, a fashionable apartment house, with her throat cut. Coroner Durham declared she had been murdered, owing to the absence of any weapon, while the police held she was a suicide. To-day J. C. Carr, a barkeeper, told the police that as he was going home about 1 o'clock Tuesday morning he passed through Michigan Street, beside the Delaware. Before he reached it, he said, he heard two faint screams, and as he approached the alley at the rear of the building a man with a handkerchief at his face came out, passed him, and hurriedly disappeared around a street corner.

The man, Carr said, was about 40 years old, and well dressed. Detectives said that if he was the murderer he must have left Dr. Knabe's flat by its only door, to the front corridor, run into a passageway at its side, and thence through to the alley in the rear, as they are sure no one crawled through a window.

From this they argue that the murderer was either a physician or a patient, that he went there on Monday night, concealed himself in the house, murdered the woman as she slept, and escaped by the alley out into Michigan Street in the rear of the flat.

Carr tells a circumstantial straightforward story, and though he repeated it several times there were no contradictions. This is his story:

"It was about 12:45 A. M. Tuesday when I decided to walk across to Massachusetts Avenue from Illinois Street to catch a car rather than wait to ride downtown and transfer. I was walking east in Michigan Street, and as I was about to cross Delaware Avenue I heard a woman scream twice, the first time rather loud, and the second time in a lower key. I looked up and noticed the flat was dark.

"I was smoking a cigarette and not walking very fast, and did not think much of the incident until as I walked along a little further I saw a man come out of the alley at a rapid pace, crossing the street. I kept looking at him, and as he came nearer and nearer I saw that we would meet about at the alley and I began to fear a hold-up. I put my cigarette in my mouth so as to have my hands free, and as I was nearly up to him I noticed that apparently he had not seen me. He pulled a handkerchief out of his pocket, stopped on the curb, and then turned west in Michigan Street to Delaware Avenue, where he turned south."

Carr is certain the man he saw was well dressed, and that he was anxious no one should see his face. He was dressed in a dark suit, wore a stiff hat, and when he saw Carr he drew his handkerchief hastily from his pocket and held it to conceal his face.

NO MACFARLAND PLEA YET.

Prosecutor Mott Is In No Hurry to Arraign the Alleged Poisoner.

Allison MacFarland, indicted on the charge of poisoning his wife with cyanide of potassium in her home, 346 Park Avenue, Newark, N. J., was much disappointed yesterday when he learned that he would not be arraigned immediately to plead to the indictment, which was found against him on Wednesday. Prosecutor Mott will not set any definite date for the pleading, but declares himself satisfied with the progress made in the case.

It was learned yesterday that the prosecutor gave on Wednesday afternoon a permit to Frank M. McDermit, counsel for MacFarland, to allow Dr. Walter S. Washington, an alienist, to see the prisoner. Neither Mr. McDermit nor Dr Washington, however, visited MacFarland, and as the permit was good only on the day it was issued, it is believed the defense has abandoned whatever plan it had based on bringing the alienist into the case.

The prosecutor, it is understood, will make no move to arrest as an accessory after the fact Miss Florence Bromley of Philadelphia, MacFarland's former stenographer, whose correspondence with him is the most important evidence for the State. In the interview Detective Godfrey had with the girl on Monday in the presence of her attorney, assurance was given that she would appear willingly as a witness for the prosecution.

TO IMPROVE NEWPORT BEACH

Aldermen Suggest a Large Hotel and Other Improvements at Easton's.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 26.—The Board of Aldermen has made a report to the City Government recommending changes in Easton's Beach. There are two plans of improvement, one calling for an expenditure of $100,000 and the other for $75,000. The report recommends keeping a portion of the beach land for a large hotel.

The estimates are exclusive of what the city might have to pay for the present buildings, the property of the Easton's Beach Company. A few years ago the company was ready to sell them for $18,000.

The committee estimates that the bathing privileges will net $11,300, not including the rental or bathing suits.

Dr. Lyon's
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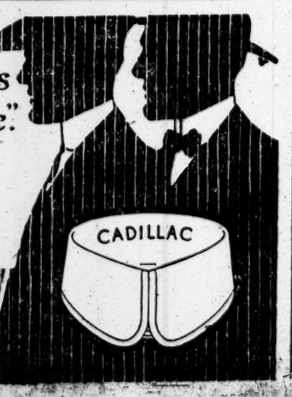

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With a team of 3 perfect-score cars, Maxwell is the only one of 74 competitors to finish the gruelling 1454-mile journey without a single penalty.

Three Maxwell Cars which left New York on October 14th, finished their 1454 mile journey at Jacksonville last night and were

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Only Team with Perfect Score

Whirling over the smooth roads at railroad speed, plowing through mud and sand, fording swollen streams, pounding over the Appalachian Mountains through a cloudburst, and surmounting obstacles that no ordinary tourist would ever meet, they led the way into each control with time table precision and justly earned the title of

A. A. A. National Touring Champion

They completed their daily journey on the exact schedule, although several times the committee conducting the event had to extend the fixed schedule time to offset unexpectedly difficult conditions met with. The Maxwells never needed these extensions.

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The Maxwell victory is made more remarkable by the fact that it

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This undisputable evidence of reliability of Maxwell cars is no surprise to the 47,000 Maxwell owners who have learned to know the dependability of the car through years of consistent daily service.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
Adolph S. Ochs, Pres't & Tr. B. C. Franck, Sec'y.
Address all communications
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Downtown.....15 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....149th St. and Bergen Av.
Brooklyn.....343 Fulton Street
Staten Island...8 Richmond Tce., St. George
Long Island City.....47 Vernon Avenue
Jersey City.....415 Fuller Building
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Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 27, 1911.

TO DISSOLVE THE STEEL TRUST.

The Administration has been as good as its word, and as bad. What President TAFT has promised his Attorney General performs. A bill was filed in New Jersey yesterday to compel the dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation. The grounds of complaint are that it is a combination in restraint of trade, and so violates the first section of the Sherman act; that it is a monopoly, and so violates the second section of the act. Mr. TAFT has said that business must comply with the law. This suit is brought to compel compliance with the law by the Steel Corporation.

If the Government proves its case, it will destroy the Steel Trust. It will be said that the law had been violated, that the violators should be made to suffer. The law must take its course. That is true. But these violators of the law were willing to comply strictly with its provisions, and had repeatedly asked in what way and by what acts and renunciations they could comply with it. The Government has replied that it was not its business to advise in such matters. It prefers to prosecute.

At the beginning of the war the extreme abolitionists indignantly repelled the suggestion that slavery might best be abolished by the purchase of the slaves. They insisted that the slave owners must be punished. We hear that fierce cry now, "Send some great malefactor to jail." That sounds like stern morality. There is another consideration. Such a policy might inflict immeasurable losses upon thousands, millions of persons in the United States who are in no sense malefactors. If we could have redeemed the slaves by purchase instead of by a bloody war, the gain to this country would have been beyond all estimate and measure. If the Government, now that a little understood and wrongly interpreted statute has been made clear, would assent to voluntary disintegrations and reorganizations that would bring great industrials into conformity with law, incalculable losses might be avoided. That course it has declined to take. Regardless of consequences, regardless of assurances that the great combinations would voluntarily bring themselves within the law if they are now violating it, it proceeds with its dissolution suits.

In the only proper sense of the words it is a monstrous falsehood to say that the Steel Corporation has restrained trade. It has enormously increased our domestic production, sale, and use of iron and steel products, it has greatly expanded our export trade in those products. It has given employment at high wages to tens of thousands of contented workmen. This counts for nothing. There stands the law, and whatever follows, the law must be enforced to the hard letter. The Steel Corporation is apparently not a monopoly, a statement of which there is evidence in the present state of the trade. The percentage of its control in the trade is diminishing, as an officer of the Government not long ago reported. It has taken steps to divest itself of its control of ore lands, showing its willingness to remove a cause of criticism. It is willing to go further. But permission is withheld while the bill of complaint is prepared. Against a hardened and impenitent transgressor the full enforcement of the law cannot be complained of. The men of the Steel Corporation appear to have desired not to violate the law, but to carry on their industry in compliance with it. If they have been wrong they are at least not impenitent, since they have made known their desire to do whatever might be necessary to meet the demands of the law. Nevertheless prosecution begins, the Government asks the court to decree dissolution.

We are of the opinion that the beginning of this suit will by no means produce the disastrous results to business that would have followed the filing of a bill a year ago. From the opinions and the decrees of the court in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases we know pretty well now the worst that can happen to the Steel Corporation. The court has stretched out its hand to prevent the destruction of property. That, it expressly says, must be avoided. Disintegration is to be followed by a recreation out of the elements of the industry in another form. The steel trade, it is to be presumed, can be carried on, perhaps not with such economies, perhaps not with the same productive force, after division into groups. That is what success in the Government's suit would mean, not the destruction of shareholders' rights and property or the closing of plants. We are entirely confident that it would have been an act of good judgment on the part of the Attorney General to defer this dissolution suit until after some form of reorganization in the Tobacco case has been approved. It would have been reassuring to the business of the whole country to have a definite understanding of what was likely to be decreed and carried out in the case of the Steel Trust. Probably such considerations have been deemed unimportant in the office of the Attorney General. As the case now stands, the most that we have is the opinion of the Government's lawyer against the Steel Corporation's lawyer. Between the two the court will decide. The disturbing consequences of the action now taken will in a large measure be averted by the general feeling that what the court has done in the two great cases recently decided may safely be accepted as the measure of what it will do in the action now begun.

THE END OF THE CONFLICT.

The score of 13 runs to 2 by which the Philadelphians defeated the New York baseball players yesterday and won the world's championship is somewhat suggestive of back-lots play, but it has the great advantage of forestalling argument and dispute. The Athletics have had no doubtful victory. There can be no question that Philadelphia's American League team has outclassed New York's National League team. The Giants have the small consolation that they compelled the Athletics to play one more game than they had to play last year with the Chicago Nationals. The Chicago team won in only one game out of five. The New Yorkers secured two games out of six, and by very commendable play. But the Philadelphians have won a second great victory, and have richly deserved it.

The record of the last game is not very agreeable reading for the enthusiastic adherents of the Giants. At the end of the fourth inning the Athletics had scored five runs to the Giants' one, and in the next five innings the Giants secured one more run and the Athletics eight. The reason seems to be, in the language of sporting contests, that the Giants "went to pieces." They were outbatted and outpitched.

The insubstantial rumors of sharp practice for the sake of moneymaking, which have gained some sort of currency in the last week, however, were effectually disproved. Baseball as it is played by the great leagues is an honest game, and the hints of "throwing games" are merely the imaginings of the disgruntled. Every New Yorker, undoubtedly, would have been glad to see the Giants win. There was a tolerably firm belief that they were going to win this year. Their work in the league contests was admirable, and it seemed that with both MATHEWSON and MARQUARD to pitch the batsmen did not exist who could vanquish them. But this was counting chickens before the hatching. There was BAKER to be reckoned with—and others. The Giants have been fairly beaten, but they will play ball again next year as few other teams can play, and they will have no lack of stanch adherents. One team must win, though it is not absolutely necessary to win by a score of 13 to 2.

STRENGTHENING THE ALDRICH PLAN.

Gov. MARSHALL of Indiana comes forward with a criticism of the Aldrich plan which ought to strengthen it. He wants the Reserve Association banks to be allowed to lend upon real estate. There is so far from being any novelty about the proposal that a bill for that purpose passed the House of Representatives by three to one. Nevertheless it was not enacted, and it is less likely that it can be enacted now. The argument is insidious. It is admitted that commercial banks ought not to lend on mortgage, but it is suggested that the National banks in the agricultural districts are not commercial banks, and ought to be freed from the restrictions of city banks. There is no other collateral for farmers to offer, and if they cannot pledge their farms the country banks will be starved for loans.

Nevertheless just now, when it is perceived that banks ought not to be institutions for investment or speculation in securities, is not a good time to revive a proposal of a worse character. The reason is simple. Commercial assets turn themselves into money, and the bank resources are kept liquid. Mortgages produce only interest, payment of principal being thought a hardship when the borrower is in good standing, and does not desire to pay. It makes no difference how good the mortgage of the borrower may be, when the depositors demand their money mortgages will not supply it. Doubtless farmers ought to be able to borrow on mortgage, but not for that reason ought commercial banks to enter the province of savings banks and investment institutions.

Although banking principle and the law alike forbid thus tying up a bank's assets, it is done in practice to an undesirable extent. A bank which cannot loan directly on mortgage will lend on land as collateral, the note being made payable to the bank by various forms of indirection. It is no secret that the crisis of 1907 was in a measure brought on by the banks being unable to gather in their resources of this sort, with the result that they needed abnormal reserves. They had them, but they did not prevent the stringency, with its great losses. The Governor's argument that lending farmers' deposits on their farms keeps the money at home, and away from Wall Street, is curiously wrong. The centres of capital send many millions away from themselves in order to use the funds of insurance companies and mortgage companies and like institutions. The business should be left to them. Regardless of what the South or West thinks about it, the point cannot be waived in tenderness for those who live there, and who nourish an undeserved prejudice against the financial capitals of the country.

THE FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU.

The Spectator of Oct. 26, commenting on the law signed by Gov. Dix last week, establishing a Fire Prevention Bureau for New York City, says:

> Some idea of the powers vested in this bureau may be gained by observing the actual work done in Ohio by the State Fire Marshal's Department, which has, we believe, no greater power than is conferred upon the New York Bureau of Fire Prevention. Although as yet less than one-third of the cities and towns of Ohio have been inspected by the Fire Marshal or his deputies, more than 6,500 buildings have been ordered to be demolished.

What will the New York Bureau, with its supervision over several hundred thousand buildings, accomplish? Fire Chief JOHN KENLON, who heads the new bureau, declared at the recent hearing of the State Factory Investigating Commission at the City Hall that the case of the fire in the Triangle Shirt Waist Factory, which cost 143 lives, may be duplicated at any moment in any one of hundreds of factories within this city, and that over 2,000 violations of the fire laws are known to exist in Manhattan alone, where owners are taking chances with defective fire escapes and exits and accumulations of combustible material.

The new bureau begins its work hamstrung for lack of funds. The violations are so many and the labor of law enforcement is so enormous that Chief KENLON has asked the Board of Estimate for $744,000, with which to pay an office force of 535 Inspectors, clerks, and statisticians over whom a Chief Inspector and two Deputy Chiefs of Fire Prevention should be appointed. Perhaps more men were requested than were expected or required. But the tentative recommendation of the Budget Committee's examiners cuts down the appropriation requested to $19,050, providing for the salary of Fire Prevention Chief, three clerks, a stenographer, two copyists, and a Chief Inspector. Fire Commissioner JOHNSON declares that without the necessary appropriation the Fire Department should not "accept the responsibility called for in the new law."

Some things can be done without the new law. For example, Corporation Counsel WATSON says that, if Supt. MILLER of Manhattan's Bureau of Buildings will cease instituting civil actions wherever the Tenement House Commission reports the existence of fire traps and will report them to him, he will see that all cases in which human lives are jeoparded are prosecuted within twenty-four hours. Gov. DIX has called the attention of the State Labor Commissioner to violations reported by New York's Fire Chief, over which the Commissioner's department has jurisdiction. Mr. ABRAM I. ELKUS, counsel for the Factory Investigating Committee, declares that a daily inspection by the State Labor Commissioner of the hundreds of places imperiled as the Asch Building was imperiled would be "productive of immediate results."

Such powers and agencies as are already at the command of the State and city are not properly utilized. The new Fire Prevention Bureau can order any building in which imminent peril exists to be vacated. This is a vital and necessary extension of present powers, and the neglect which has resulted in accumulated and long standing violations of the law justifies the creation of this new agency. Until the dangers which now menace the lives of thousands are effectually removed, it should have the ample financial support of the city.

THE CHINESE REVOLUTION.

The position of the Imperial Government of China grows more perilous daily, and the rebellion against the dynasty of the Manchus has assumed the proportions of a revolution. The rebel forces seem well organized and disciplined, and almost every day a new victory over the Imperial armies is reported, though the importance of some of these victories may easily be overestimated in the dispatches. The entire country south of the Yang-tse is said to be in sympathy with the uprising against the Government, but Mr. BERGHOLZ, our Consul General at Canton, reported as lately as Wednesday that there had been no revolutionary outbreak in his district other than the assassination by dynamite of the new Tartar General, which may have been done by malcontents not in the control of Gen. LI YUAN HENG. No evidence as to the identity of the assassins has been transmitted by cable, but there is a report that twenty members of Gen. FEN SHANG'S bodyguard were also killed, and a number of onlookers badly hurt, which indicates that China's southernmost port has its fair share of the revolutionary excitement. An unconfirmed report that Canton has been captured by the revolutionists probably has no other foundation than these facts.

The capture of CHANG-CHOU by the rebels, announced on Wednesday, cuts off communications between Peking and the large body of Imperial troops quartered near Hankow. The situation in the capital is unquestionably grave, but the rumors that the Imperial family and their immediate followers are meditating flight by way of either Tien-Tsin or Jehol lack confirmation, as do the reports of the assassination of the Imperial Commander in Chief and War Minister, Gen. YIN TCHANG. We must receive all reports from revolutionary sources with caution. Much of the country is in a state of turmoil, and many of the claims and assertions from various rebel centres are inevitably exaggerated.

If the Manchu Government had been thinking of early capitulation the demand of the National Assembly for the retirement of SHENG HSUAN-HUAI, who has been regarded as the strongest and ablest man in the Cabinet, would not have been so quickly complied with. Presumably TANG-SHAO-YI, who now returns to the office he formerly filled, that of Minister of Posts and Communications, is an equally able man, with more progressive views. The Government at Peking has taken other steps, in the last twenty-four hours, to conciliate the discontented factions. It is impossible, in all the confusion, to obtain a clear view of the whole situation. But a large part of the Empire is torn by conflict, and the Manchu Dynasty is facing a crisis. There is a general demand from foreign representatives for more warships, but there is no present indication that the lives and property of foreign residents are in danger.

THE BROOKLYN EAGLE AT 70.

The Brooklyn Eagle was seventy years old yesterday, and doesn't look it. But in the case of newspapers, as we recently had occasion to remark when THE TIMES celebrated its sixtieth anniversary, the rule of human life is reversed. The longer they live the younger they are; younger, that is, in respect to vital force and plenitude of power. Our Brooklyn neighbor was never stronger than it is to-day, never capable of performing its daily tasks to the better satisfaction of those it serves. The Eagle has long been considered to be one of the greatest, if not the greatest, local newspaper in the country. Nothing is foreign to it that is of concern to the people of Brooklyn, and it prints every day a vast volume of news that concerns them. Their social interests and organizations, their amusements, sports, and pastimes, their sermons and their church affairs, matters of borough administration, of politics and of business growth and development, everything that they would care to read about and know about, seems to find a place in their great newspaper.

But The Eagle is as well a newspaper that counts, a newspaper that has influence, in State and National and international affairs. It meets well the test of being in agreement with the opinions of right-thinking men. It has done valuable service for innumerable good causes. Under the editorial direction of Dr. ST. CLAIR MCKELWAY it has reached and held a high standard of efficiency in the advocacy of what is just and right and in those discussions that enlighten the public mind. There is an air of prosperity about The Eagle which, in our judgment, is deserved. We hope it may indefinitely continue. THE TIMES at sixty extends its congratulations and good wishes to its senior contemporary.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Are Rich Men's Sons So Unfortunate?

Addressing the students of the Minnesota State University, President TAFT made his contribution to the interminable controversy concerning the rich man's son, and he expressed the familiar belief that only the young man who must work for his bread and butter and whatever else he wants, including education, has even half a chance to make something of himself and to do something worth while for others. As the President put it, "if there is anything that is a burden, if there is anything that is an obstacle, if there is anything that it is difficult for a young man to overcome, it is an income that will enable him to live without work."

Now, is that so? Innumerable people, rich, poor, and neither rich nor poor, will say that in this matter, at least, Mr. TAFT is both President and right. But of those innumerable people how many will voluntarily inflict on their own sons the hardships and strains of poverty in order to secure for them the priceless advantages which, they claim, are to be found therein and nowhere else? How many, especially of the fathers whose own youth was a fierce and ultimately successful fight against adverse circumstances, are not glad to give their boys a "better start in life" than they had themselves—who do not deliberately deprive those boys of the complete self-dependence, of the compulsion to work early and hard, to which they ascribe such enormous advantages?

The answer is, "Not one—never was and never will be" It is evident, therefore, that in this matter, as in so many others, men say one thing and do another—that theory and practice are far apart. Every such case of divergence is unfortunate. Among its lamentable consequences is one more important than it seems at first thought—the consequence that a lot of young cubs to whom the President of the United States was gravely talking came to the conclusion that he was talking nonsense and smiled superior. Instinct, and even their own brief experience, told them that there was something wrong in what he said, some lurking inconsistency that vitiated his argument. Had they dared, they might have asked him how he was treating his own son and why.

The fact is, probably, that rich men's sons do as well, in and for the world, in proportion to their numbers, as the sons of poor men. Any rule on the subject that can be formulated has so many exceptions as to be no rule at all.

His Premises Put to Cruel Strain.

After watching one of the games won from the Athletics by the Giants Mayor GAYNOR, if he has been quoted correctly, reached from what he saw the pleasing conclusion that "this town is morally and physically healthy to the core." The phrase implies health all the way from surface to the centre, along every axis of the municipal sphere—a state of millennial perfection rarely attained in human affairs, and one which the Mayor's not infrequent criticism, now of individual citizens and now of citizens in groups of considerable size, had led some of us to fear might not be reached here for some years to come.

Perhaps the conclusion would have been different had the Mayor spoken yesterday instead of the day before. Anyhow, it was a very large deduction to draw from a ball game, and its logical nexus with the data is so far from obvious that doubt of its very existence is permissible. To some observers of that same game it carried wholly different implications. To them there seemed to be a disquieting disproportion between the amount and the intensity of the emotion displayed by the assembled thousands and the intrinsic value and importance of the achievements that elevated them at one moment to the heights of mad joy and the next dropped them into abysms of rage and despair.

Baseball is, indeed, a fine game. Perhaps a better is not played out of doors. To play baseball, however, is one thing and to watch it is quite another—not necessarily a bad or demoralizing thing, but possibly both, and its bearing on physical and moral health, if there be any, is certainly not direct. Just how much the town has been made better and stronger, or just how much it wanted to be or could have been improved by professional baseball, perhaps the Mayor knows. If so he has information possessed by nobody else, and ought to be proud of it. His knowledge, however, must be by intuition, since no statistics are available, and the knowledge is therefore of questionable accuracy, first, because there is no such thing as intuition, in the sense in which that word is commonly used, and, second, because the only intuition there is—the forming of judgments from inadequate data—is at least as often right as wrong.

The sober truth, proved in a thousand ways, is that this town is not, and no town ever was, "morally and physically healthy to the core." But it's a pretty good town, nevertheless, and in time it will grow sensible enough to take its baseball with sanity and moderation, with that appreciation of relative values which many of its inhabitants now lack.

Elevators Are All Right.

It may be, as a Berlin doctor now in this country says, that riding in fast elevators is bad for the heart and shortens life. In explaining how the elevator produces ill effects, however, the doctor speaks about a "catching of the breath" which is experienced but very rarely by any except infrequent travelers by these conveyances.

The people who persistently have this experience either never had a good heart or else they are the unfortunate possessors of a personal idiosyncrasy like those which incapacitate others from taking certain common medicines or eating certain common foods. The Berlin doctor spoke as one coming from a land with few high buildings.

For the great majority of New Yorkers, and for a considerable fraction of all Americans, the elevator is a boon and a life-saver. The harm it does—if it does any—is incomparably less than would result from the climbing of our innumerable stairs. As it is, we do far too much of that for our own good. We shall do less and less of it as soon as we develop the sense and the courage to insist on being carried in many places where we now wearily climb.

SHEARN ON LAW'S DELAYS.

Everett P. Wheeler Takes Candidate to Task for His Remarks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Clarence J. Shearn is reported in THE TIMES of this morning as condemning the law's delays and advocating the necessity of reform. He then goes on to say:

> The lawyers will never do it. They are either too afraid of the Judges to speak to them or too busy taking advantage of the law's delays.

Probably in this description of the lawyers Mr. Shearn must be considered as describing himself. We cannot suppose that he spoke without any authority at all. But if he meant to apply it to the profession in its organized associations the statement is absolutely untrue.

The New York State Bar Association and the Bar Association of the City of New York have been actively engaged for several years in considering the causes of the law's delays and endeavoring to find a remedy. They have drawn bills for this purpose, which have been presented to the Legislature. Most of their recommendations have been enacted into law by the present Legislature. The systems of hearing on motions have been reformed, a new filing system has been adopted, the right to second trial in an ejectment suit has been repealed. The judgment of the Surrogate's Court upon the validity of a will of real estate has been made final, subject, of course, to the right of appeal.

Besides these recommendations, which have been enacted, lawyers recommended a bill which passed the Assembly and was reported favorably to the Senate, that gave to the Appellate Court the power in civil cases to render final judgment upon appeal without ordering a new trial and authorized the disregard of technical objections which do not affect the merits.

The committees of the two associations are still engaged in the work of reform. This subject of improving judicial procedure and avoiding delay in disposing of cases upon the merits will be the chief topic at the January meeting of the New York State Bar Association.

Mr. Shearn is a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court. The inaccuracy and injustice of his remarks respecting his brethren of the bar do not commend him to the voters of this country.

EVERETT P. WHEELER.
New York, Oct. 24, 1911.

Legislature Spends City's Money.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With increased valuations and an ever-increasing tax rate, how will the owner of real estate and the rentpayer stand the burden in years to come?

Is it not a fact that from time to time the Legislature has fixed the salaries of non-elective office-holders, both in county and city service? How can one obtain a list of such positions, the salaries paid, and the name of the person occupying the position?

New York, Oct. 26, 1911. J. NASH.

After Col. Lampton.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I'd been told that Col. Lampton
Had vamoosed, dug out, decamped en
That THE TIMES was in a sorry plight;
That subscribers, by the dozen,
Kept up such an angry buzzin',
It was feared the thing would grow into a fight.
So I sent a verse or two,
Just to show what I could do
To fill the poet's corner left so slack;
Though without solicitation,
'Twas to save the situation;
But it proved hallucination,
For MY STUFF CAME BACK.

New York, Oct. 26, 1911. H. K. R.

CANADA'S AID WITH ALIENS.

She Co-operates with This Country in Selecting the Best Immigrants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial this morning on the disappearance of the immigrants to Canada is not only interesting, but presents facts in harmony with all previous experience in this country along the same line. In November, 1906, the State of South Carolina imported about 400 selected immigrants on the steamer Wittekind. These immigrants were imported with special reference to South Carolina industries. In June, 1907, there were fewer than fifty still in South Carolina, the remainder having gone where the economic attractions seemed greater. The Territory of Hawaii has spent large sums of money importing Portuguese from the Azores, only to find that at the earliest opportunity the Portuguese go to San Francisco, where wages are higher.

The only movements along this line which seem to be meeting with success are those of the Jewish society which is diverting immigration from New York to Galveston and the Industrial Removal Office in New York City, which is placing Hebrews who do not fit into New York City environment or who prefer another environment in other portions of the United States where their material success will be more certain. These movements are probably succeeding because they place people in localities where there is an economic attraction. Canada fails to hold her immigration because the economic attraction of the United States is deemed by the particular aliens who come here to be greater.

Besides unwittingly getting us some very excellent immigration, Canada is also a very good neighbor, so far as the enforcement of popular immigrant regulation is concerned. In the last few years the rules which we have found necessary to bar out the insane, the decrepit, and the orally unfit have been practically all adopted by Canada. In addition to that Canada permits us to maintain a branch of our immigration service in Montreal and turns back for us at the ports of entry aliens who are manifested to the United States but who are inadmissible under our laws. As an act of international comity we do the same thing for Canada at our ports of entry. Aliens coming from New York City manifested to Canada are turned back by the United States officials at Ellis Island upon the recommendation of the Canadian officials whom our Government permits to be stationed at Ellis Island.

In this way each country aids the other in getting a better class of immigration and in barring out the unfit, who, but for this comity, would use the ports of one country as a means of ultimate clandestine entry into the bounds of the other. WILLIAM S. BENNET.

New York, Oct. 23, 1911.

A SCHOOL HOME WANTED.

Children with Defective Minds Should Be Treated in One.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter to THE TIMES from Mr. M. Hillel Feldman relative to "Backward Children" is of considerable interest to me as the parent of a child of retarded intellect, due, so far as its parents know, to prenatal impressions. There are to-day in the City of New York many hundreds, possibly thousands, of feeble-minded children. In some of the public schools classes are organized and the teachers whom I have met certainly deserve great credit for the labors expended in trying to brighten the dull intellects of these unfortunate children. The children are brought to school by their parents, in most cases by the mother, who must often run the gantlet of other children on their way to and from the school. These children are quick to notice a child so afflicted, and the mortified mother after going through this distressing experience a half dozen times gives up in despair at any further effort in that direction. It often happens that the other children in the family need her attention in order to be at the school in time, and consequently the helpless and unfortunate child is neglected altogether. This is the experience of mothers in five families in the locality in which I live who have as a member of the family an unfortunate child such as I refer to.

In Vineland, N. J., there is an institution for the care of feeble-minded children, and many of those children formerly regarded as hopeless cases, so far as their feeble minds and bodily helplessness are concerned, have shown wonderful improvement within a year or two. But the cost is about $500 a year, and this sum to a poor man is out of the question. Home training is futile. There is a certain routine of discipline necessary and this cannot be accomplished at home for the reason that love and affection for such a child precludes all effort at training which calls for a certain degree of severity, not necessarily harsh, in order that the child may understand with its limited faculties what obedience means.

Therefore I would suggest the acquisition of land by the City of New York, either in Queens or the Eastchester section of the Bronx, upon which suitable buildings could be erected with spacious grounds, allowing the greatest possible latitude of freedom; where the sexes would be separated; where the various degrees and conditions of retarded mentality could be noted, studied and eventually standardized by careful, competent physicians; a home where the instructors would have such a feeling of humanity, of solicitude and kindness that would give to the absent parents a relief of mind and a conviction that the care and attention bestowed upon their offspring would be of this character where feeble-minded, not idiotic, children could be taught along such lines that in time, under judicious training, they would be lifted out of the state of helplessness and into grooves of usefulness that would later make them self-supporting.

But if a central school were provided, such as Mr. Feldman suggests, it would entail the very difficulties that now handicap the parent. The average parent of such a child cannot afford the time it takes, day in and day out, to accompany the unfortunate one to any great distance from home and back again when the classes would be through for the day. The other children and members of the family take up all the time the mother has from early rising until they depart for school or work. The school-home such as I advocate would surely solve this problem. If the Department of Education could not see its way clear to devise ways and means for the purchase of a suitable site, the care, maintenance and supervision over the inmates of such an institution, then the matter might receive the attention of some of our worthy philanthropists who are ever ready when called upon to help unfortunate humanity. AN ANXIOUS MOTHER.

New York, Oct. 26, 1911.

Surrogate Fowler.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The omission of the name of Surrogate Fowler from the Fusion ticket is an affront to every independent voter, and brands the ticket as a species of buncombe resolving itself into a cheerful distribution of dangling plums between the Republican machine and a not overscrupulous political opportunist. How and why the Democratic League became enmeshed in such an indiscretion is beyond understanding, the outcome of which points only to a palpable impairment of its good promise. That such a makeshift of a ticket can attract the independent voter is a delusion of its framers only, for it is destined to be visited with deserved castigation at the polls. The one and only bright spot in an otherwise contemptible ticket is that of the nomination of E. de Forest Baldwin for Justice of the Supreme Court, for whom every one can conscientiously cast a ballot. That a much needed lesson be taught so that future attempts at mutually congenial arrangements as a basis for fusion be discouraged an overwhelming vote should be cast for Fowler and Baldwin. E. F.

New York, Oct. 26, 1911.

VANITAS VANITATUM.

Speak not to me of comfort!
Away with words of balm!
There is no peace, no kind surcease,
No haven full of calm.
You bid me be a man and show
I've still retained my grip—
I care not who my grief may view:
We've lost the Championship!

You say to-morrow's sun will shine
As brightly as of yore.
You tell me men have smiled again
Though stricken to the core.
You claim the pendulum will rise
The higher for the dip—
Dry up! Skidoo! Away with you:
We've lost the Championship!

GRANTHER GREEN.

DENIES IMMORTALITY OF INDIVIDUAL SOULS

Eminent Physiologist of Bonn Shows That Death Is a Condition of Life.

HIS LECTURE AT COLUMBIA

No Life Without Death and Vice Versa—Substances Are Formed Out of Dead and the Reverse Must Be True.

Dr. Max Verworm, Professor of Physiology in the University of Bonn, addressing a large audience at Columbia University yesterday afternoon denied the immortality of the individual soul, declaring that the soul was no more immortal than the body, for which death was one of the conditions of life.

"One may hold any idea that one will upon the relations of the mind and body," he declared, "but so much is wholly true: every act of consciousness is intimately dependent upon the vital processes in certain cells of the cortex of the cerebrum. Innumerable facts testify to this and thence comes the answer. If even a single condition of a complex phenomenon fails, the phenomenon itself ceases. The phenomenon of human consciousness ceases with the life of the cerebral cells. But the life of these cells is extraordinarily frail. Even the stoppage of the blood for a few seconds suffices to paralyze them and completely to inhibit consciousness. These facts have been experimentally confirmed upon men. Hence our individual soul is no more mortal than our individual body."

This, the speaker thought, was a desirable end. He continued:

"If, with the silencing of the heart, consciousness passes away and the happiness and the sorrow of the world cease, then living man is relieved of the fear, the feeling of uncertainty, which a mournful faith in a reward for good and evil must awaken in every man. Hell and purgatory and other inventions of a gloomy fancy ought to give place to more noble incentives in modern culture. The thought of the existence of death ought not to and cannot arouse feelings of fear. At most the thought of dying, when it is accompanied by pain and suffering, would do so. But energetic mankind will conquer this fear. At all events our education ought to tend toward this. Reacting to pain and feeling fear in the face of suffering are indeed wholly physiological properties. They are provisions developed in the struggle for existence as important means for maintaining the life of the organism.

"We should endeavor by every means to free mankind from the paralyzing fear of death. Here the education of the child can accomplish much. It is fundamentally wrong, by the mien, the tears, and the lamentation of the mourners to picture death before children as something full of anguish and mystery and horror. We should rather accustom ourselves to receive it as something self-evident. Then the anguish of death would disappear. He who has no fear of dying and no fear of death can accomplish much that the coward never can."

Prof. Verworm first undertook to throw out the "casual point of view," as he called it, the view which seeks to explain everything by a cause and to find a cause for every phenomenon. This view, he said, had been displaced by the concept of "conditions." What was usually seized upon as a cause was merely one of many conditions. Scientific research to-day was not concerned with finding a cause, but was only satisfied with an explanation of an event or a situation when all the conditions had been discovered. This would rule out views of the universe which had existed since prehistoric times and still influenced the ideas of many thinkers. The last development of the casual view was the philosophy of "vitalism," which stopped at the explanation that vital phenomena were the result of vital force. In contrast with these methods, Prof. Verworm pointed to the modern biological method of seeking to ascertain the conditions of life, which included a study of the internal and external conditions of life. The external conditions, he said, had been ascertained to an astonishing degree. He continued:

"On the other hand, the internal conditions which are present within the living organism are accessible to analysis with much greater difficulty and only indirectly, for there exists here an almost hopeless complication. This is still further increased by the fact that all innumerable individual factors, which are dependent in the closest degree on one another and upon the external vital conditions, are undergoing a continual change. Nothing is constant and uninterrupted but the change itself; nothing is hard and fast; everything is shifting, and all the relations of the individual parts to one another and to external agencies are changing throughout the whole of life.

"Nevertheless, physiological research has succeeded in discovering the characteristics of a large number of the fundamental internal conditions of life, and at the present time, when, after a period of relative stagnation, physical and chemical research has received a new and powerful incentive, it is a delight to see a constantly deeper insight into the mechanism of the internal vital conditions being revealed by physico-chemical methods.

"We do not yet know the exact chemical structure of many of the substances found in the cell. We do not yet know their approximate quantitative relations, even for a single given moment in the life of a single cell. And we do not know the arrangement in space of the various substances in a living cell. If an engineer lacks but one part of a complicated machine, he cannot possibly put the machine together. For similar reasons, we cannot at present pretend to make living substances artificially in a laboratory, and all attempts to manufacture synthetically even the simplest organism have ever been in vain. But we may affirm this: If we could once succeed—and this would be possible by a single stroke—in assembling in their proper quantitative relations and positions and with the proper motion of their smallest particles, all the substances that an amoeba contains at a given moment, and if at the same moment we could surround this artificial amoeba with the natural external conditions of its life, the artificial system would live like the natural amoeba. This picture means nothing more than that the life in a given organism is determined simply by the sum of its internal and external vital conditions. Wherever all these conditions are realized there is life for that specific form of organism; and all its general and special vital performances can happen, such as its nutrition and respiration, its production of matter and energy, and if it were one of the higher organisms, even its sensations and feelings, its thinking and willing for its life is identical with the sum of the conditioning factors.

"In order to understand death we must analyze development; not as is usually done, from a mere morphological standpoint, by determining the unbroken sequences of changes in form which an organism undergoes; but physiologically, by studying the changes in the metabolism of the cells which occur during life. So far scarcely a beginning has been made here.

"Let us consider first the simplest organism, the cell. Let us suppose that we have before us a cell in which the destruction and construction of the living substance are continually and fully balanced, and every disturbance in the quantitative relations of the active substances, brought about by transitory external stimuli, is always automatically compensated at all times. Then there would be no agency to act as a condition of death, and the death of such a cell could be brought about only through changes in the external conditions of life, in other words, through fatal action of external agencies. But as a matter of fact such cells do not exist, either as independent organisms or within our bodies. All living substance changes so long as it lives. All living substance develops. This is the internal factor which is the condition of death. Development contains the germ of death.

"Continual destruction and continual construction, that is life. Without life there is no death; and, too, there is no life without death. The old impressive song of the monk of St. Gall, 'Media vita in morte sumus,' has a much deeper significance than the author anticipated. All life must die and all life is death.

"And wherever and whenever, upon any heavenly body in the universe, the conditions for the origin of life appear anew, there living substance is formed out of lifeless substance, and wherever and whenever the conditions of life cease there also living substance returns to lifeless forms. 'Dust thou art and unto dust thou shalt return.' This is true of all living substance, from the one-celled amoeba to the most gifted man."

MISS MORRISON WEDS A. G. FARMER

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David M. Morrison a Bride in Church of the Messiah.

BRIDEGROOM FROM BOSTON

The Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer Officiates at Ceremony—Wedding Attendants and the Guests.

The wedding of Allan G. Farmer of Boston, a son of Mrs. Lewis B. Farmer, and Miss Natalie Morrison, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David M. Morrison, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Messiah, at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street.

Autumn leaves and white chrysanthemums decorated the chancel, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer and the Rev. John Haines Holmes.

The bride's father gave her in marriage and she wore a squared trained robe of white satin, the bodice having a V-shaped neck, draped with Carrickmacross lace and elbow sleeves to match, and the bolero and skirt were embroidered in rhinestones and pearls. Her point lace veil was held with orange blossoms and her bouquet was made up of gardenias and lilies of the valley. Her only ornament was a string of pearls, the gift of Mr. Farmer.

Miss Abby Putnam Morrison was her sister's maid of honor. She wore pale pink chiffon, trimmed with white lace and having a sash of brown tulle. Her large pink satin hat was faced with brown velvet, and covered with brown lace and pink ostrich plumes.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Dorothy Smith and Susanne Merrill, who led the procession, and the Misses Hopeton Atterbury and Martha Orr. They wore coat overdresses of cerise satin over white satin chiffon and large pink hats, faced with brown velvet and trimmed with brown tulle. All of the attendants carried sheaf bouquets of pale pink chrysanthemums and Autumn leaves.

Mr. Farmer's best man was his brother, Malcolm Farmer, of Philadelphia. The ushers were H. Bertram Whitman, Matthew Selles, Nathaniel Batcheller of Keene, N. H.; William Reeves, and Putnam M. Morrison.

The reception was at the Morrison residence, 20 East Forty-ninth Street, which was decorated with pink chrysanthemums and Autumn leaves.

After a bridal trip South, Mr. and Mrs. Farmer will leave at 479 Beacon Street, Boston.

Among the guests asked to the wedding were Dr. Gorham Bacon, Mrs. Bacon, and Miss Bacon; Mr. and Mrs. Theron Strong, Mrs. Walter Rutherfurd, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Dominick, Mrs. Henry Brookman, Dr. Vanderpoel and Mrs. Vanderpoel, Dr. W. N. B. Anderton and Mrs. Anderton, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Nash, Mrs. George Wilde, Miss Mary McKin Wilde, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Nash, Mrs. George F. Baker, Mrs. W. C. Sheldon, Mrs. Clive Duval, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lanman Bull, Mr. anud Mrs. B. O. Chisholm, Miss Nina Chisholm, Mr. and Mrs. William Barbour, Miss Porter, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Valentine, John Praeger, Mrs. Bruce Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Le Roy Whitney, Mrs. Lewis B. Farmer, Mrs. Malcolm Farmer, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Farmer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Putnam, Mrs. Albert Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Davis, Mrs. Francis H. Weld, Mrs. C. H. C. Duval, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Morgan, William Carpender, Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Mrs. Percy Litchfield, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Maben, Henry T. Sloane, Mrs. H. R. Putnam, Miss Louise Putnam, Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, Capt. Milliken, Gerrish Milliken, George Brokaw, Dr. G. B. Bell, David and Alexander Orr, G. A. Morris, Miss Kate Putnam, Mrs. Ernst Vietor, Col. J. J. Astor, Mrs. Astor, Miss Edith King, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Div, W. S. P. Prentice, Prof. Chandler, and Mrs. Chandler.

Dr. Eugene Poole and Mrs. Poole, Dudley and Guy Carleton, John Kreisher, Lawrence Atterbury, Miss Emily D. Ayres, Miss Marion Smyth, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Blake, Mrs. Lyle Mahan, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Amory, Mrs. Pierce C. Waring, Miss Cornelia C. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Hurry, Miss Hilda Holmes, Miss Hiss, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bulkley Hubbell, the Misses Hubbell, Mr. and Mrs. Dulany Howland, Buell Hollister, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ben Ali Haggin, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Hoguet, Mr. and Mrs. Ryder Henry, the Misses Erving, Miss Grace Henry, Miss Charlotte Harding, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Hoffstot, the Misses and Messrs. Hoffstot, Miss Maud Ingersoll, Mrs. Henry Meyer Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. George Lane, Mrs. Mason Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Beals Kendall, Mrs. Benjamin Knower, Mrs. H. C. Drayton, the Misses Kissel, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kobbe, Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Knauth, Miss Elise Ladew, Harvey Ladew, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Lefferts, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rawle, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Locke, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. McAlpin, the Misses McAlpin, Mrs. E. A. Manice, Miss Beatrice Pratt, the Misses Neeser, Miss Arietta Prentice, Miss Alice Richard, Miss Pyle, the Misses Stillman, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar B. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Tilford, Miss Charlotte Wyeth, Miss May Vogel, Mr. and Mrs. David Wagstaff, the Misses Wardwell, Miss Charlotte Delafield, and Mr. and Mrs. John Du Fais.

BARNARD GREETS ALUMNAE.

Graduates in Annual Convention Crowd the Students Out.

College graduates from all over the United States met yesterday under the auspices of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae for their annual meeting at Barnard College. Miss Virginia Gildersleeve, Dean of Barnard, welcomed the hundreds of women that crowded the Brinckerhoff Theatre, and then Miss Elsa Dennison of the Bureau of Municipal Research spoke on "Woman's Volunteer Work for Education," and Miss S. P. Breckenbridge on "Corporate Membership."

After the meeting the students, who through the use of the theatre had been deprived of their chapel services, met the alumnae and took them through the college. In the main corridor the visitors were greeted with large posters with the words:

> We want a new building. Don't wait for a millionaire; drop in a nickel. St. Peter's was built with pennies. Buy a brick!

The Barnard Trustees had invited the visitors to luncheon at Brooks's Hall, the college dormitory, and the undergraduates were deprived of their lunch room, too. They determined not to be done out of everything, so they gave their services as waitresses. Those who could not assist found luncheon served in the cellar, and seemed to enjoy the change.

The Household Arts Building of Teachers College was thrown open in the afternoon to the visitors, and a business session was held in the Horace Mann auditorium with Dean Russell in the chair. At its conclusion President and Mrs. Butler entertained the delegates in Earl Hall.

The members of the association will remain in the city for the rest of the week at the Hotel Martinique. To-day there will be a conference of women deans and a conference of the National Education Association. The meetings will be held in the auditorium of the Museum of Natural History.

LORD VERNON IN CHARGE.

Named Committee of the American Estate of His Mother.

Supreme Court Justice McCall signed an order yesterday appointing George Francis Augustus Venables, present Lord Vernon of Haddon Hall, committee of the American estate of his mother, Francis, Lady Vernon. Lady Vernon is the life beneficiary of two trust estates, one of them left by her mother, Mrs. Frances Garner Lawrence, who died in May, 1908, at Pau, and the other left by her father, Francis Cooper Lawrence, an American banker, who died at Pau on Aug. 17 of this year.

Lord Vernon will be required to furnish a $75,000 bond to qualify as committee. The estate left by Mrs. Lawrence was estimated at $1,539,000 in an appraisal filed late in 1908 in the State Transfer Tax office in this country. No estimate of the father's estate is yet on file.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Philip M. Lydig will sail from Europe for New York on Nov. 1.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Holland Forbes will remain at their country place at Fairfield, Conn., until after Christmas, when they will occupy apartments at the Ritz-Carlton for the remainder of the Winter.

Frederick Townsend Martin will depart from England for this side on Nov. 11.

The engagement is announced of Miss Margaret Richardson of Boston to Gracie Hall Roosevelt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt of 49 East Sixty-fifth Street. Mr. Roosevelt is a junior at Harvard.

Mrs. Harry Gordon Selfridge and her daughter returned to London yesterday on the Celtic after spending the Summer at Lake Geneva, Wis.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. H. Taimage and their son motored in from Bernardsville, N. J., and are at the Hotel Gotham for the week-end.

William Gunther Gardner, British Vice Consul, has gone to the Virginia Hot Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt have returned to town and are at 8 East Fifty-second Street for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Fairfax of Lenox, Miss Grace Fairfax, and Mrs. W. H. Bradford sailed yesterday, to be abroad about six months.

Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge will return to town on Nov. 10, and will be at 563 Park Avenue.

Mrs. J. E. Fisher will give a small dinner at the Ritz-Carlton on Sunday evening.

RIDDER-THOMPSON WEDDING.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Ridder Married to Miss Marie Thompson.

In All Saints' Church, 129th Street and Madison Avenue, yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, Miss Marie Thompson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Thompson, was married to Victor F. Ridder, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Ridder. The marriage ceremony was performed by the rector of All Saints' Church, the Rev. James W. Power. The church was decorated with white chrysanthemums and Autumn leaves.

The bride wore a white satin gown trimmed with rose-point and duchess lace, and a court train embroidered in lilies of the valley. She carried a shower bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley. The maid of honor, her only attendant, Miss Genevieve Fitzpatrick, wore pink crepe meteor, and carried a shower bouquet of Taft roses.

Joseph E. Ridder, a twin brother of the bridegroom, was the best man, and the ushers were Herman L. Heide, Andrew Thompson, Barclay Reaver, Dr. A. Wendell Hubschmitt, Ambrose A. O'Connell, and Charles H. Ridder.

After the marriage ceremony a reception was held in the grand ballroom of the St. Regis Hotel, where Mr. Ridder and his bride received the congratulations of the guests.

MARRIED BY THE LORD BISHOP.

Kinahan Cornwallis Wedded in London to Miss Gertrude Bowen.

Kinahan Cornwallis of this city announces the marriage of his eldest son, Kinahan Cornwallis, to Miss Gertrude Bowen, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Bowen of Colworth, Bedfordshire, and 5 Queen's Gate-place, S. W., London. The ceremony was performed on Oct. 14 in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Kensington, by the Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, who was assisted by the Rev. H. B. Coward, Vicar of Trinity Parish.

Mr. Cornwallis is a great-grandson of the late Dr. Brownell, Episcopal Bishop of Connecticut. His father is a counsellor at law at 95 Nassau Street.

Miss Burden to Wed Dec. 12.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 26.—The marriage of Miss Gwendolyn Burden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, and David Dows of New York, will take place at Grace Church, New York, Dec. 12, followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents, 2 East Ninety-second Street. The church services will be at 3 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Burden and the Misses Burden are returning to New York Nov. 6 from Newport. Invitations will go out about three weeks before the wedding. As yet Miss Burden has not decided upon her maid of honor or bridesmaid, but these details will be arranged as soon as Miss Evelyn Burden returns from abroad.

Fennell-Critchley Wedding.

Miss Eleanor Critchley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Critchley of Wingham, Ont., and George W. Fennell, eldest son of Mrs. Frederica and the late George Fennell, are to be married on Monday evening, Oct. 30, at 8 o'clock in St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street. The bride's only attendant will be Miss Bertha Fennell, sister of the bridegroom.

Robert W. Fennell will be best man, and the ushers are to be Edward N. Fennell, George Hammel, and Capt. Nicholas Engers.

After the ceremony there will be a reception at the home of the bridegroom's mother, 121 West 121st Street. The couple will go to Europe, returning in December.

Quinn-Barrett Wedding on Oct. 31.

Miss Katheryn May Barrett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Barrett of 10 West Ninetieth Street, and James William Quinn, son of the late James Quinn of Prescott, Ont., are to be married on Tuesday, Oct. 31, at noon in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament. A reception will be held afterward at the home of the bride's parents. After their honeymoon the couple will reside at 314 West Ninety-fourth Street.

Miss Binney Weds G. P. Putnam.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 26.—Miss Dorothy Binney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Binney of Sound Beach, was married to George Palmer Putnam of Rye, N. Y., and Oregon, to-night at 8 o'clock, at Rocklyn, the Binney residence. A large number of guests were present.

Miss Binney, a Wellesley College graduate, who distinguished herself in athletics and dramatics at college, met Mr. Putnam, the son of a publisher, on a mountain climbing trip in California, a year or so ago. The engagement was announced soon after the party had disbanded. Mr. Putnam is a newspaper publisher in Oregon. He is a Harvard man.

Honor Maid at Miss Draper's Wedding

Miss Mildred Dennis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Warren E. Dennis of this city, is to be maid of honor at the wedding of Miss Dorothy Draper, daughter of ex-Gov. and Mrs. Eben S. Draper, to Thomas B. Gannett, Jr., on Nov. 21 at Hopedale, Mass. Mr. Gannett is a member of the Tennis and Racquet and Harvard Clubs.

Miss Allison to Wed Lieut. Fickel.

Col. and Mrs. James N. Allison of Governors Island announce the engagement of their daughter, Marion Allison, to Lieut. Jacobs Earl Fickel, the Twenty-ninth Infantry aviator.

FERRIDAY—ARNETT.

Special to The New York Times.

FAIRMONT, West Va., Oct. 26.—The marriage of Miss Ruth Ayres Arnett, daughter of Mrs. U. N. Arnett, to Edward C. Ferriday of Wilmington, Del., took place at 11:30 o'clock to-day in the Methodist Protestant Temple, and was followed by a breakfast at the home of the bride's mother. Mr. Ferriday was attended by his brother, Charles Victor Ferriday of Wilmington, Del. Miss Arnett is the daughter of the late Ulysses N. Arnett, Jr., of this city, who for years was a leading attorney in Fairmont, and was at the time of his death President of the Marion County Bar Association. Mr. Ferriday is connected with the du Pont Company in Wilmington, Del., where the couple will reside after a wedding trip.

FUNDS FOR SUFFRAGE FROM LIBERAL HANDS

Besides the Collection, $5,000 Is Raised at the Carnegie Hall Convention.

CHEERS FOR MRS. MACKAY

Mrs. Robert Elder and Her Brooklyn Followers Stay Away, Leaving a Gaping Group of Seats.

The Woman Suffrage Party of New York held its third annual convention at Carnegie Hall last evening, adopted a platform which was read by Mrs. Mackay, and raised $5,000 from the floor in addition to the collection.

The house was well filled, every box was sold, and many of them for double the price. One large, yawning space in the part of the hall set as a reserve for the delegates marked one of the political troubles of the party. The Brooklyn delegates, with the exception of one Assembly district, were absent, and the seats which had been reserved for Mr. and Mrs. Robert Elder back of Mrs. Mackay on the platform were unoccupied. Mrs. Elder, the Chairman of the Borough of Brooklyn, who is now under suspended sentence from the Central Committee, was the only borough Chairman not present.

Mrs. Elder and a number of her followers met in the afternoon and passed a resolution to absent themselves from the convention. The empty seats showed that they kept the resolution.

Aside from this voiceless reproach the meeting passed off with harmony and enthusiasm. It was opened by Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Temporary Chairman, and Mrs. William Warner Penfield, the newly elected Chairman of the party was introduced and presided. One of the features of the evening was the presentation to Mrs. Penfield of an ebony and silver gavel in the name of the members of the Board of Directors by Mrs. Helen Griffith.

Mrs. Penfield, who was introduced as "our devoted and inspired Chairman," spoke of the work of the party and its form of organization as being the one which would do the real work in getting the suffrage for women in New York State. There were cries of "Hear! Hear!" when she said that the party would be equal to the work, and a voice in the audience cried "Amen" when she said that some leader would always be found to "carry our great banner to success."

"New York will follow Washington and California in 1913," she said, and added that the party would make an appeal to the colored people to assist it in the fight, for 1913 would be the fiftieth anniversary of the enfranchisement of their race. She emphasized that unity, for which the party has always stood, would be an important factor in the success of the fight.

Before reading the platform Mrs. Mackay said:

"I hope on hearing this platform you will realize that the Woman Suffrage Party in the United States stands for humanitarianism. We are working because we are women and not because we want to be men. [Applause.] Nevertheless, we want the men to co-operate with us."

"Surely," piped up a little feminine voice in the audience, and Mrs. Mackay and the audience laughed heartily.

"We want the co-operation of the men," continued Mrs. Mackay, "because in political life we want to work shoulder to shoulder and hand to hand with them."

Mrs. Mackay was wearing a gown of black with a couple of gardenias in the bodice, and around her shoulder was thrown a long cloak of black lined with a soft American Beauty red satin, when she entered the hall. She was warmly welcomed, the applause lasting for several minutes.

The new woman suffrage song, "We the People," led by cornets, the words sung by a double quartet and the chorus by the audience, preceded Mrs. Pearse Bailey's speech. This preceded the collection of money, with Mrs. Bailey as the collector. Mrs. Bailey, who is a small woman, began her speech by telling how on her first appearance at Carnegie as a speechmaker she had tried her voice on the hall with a stray man who happened to be around as critic. The stray man kindly consented to go to the back of the top gallery to listen.

"Then," said Mrs. Bailey, "I struck my best Elizabeth Cady-Stanton-Susan B. Anthony attitude and began my speech. 'Can you hear?' I asked.

"'Yes, lady,' came the answer, 'I can hear you perfect, but you don't look no bigger than a Teddy Bear.'

"Men as a whole take us as a joke," she continued. "Though I'm not quarreling with the men. God made 'em." She went on to say that women were not out in public working for suffrage because thy liked it, but because of their love for the home.

"When we women get the suffrage in New York State I expect to stay at home and read fairy tales to my grandchildren. We are only suffragists to protect the privacy of our homes. We shall go on with this crusade, not with spears and lances, but with smiles and literature." Then she came to the money question.

"We want to raise the sum of $100,000, a small sum for so large a cause. It is only the price of a little house just around the corner from Fifth Avenue." In the tone of an auctioneer calling for bids, she asked if any one would give $2,000, and, getting no response, dropped to $1,500. Mrs. Griffith rose to say that a friend would give $1,500. Dropping to demands for $1,000, Mrs. Georgia Tinker Fry gave $1,000, a friend $1,000, and then Mrs. Bailey asked for $500.

"Why, I have known men at their conventions to tumble over each other to give thousands of dollars just for heelers for a few votes."

Mr. Hazard of Syracuse gave $400, and asking for ten bids of $100 each, James Lees Laidlaw, Frederick Nathan, Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Mrs. Emily Dazien, Mrs. J. Hedges Crowell, and Miss Florence Guernsey gave each $100.

"It is better to practice than preach," said Mrs. Bailey, "and I will give $100."

Mrs. Frederick Nathan gave $100, Mrs. Mackay—who had four boxes at the convention and had given previously two donations—and Mrs. William Randolph Hearst gave $100. Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Mrs. Louis of Brooklyn, Mrs. Henry Villard, and Lady Cowbridge of England gave $50, and several women promised donations of $5 a month. Mrs. Suffern, Miss Craft, and Mrs. Wells gave $25 each, and there were a number of $10 pledges.

One of the features of the platform was opposition to a uniform divorce law until the women were enfranchised, because the law would be made by men and discriminate against women; it protested against child labor, against the reactionary measure which would restrict the education of women to domestic education without the right to "a full, free intellectual life." It demanded that women be placed as Judges and Magistrates in courts where women and children are tried.

There was applause throughout the reading and enthusiastic applause at the end.

Messages of congratulation were read, one of them from Mrs. Carrie Chapman-Catt, the founder of the party, from Dunbar, Africa, and one from Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, from the National Convention of Women Suffragists at St. Louis. One message of congratulation was from Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence for the Woman's Political and Social Union of England, the English suffragettes.

The New York workers who were sent to California to help the Western women win the suffrage gave an account of their work and Mrs. Beatrice Forbes Robertson Hale, wearing a yellow evening gown, was the last speaker.

Talks on Suffrage.

Mrs. Ida Husted Harper will give a series of informal talks on woman suffrage in its various phases and the latest news concerning it, followed by discussion, at the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday afternoons at 3 o'clock, beginning Nov. 16.

Minister Lars Anderson Sails.

Lars Anderson, the newly appointed Minister to Belgium, and Mrs. Anderson sailed yesterday on the French liner Provence.

WANT NEW SANITARY LAWS.

State Officials in Convention Discuss Labeling of Cold Storage Foods.

The Conference of Sanitary Officials of the State of New York, which is holding sessions at Carnegie Lyceum, discussed yesterday the enactment of a National law and the establishment of a National board to prevent pollution of the streams in the various States. Several speakers urged also the need of a law requiring the labeling of all cold-storage food products, in order to prevent the sale of deteriorated foodstuffs. The conference was urged, in view of the poor equipment and information of many health departments throughout the country, to work for the establishment of a "Clearing House for Health Departments," through which each department might know the methods latest and best used by Health Departments in other cities.

The sessions of the conference will end to-day, when it is expected Dr. Simon Flexner, Dr. W. H. Parker, and Health Commissioner Ernest Lederle will speak.

Theodore Horton, engineer of the New York State Department of Health, urged the enactment of a uniform National law to prevent stream pollution, but was inclined to think the establishment of a National Board of Supervisors is unnecessary. Local boards, he said, could decide without the interference of the Federal Government, whether or not stream pollution at one point would affect the health conditions of another further downstream and in another State, provided an adequate and uniform law were enacted to govern the dumping of dirt or garbage in streams in the first place.

Dr. Laurence McCullough of the Health Department of Ontario, Canada, advocated an International Waterway Commission, to prevent the present careless dumping of sewage into the rivers and lakes between this country and Canada. The Department of Health of Ontario, he declared, is eager to co-operate with the United States.

R. B. Fitz-Randolph of the State Board of Health of New Jersey urged the compulsory placing of labels on cold storage goods that have become unwholesome, and goods that have at all deteriorated in value.

"Of course, no goods improve while in cold storage," he said, "but become bad in time, and these should never be allowed to reach the market. We need legislation to prevent them from reaching the markets as now they do."

Alexander H. Seymour, Secretary of the State Department of Health, advocated the placing of a label on every bit of cold storage food, so that a person buying it might know it as a cold-storage product, and in case the food is found to be bad, may know where to complain.

Assemblyman Thomas A. Brennan urged the conference to support the Cold Storage bill he introduced in the Legislature last year.

"The high cost of living," he declared, "is due to the fact that millions and millions of eggs, chickens, and other foodstuffs are held in cold storage until their price has reached its highest point, and then they are dealt out to the long-suffering public at prices that keep them bowed down to the grindstone. Such food speculators are a menace to the welfare of the entire country, and we are going to see to it that they no longer escape their due punishment."

Robert Lynn Cox, counsel for the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, declared that a majority of Health Departments throughout the country were not properly equipped. Hundreds, he said, to whom he has written for copies of their reports, have replied that they are not allowed sufficient money to print reports. In order that such Health Departments may get together for the discussion of general health measures throughout the country, he urged that a Clearing House of Health Departments be established.

Other speakers yesterday were: Dr. M. S. Gulfoy, Registrar of the New York City Health Department, and Dr. Charles E. Walton of Cincinnati.

MARY ANDERSON SAILS

For England with Husband, Antonio de Navarro, and Robert Hichens.

Mary Anderson de Navarro, with her husband, Antonio de Navarro, and Robert Hichens, author of "The Garden of Allah," sailed for England on the Celtic of the White Star Line yesterday. Mme. de Navarro had a chat with the reporters before the steamer sailed, and told how much pleasure she had obtained from her short visit to her native country. Although most of her time had been taken up with the production of "The Garden of Allah," still she had found opportunity to visit the new Public Library and the Pennsylvania Station.

"I am going back home to see my children," she said, "and once more to live the quiet life that has been my joy for so many years. I am taking a dozen boxes of dolls for my little Elena, who is only five years old, and I hope she will like the American dolls from the old home of her mother. Of course, I am coming back again. I don't know when it will be, but I hope it will not be long, for I seem to have the spirit of traveling now and I do want to come again to New York where they have been so kind to me."

Robert Hichens said that he was delighted with the reception of "The Garden of Allah," but that he regretted that he had not had time to see New York.

"I have been so busy that I didn't get a chance to see much of the city, but what I did see impressed me wonderfully. I hope to come back soon, but I do not dare name the date. Perhaps before the public gets weary of our play, in which Mrs. de Navarro had so large a part, but for which she refuses to accept a particle of credit."

Mr. Hichens said that he was writing a new book, and that his "Bella Donna" was to be dramatized and produced at the St. James Theatre, London.

'THE WIFE HUNTERS' STAGED.

Lew Fields's Musical Comedy Show by Young Authors and Composers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Lew Fields's latest musical comedy production, "The Wife Hunters," had its first performance on any stage at Hermanus Bleeker Hall to-night, before an audience that included members of Gov. Dix's personal and official families. "The Wife Hunters" proved to be more of a "girl" show than others of Mr. Fields's offerings, and to depend more on the book and music and less on heavy scenery.

The authors and composers are all young men. Edgar Allan Woolf, who wrote the book, and Anatol Friedland, one of the composers, were seniors at Columbia University three years ago; David Kempner, the lyricist, is a recent graduate of Columbia Law School, and Malvin Franklin, collaborator with Mr. Friedland in the score, is not yet twenty-one years old.

Emma Carus was the featured member of the cast, and played the role of a former chorus girl. She had several song numbers that the audience liked. Louis Simon acted the principal comedy role, opposite Miss Carus, and others in the company were John Park, Lillian Lee, Hazel Kirke, Dorothy Brenner, Frances Alain, Madge Vincent, Frances Nelson, Veronica Marques, Gladys Moore, Joseph Ratcliff, George A. Schiller, Arthur Conrad, and Louis Franklyn. The piece will go to the Herald Square Theatre, New York, next week.

MARIE DORO IN NEW ROLE.

Acts a Frivolous Young Wife in "A Butterfly on the Wheel."

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 26.—Miss Marie Doro presented "A Butterfly on the Wheel" at the Apollo Theatre to-night for the first time in America. The big scene of the play shows a divorce court in session with the woman in the case undergoing a grilling cross-examination.

Miss Doro acted the flighty, frivolous young woman whose flirtation with her husband's friend gets her into so compromising a situation that her husband sues for a divorce. In several scenes she is called on to express deep emotion.

Sidney Valentine was the cross-examining lawyer. The cast included Charles Millward, Charles Quartermaine, Eddie Davenport, Albert Sackett, Olive Temple, Ferdinand Gottschalk, and Lauretta Wells.

MAURETANIA HELD BY STORMY WEATHER

Brings News of the Settlement of the Cavalieri-Chanler Suit for $70,000.

S. R. GUGGENHEIM ARRIVES

Sees Business Prospects Brightening —Prospective Bridegroom and a Suffrage Lecturer Other Passengers.

Delayed by stress of weather, the Cunard liner Mauretania, from Liverpool, did not arrive at her pier until about 11 o'clock last evening, and until her appearance in Quarantine it was a question whether she would get through in time to land her passengers. The delay was due principally to bad weather at the other end of the route. The vessel did not get away from Queenstown until an hour and fifty minutes after her regular sailing time. Heavy weather in the Irish Channel delayed the mail boat out of Holyhead, and for this reason the vessel did not sail on time. She left Queenstown in the face of a strong westerly gale and head seas. Her time of passage was 4 days 15 hours and 35 minutes.

Among those who arrived was Mme. Baskerville, tutor of grand opera singers, who brought over the news that Mme. Cavalieri had settled her suit against Sheriff "Bob" Chanler for $70,000. Further details, Mme. Baskerville said, she did not know.

The Mauretania brought an interesting story of gamblers on the high seas. On the outward trip of the vessel there were four gamblers, and, with a knowledge of conditions, they bid wisely upon the pools for the day's runs. On one particular day the pool had been bid up to $650, and the high number won. In their disappointment, one of the quartet went to the stateroom of the winner and struck him on the head with a shoe, blackening his eye.

The four returned on the Mauretania, and the officers, profiting by the experience of the trip eastward, stopped games of chance by posting in many prominent places the fact that there were gamblers on board.

Among the arrivals was S. R. Guggenheim, who had spent much of his time on the Continent.

"Busines conditions throughout Europe appear generally good," he said. "The consumption of copper and other metals is unprecedented. The price of metals abroad has risen considerably, with the exception of copper, which has more or less remained stationary. There was a lull in the trade during the negotiations between Germany and France. Since the clarification of the Moroccan situation, however, money, which was temporarily tight, has loosened up considerably and there is every likelihood that when a final agreement between the countries has been reached and the matter absolutely disposed of general business conditions will improve."

Augustus A. Zimmer, Jr., son of a Hamburg ship owner, has come to America to marry Miss Archdeacon of Hoboken. Four years ago Mr. Zimmer came to New York to learn the American end of the transatlantic shipping trade in the office of the American and Orient Steamship Company. While here he met and courted Miss Archdeacon. The wedding will be to-morrow. Mr. and Mrs. Zimmer will make a tour to Niagara Falls before sailing for Germany.

Another arrival was Miss A. Maude Royden, President of the Chester Woman Suffrage Society, who comes to lecture before the Brooklyn Institute and will also speak for Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's Political Equality Association.

Another arrival was J. W. Isherwood, inventor of a system of steamship construction, who is on his way to Canada. Mr. Isherwood desires to look over some of the big vessels in the lake trade.

On the voyage a steward in the Mauretania's lounge picked up a pocketbook containing £55, or $1,275 in American money. He returned it to the Chief Steward, and in less than an hour it was claimed by Alfred Clarke, who rewarded the finder.

Other arrivals on the Mauretania included Dr. and Mrs. William Seaman Bainbridge, Robert H. Benson, Charles Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Clarke, Donald Hearn Cowl, James Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Donnell, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Drake, W. Egerton, G. R. Fearing, Mr. and Mrs. George Harrison Fisher, Otto H. Fuerth, H. J. Hardenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hoe, E. L. Ireland Blyth, Mrs. Charles B. Keen, Mr. and Mrs. J. Warren Lane, Dr. G. Mandaraoz, Mrs. John G. Milburn, Maurice Molloy, Miss A. A. Minford, Mr. and Mrs. E. Virgil Neal, Arthur L. Pearse, Miss Florence Offenbach, Frank Percey, Harley T. Procter, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hunt Procter, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick J. V. Skiff, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Small, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Underwood, and Mr. and Mrs. F. de Zaldo.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Riley Chamberlain is now playing the role of the father, Aristede Boutonniere, with Fritzi Scheff in "The Duchess" at the Lyric Theatre.

William F. Hawtrey, the English actor, who was taken ill in Indiana last week, will resume his tour in "Dear Old Billy" at the Valentine Theatre, Toledo, to-night. He will come to New York in December.

Robert Loraine has cabled to William A. Brady, asking him to reserve the English rights to "Bought and Paid For" until Mr. Loraine can get to America to see the play. The actor has the drama in view for a London production, with himself in the leading role.

Thomas W. Ryley's production of "Peggy" will open at Trenton, N. J., to-night. Among the principal members of the company are Lucy Weston, Mabel Wilber, Louise Alexander, Tom Dingle, Farren Soutar, and O. E. Lennon.

Molly Pearson and Margaret Nyblock, two of the Scotch players in "Bunty Pulls the Strings," will be guests of the Century Theatre Club at the Hotel Astor this afternoon. Miss Pearson is to tell the club something of the history of Scotch plays and players, and Miss Nyblock will give some Scotch dialect readings.

YESTERDAY'S WILLS.

DOROTHEA ARNOUS died Sept. 2; left less than $5,000 personalty to her son, Louis A. O. Arnous.

RUDOLPH ZAHN died Oct. 15; left $250 personalty to his niece, Bertha L. Hertz.

MARY V. SHEA died Oct. 28, 1910; left $881 personalty to her halfsister, Annie McNamara.

AUGUSTUS L. HAYES died Oct. 17; left $5,000 realty and $5,000 personalty, $300 to Frances E. Valles and the residuo of the estate equally to his children, Howard, Mabel, and Bertram Hayes.

CORNELIUS ROSE died Oct. 17; left more than $5,000 personalty, $1,000 to Malvira Dach, and the residue equally to his children, Oscar, William, Emile, Theodore, Edwin, and Albert Rose, and Isabell Born, Martha Oesterlein, and Addie Rosenthal.

CHARLES C. SCHILDWACHTER died Sept. 27; left $7,000 each to his wife, Frederika, and his sons, Christian, Charles, and Philip; $8,500 each to his grandchildren, Caroline, Elfrid, and Harry Coding, and $1,750 each to his great-grandchildren, Edna and William Salzmann.

PIERRE GUIOT died Oct. 23; left $200 personalty to his brother-in-law, Charles L. Willard; directed that he be entombed with his wife under this inscription: "We have led a decent life and therefore we are one in death."

SARAH FLYNN died Sept. 2; left $23,000 personalty, $500 each to the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin for Homeless and Destitute Children, the Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, the Roman Catholic Church of St. Valencia, Kerry, Ireland; $1,000 to the college at Dublin, where her grandnephew, John Ring, studied for the priesthood; $500 to St. Vincent's Hospital, $4,000 to Jane Crimmins, $500 each to Timothy Crimmins, Michael Crimmins, Catherine Stnef, and Sarah Ring, $700 to Catherine Ring, $1,500 each to John Ring and George Ring, $500 each to Catherine Smith, John Sullivan, Roger Sullivan, and Hannah Sullivan, and the residue of the estate to her executrix, Anna S. Norris, to be applied for charitable purposes.

BROOKLYN EAGLE REJOICES.

With a Special Number and a Staff Reception, It Keeps Its 70th Birthday.

The Brooklyn Daily Eagle was 70 years old yesterday and celebrated the occasion by issuing a special anniversay number of 96 pages. This included a 48-page art supplement and a review of affairs in Brooklyn in the last threescore and ten years and the part The Eagle has played in them.

In the evening there was a reception and entertainment at the Brooklyn Academy of Music at which 600 employes and several hundred former employes of the paper, with members of their families, were its guests. Speeches were made by Dr. St. Clair McKelway, the editor, and Col. William Hester, the President of The Eagle Corporation; and there was a programme of music and vaudeville numbers, arranged by Percy G. Williams, the theatrical manager.

"I do not care here to differentiate the news side and the opinion side of The Eagle from one another," said Dr. McKelway in his speech. "The news is the basis of comment. The comment should be the statement of the principles the news illustrates and of the duty to the world the events counsel and prescribe.

"The spirit of chronicle and the spirit of comment have sympathetically broadened and should sympathetically become better. As they become better, journalism is better, journalists are better, and the community influenced by them, and in turn itself influencing them, become better. To my view this betterment of journalism and of the community is constantly going on."

Robert Mather's Funeral.

Funeral services for Robert Mather, Chairman of the Westinghouse Board and a Director of many banks and railroads, who died on Tuesday, were held yesterday morning at his late residence, 113 East Thirty-seventh Street. The Rev. W. T. Manning, rector of Trinity, officiated at the services. Among many prominent financiers, railroad officials, and citizens present were W. A. Day, John Finley, C. A. Coffin, D. J. Reid, T. W. Lamont, Paul Warbourg, Robert S. Lovett, Charles H. Norton, Gen. T. H. Hubbard, T. P Shonts, W. C. Brown, W. H. Truesdale, and E. M. Herr. The body was placed on board a special train of the New York Central Railroad to be taken to Chicago.

James Douglas Prentice.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 26.—James Douglas Prentice, Minister of Finance in the Dunsmuir and Prior Governments of British Columbia, died yesterday in Lilloet, B. C. Mr. Prentice was born in

CHAMPION ATHLETE BOWLS OVER TIGERS

Thompson Tears Up 'Varsity Line and Scrubs Win Practice Game, 18 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 26.—Princeton's scrub eleven leaped into the limelight this afternoon and walloped the Tigers' idols by a score of 18 to 0, the worst defeat the 'Varsity has suffered at the hands of the scrubs for years. Though the scrubs' play far outclassed the 'Varsity to-day, they used one man for their scoring machine, Thompson, a student at the Theological Seminary here and for the past two years American all-around champion athlete, who went in at full back and proceeded to tear up the 'Varsity line. The big fellow started things with a 40-yard plunge outside tackle, hurdling the 'Varsity line and sweeping apparently promising secondary defense aside like sticks. He scored three touchdowns for the scrubs before the hour's scrimmage was over.

To-day's Waterloo puts somewhat of a gloom on the prospect of a battle with Holy Cross on Saturday. Thompson's wild rampage through the 'Varsity line was not alone the strength of one man. The line broke from time to time, and throughout the long drill slumped miserably. McLean and Philipps alternated at right tackle with Duff playing next to them at guard and Vaughn on the wing. It was on this side of the line that the most consistent gains were made, though Wight, Capt. Hart, and Wilson were plowed through with some success.

It was old football for the scrubs, and they seemed to be at home with it. Brown and McCormick, last year's veterans, were on the scrub line and opened good holes for the backs at times, though it was the appalling weakness of the 'Varsity line that gave the scrubs their chance.

The 'Varsity had the ball to-day on only a few occasions, and Chrystle had orders to try open play, which resulted disastrously to the ends, they failing to cover the ball. Pendleton continued at half back, but played well back and had a busy time on some open field tackles, which he executed cleanly.

HOLY CROSS MEN HURT.

Volk and Davitt Not Likely to Play Against Princeton To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 26.—The last hard work-out for the Princeton game was held by the Holy Cross football squad on the college field this afternoon, Coach Tim Larkin devoting time to rehearsing new formations, open plays, signals, and punting, which was followed by three stiff scrimmages with the second purple team. The 'Varsity eleven in the first scrimmage scored two touchdowns on the seconds, McCabe taking the pigskin over for the first score, while Gibson, after a dash up the field from the thirty-yard line of the opponents, made the other. Ostergren kicked both goals.

In the next two contests the seconds were strengthened by several substitutes of the 'Varsity, and although they all knew the signals of the 'Varsity crowd, later, after getting the ball, scored on them at will, the rush-line and ends making big holes in the ranks of the scrubs. Volk, who has been doing some fine playing with the 'Varsity eleven and who made an excellent showing at centre during yesterday's work-out, was on the side lines nursing a bad arch in his left foot, but it is hoped that he will be able to leave with the rest of the team for Princeton to-morrow.

Davitt, who has played a guard position for three years, was also out of the game to-day with a bad leg, which may cause Coach Larkin to leave him at home. Monahan is out at centre also, and the placing of Collins in his position makes another vacancy at guard.

Quinn and Gibson will take the places of the two men at guard, while Donovan and Gibson will alternate at full back. Whalen, the crack quarter back, was out on the field to-day, and will play in that position Saturday, while O'Brien, Colleary, and Carmody will, in all probability, make up the backfield.

The Holy Cross men have shown up well against Harvard and Dartmouth, and it was expected that Princeton also would be held, but with some of their best players going on the hospital list at the last minute, a decided break in luck is the only thing which they hope will turn the trick now.

"Rising temperatures" sometime come with cooler weather!

The tailor, perhaps, hasn't delivered your overcoat.

Queer idea anyway this notion that a tailor fits you so much better.

Does he?

Doesn't he generally make your coat, then "fit" it so you can wear it?

Think that over.

Think how awfully high priced really good tailors are.

Then think of the hundreds of men who come to us, find the coat they like, try it on and walk out with it satisfied in mind and pocket.

If you feel like kicking yourself at to-morrow's football game—don't blame us.

We're hinting now that these roomy, fuzzy motor-coats are the most comfortable warmth-without-weight—not necessarily in a motor car either!

ROGERS PEET & COMPANY,
Three Broadway Stores
at Warren St. at 13th St. at 34th St.

HARVARD IN GOOD SHAPE.

Rush Line More Formidable Than at Any Time This Season.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 26.—More evidence that Harvard is taking its coming game with Brown seriously was shown to-day. Head Coach Haughton dispensed with his scrub team and for an hour lined the regulars against the substitutes for a scrimmage. There was no scoring, but the players were kept on the jump, and the regulars, besides carefully working out their own attack, were called on to stop every variety of open and line plunging football that could be desired for the second string men.

There is every reason to believe that the team has improved a great deal in the last two weeks, and that the rush line is now much better than it has been at any time this Fall. The men are just beginning to get together, and although Brown may have a lot of new wrinkles on Saturday Harvard's own methods for carrying the ball may be expected to be effective.

Capt. Bob Fisher was in his place to-day and is all right. He did not have to favor his leg, and there no longer is any apprehension regarding his being able to play Saturday. That Storer, whose ankle was wrenched yesterday, was able to be about and to take part in the scrimmage, also allays the fears that the Crimson would have to use a substitute centre rush against the Brown giant Mitchell. Leslie and Keays were against each other at guard, the latter being with the substitutes. The contest between these men for left guard now is the keenest on the field, the other line places having been settled definitely, at least for the Princeton game.

The left wing is expected to show much improvement Saturday, for Hitchcock has been aroused to play aggressively, and is beginning to get the hang of using his strength to advantage at left tackle. Potter's poor drop kicking in yesterday's scrimmage has brought attention to Millholland again, and to-day the latter had three chances to make drop kick goals from behind a scrimmage line. Two of these kicks were splendidly made, both being true to the mark. Reynolds's place at left half back was filled by Campbell. Before Reynolds began to come along so fast Campbell was the regular man for the place. He is much smaller than Reynolds, but is very quick, runs low, and hits an opponent awfully hard. Reynolds, however, is sure to be used with Huntington and Wendell in the back field, for the defensive game of these backs has been planned carefully, particularly to play against any style of open football that the Brown team may offer. Harry Gardner, one who has been substitute quarter backs who has been out of the game for several weeks because of a bad knee, played with the substitutes to-day. He was very active, and his return makes Harvard's quarter back prospects much more rosy. Gardner played in every game for Harvard last year except that at West Point, and is capable of sharing with Potter the hard work that is coming in Harvard's next five games. The Cambridge coaches feel much better about sending their team against Brown than they did a week ago, for the results of constant individual coaching are commencing to show, and it is believed that the period of ragged play ha been passed.

FRESHMAN'S LONG RUN.

Collyer of Cornell Dashes 105 Yards for Touchdown at Cornell.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 26.—The Cornell 'Varsity and scrubs mixed up in long and hard scrimmage of about an hours' duration this afternoon, and after the 'Varsity had defeated the scrubs the fast freshman eleven was pitted against them. The 'Varsity was well worn out, but they were crushing the first year team until a fumble by Hawkins gave Collyer of the freshman team a chance to make a 105-yard run for a touchdown.

This was a day for uncovering more punters. On the 'Varsity side O'Connor, the left half back, starred, making two drop kicks from the 30-yard line at easy angle. Underhill, the 'Varsity full back, proved that Butler was not the only man who could kick field goals by lacing one over for three more points for the 'Varsity. The first team also managed to get busy with touchdowns, scoring three during the progress of the scrimmage, Underhill, Hawkins, and Collins taking the ball over.

Smith on the second team put one over on the 'Varsity, however, by kicking a field goal and then running sixty yards for a touchdown. The day's development's proved there were three other men on the Cornell squad that could punt.

The 'Varsity line played stronger to-day and the backfield proved it had some scoring power. The interference was better and the men got off faster. Underhill's playing at full back strengthened the interference and made the defense much more powerful. Kelley and Fritz alternated at ends on the 'Varsity with Eyrich and Guyer. Williamson again played right tackle in place of Champaign, while Munk played through a whole scrimmage without giving signs of weakness.

Short Scrimmage for Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Darkness prevented more than ten minutes of scrimmage to-day among the cadets and neither scored. After the first team had carried the ball for 40 yards, with end runs by MacDonald and Browne, alternately, and by Benedict's line plunging, the scrubs broke through and blocked MacDonald's punt and secured the ball. The second team hit the line for a couple of yards, but Devore broke through and threw Hobbs for a 6-yard loss. Coman was not in the line-up to-day. He is troubled with a slight attack of rheumatism, but Trainer Tuthill said he would have him in shape for the Lehigh game Saturday. Rowley and Lamphier were tried to-day at the ends in place of Gillespie and Hoge, who were not out. The lame back which has kept Cook on the side lines is gradually disappearing, and he shortly will be able to get into the line-up. The care that Trainer Tuthill is taking of the men is a noticeable feature in the handling of the team this year, and while there have been some slight sprains, the Army team has been lucky, and there is not the continual recording of sprained ankles that marred the Army practice last season.

Indians Priming for Lafayette.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 26.—The Carlisle Indian-Lafayette game at Easton on Saturday is engrossing the attention of the Indian coaches and players, and as nothing definite is known of the collegians' methods, Coach Warner has had his hands full preparing his braves for any emergency. The Indians know that the Easton college men are out for their scalps, and this afternoon Warner took occasion to warn his men against feeling too confident, as he inferred that overconfidence usually preceded defeat in midseason. Fundamentals were taught the entire Indian squad this afternoon and the 'Varsity players were well limbered up. The signal practice occupied the greater part of the afternoon, and its feature was individual coaching of both back and line field players of the 'Varsity and second string by Coaches Warner and O'Brien.

Dalton May Not Play To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 26.—The Naval Academy football team had its last severe practice to-day before Saturday's game against Western Reserve. While Dalton, the husky captain and half back, and Brown, the big tackle, were on the field, they are both nursing bad knees, and it is doubtful if the coaches will take the chance of using them Saturday. The coaches are paying considerable attention to Leonard, a speedy lad, who has been doing good work at half back lately. The practice was partially secret this afternoon, the public being kept at some distance. Frank Wheaton, the field coach, who has been with the Yale squad for the past three days, returned to-day and coached the team in a number of new offensive formations.

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YALE TEAM WORN DOWN.

Ellis Will Take It Easy To-day—Capt. Howe Kicks Field Goals.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 26.—Yale today closed the most strenuous week's football practice since the season opened. The eleven will rest to-morrow to bring back the battered players into shape for the Colgate game Saturday, but Yale will send many substitutes into the play, as the team is worn down.

The stern chase for a scoring play has driven the coaches to desperation, and they have hammered the squad at the double quick pace this week to quicken the attack, which was found slower than the Army's last Saturday. Hardly a first-string man could be found to-night who does not limp or show signs of the pounding which began when the players returned to scrimmaging on Tuesday. The first set of backs rested to-day, but the 'Varsity rush line was driven through an hour's hammering, the first half devoted to the breaking through drill, the second to a whirlwind game with the scrubs, in which the 'Varsity scored twice, Dick Merritt taking the ball over the line for both scores.

For years Yale's rush line detail has been taught by Foster Sanford. Since the West Point game he has been constant in his coaching of the giants, and his breaking through drill to-day was a battering of the line to improve the technique.

Capt. Howe spent the afternoon lifting field goals over the crossbars. He neither played nor took part in the coaching. He will not play before the Brown game, but he persists in denying the rumors that he will not figure in Yale's final matches of the season.

Philbin is out of the play for the present because his injured shoulder was renched again at West Point on Saturday. Head Coach Field did not intend to use Philbin for two weeks, but at the last moment sent him into the Army game as a vain hope of saving it.

Gallauer and Read resumed light practice to-day. McDevitt twisted his injured knee, but will probably be able to play Saturday. St. Germaine, the former Carlisle school player, who succeeded him, played stellar football, his recovery of two line fumbles twice saving the 'Varsity from setbacks. He will probably shine in a Yale uniform for the first time Saturday.

N. Y. U. In Trim for Williams.

Coaches Olcott, Reilly, and Flanders drove the New York University football team at full speed in a long, hard practice yesterday afternoon. This was the final workout before the Williams game on Saturday, and the coaches were very well pleased with the showing of the men. The squad of twenty players leaves at 8 o'clock this morning for Williamstown, and only light signal work will be held on the Williams field this afternoon.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the entire student body marched on the field to give the team a final send-off. The students kept the air ringing with cheers during the whole drill, and after the last scrimmage they marched in a snake dance to the dressing rooms and there gave yells for the individual players.

The High School of Commerce eleven was at Ohio Field and for over forty minutes scrimmaged with the 'Varsity. Coach Olcott had them rush plays at the line, bucking the same place two and three times in succession. The line held like a stone wall, however, and the schoolboys could not gain an inch. Wiener and Vesely started at the tackles and were succeeded after ten minutes scrimmaging by Andrade and Dressler. Both the 'Varsity guards were out of the practice, and it is feared that Henneberger will not be able to play on Saturday. He is suffering from an infection in the back of his neck, received from the dye of his jersey. Mackay has a muscle bruise, but will be ready by to-morrow.

The position at centre is still unsettled. Dressler was tried out there to-day, but because of his inexperience at that position it is probable that he will not start on Saturday. Bristol, Rashbaum, and Sulze are all eligible for the place left vacant by the inability of Torrence to play, and it will not be known who will start until the time of the game.

School Youngsters Rewarded.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 26.—The Yale football management to-day allotted 1,450 free tickets for Saturday's game with Colgate to pupils in the upper grades of the city schools. The tickets were promised a month ago to pupils who showed diligence in their studies. The report of the competition for the prize pasteboards shows that the girls tried just as hard as the boys for the reward, and a large percentage of the tickets will go to girl students.

C. C. N. Y. Sophs Win Dual Meet.

By scoring first and second places in the two-mile run the sophomores beat out the freshmen in the dual athletic meet at City College yesterday, the final point score being 44½ to 36½. The freshmen outclassed the sophs in the sprints, but were hopelessly beaten in the jumps and distance runs. The events were run off during the lunch period, one event each day. The contests were witnessed by almost every student of the college and Townsend Harris High School. The summary:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Margolies, 1915; Chang, 1915, second; Pfeaster, 1914, third. Time—0:10 2-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by Chang, 1915; Margolies, 1915, second; Havender, 1914, third. Time—0:24 2-5.

440-Yard Dash.—Won by Margolies, 1915; Kennedy, 1914, second; Chang, 1915, third. Time—0:53.

880-Yard Run.—Won by Kennedy, 1914; Margolies, 1915, second; Rothberg, 1914, third. Time—2:02.

One-Mile Run.—Won by Kennedy, 1914; Margolies, 1915, second; Kurdelsky, 1914, third. Time—4:50.

Broad Jump.—Won by Havender, 1914; Southwick, 1914, second; Wirklick, 1915, third. Distance, 18 feet 10 inches.

High Jump.—Tie between Sullivan and Havender, 1914, at 5 feet 4 inches; tie for third between Schaffer, 1915, and Solomon, 1914, at 5 feet 2 inches.

Shot Put.—Won by Woodraska, 1915; Newman, 1914, second; Larsen, 1915, third. Distance, 32 feet.

Three American Horses Placed.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The Prix de Precy, a selling event for two-year-olds, of $800, distance five and one-half furlongs, run at Longchamps to-day, was won by W. K. Vanderbilt's Adah. In the Prix du Petit Couvert, of $1,200, distance five and one-half furlongs, Frank J. Gould's Jarretiere came in second. In the Prix de Conde, for two-year-olds, of $300, distance one and one-fourth miles, Mr. Vanderbilt's Alphite finished second.

Big Entry for United Hunts Races.

The entries for to-morrow, the first day of the United Hunts race meeting at Belmont Park Terminal, are remarkably good, and excellent cross-country sport is assured. For the second day's racing on Nov. 4 a novel feature has been added to the programme, a flat race for members of a squadron troop of the National Guard, to which the Hon. Perry Belmont has added a valuable cup. A large entry is certain in this event, and Major Gen. Roe has been asked to act as Steward. Special trains to the course will be run each day.

'SOLDIER' DELANEY TAKES THE COUNT

Al Palzer Knocks Out Latest "White Hope" in Third Round at National.

Al Palzer made short work of the "white hope" pretensions of "Soldier" Delaney last night at the National Sporting Club by knocking him out inside three rounds. The "Soldier" made a gallant stand for two of the sessions, but the men had hardly shaped up for the third when a right swing on the jaw made him take the count of nine.

Palzer gave him no chance to get set, and with a pair of punches to the head sent the "Soldier" to the floor for the count of five. Delaney struggled to his feet, and had barely got straightened when a crashing right to the jaw put him down and out.

There was almost a total disregard for the rules recently made by the State Athletic Commission for bouts in this State. In the first place, after a prolonged confab, it was announced that the men would fight straight Queensberry rules and protect themselves at all times, this being contrary to the provision that the referee "see that the men break clean after clinches."

The other infraction was that of Tom O'Rourke acting as one of Palzer's seconds. One of the first rules made by the new commission was that which precluded the officiating in any capacity—referee, second, or the like—of any one connected with the management of a club giving a series of bouts. This violation of the rules was witnessed by Charles J. Harvey, Secretary of the Boxing Commission, who marveled at the transgression.

Palzer had the call in the matter of weight, probably scaling twenty-five pounds more than his opponent. He was the first to get in action, landing a light left to the head. Delaney responded with a similar punch, Palzer countering forcefully. Palzer landed both hands to the head, rocking his man, and almost putting him down. Each took turns at leading, clinches interspersing their efforts at getting over a good wallop.

Delaney put over a strong right to the jaw, and gave his adherents something to gloat about for the time being. Palzer almost immediately staggered the "Soldier" with a right to the jaw, which was followed with a futile rush. Delaney let go a right which had plenty of sting behind it, and followed this up with a succession of jabs, which rather helped to give him a chance for the time being.

Palzer began missing well-meant swings, and was instructed by O'Rourke to bring up his left. This he did with a vengeance, peppering the "Soldier's" body and head to the satisfaction of his followers. Delaney made weak attempts to hold his own throughout this fusillade, but just before the round closed managed to get across two corking rights to the head. The bell found Palzer pummeling his man.

Palzer began operations in the second with a left lead, the "Soldier" returning in kind. The former whipped over a right to the jaw, and caused Delaney to half go down in his efforts in getting away from trouble. Al followed this up with a right uppercut which did a lot of damage, succeeded as it was by a left to the head. Delaney soon followed with a rush, which Palzer evaded by clinching.

Delaney got over a left to the head, which Palzer responded to with a series of rights and lefts with no return. Delaney came back with a right to the jaw which staggered Palzer, but the latter waded right in with both hands to the body, followed with jabs out of number. Palzer was far and away the better man all through this stage, getting in a half dozen punches for one that he received.

Delaney started in the work in the third, jabbing like an experienced boxer and causing Palzer to miss swings. Advice from his corner caused Palzer to be careful and use his left. This he did, following it with a right to the jaw, then a left to the body. A light left and a right to the jaw sent the "Soldier" down for nine counts. When he got up he was wobbly, and Palzer had no difficulty in sending him down again for a count of five, both hands aiding the slam into Delaney's corner. The latter was barely on his feet again when he was put out for "keeps" with a right on the jaw, Palzer rushing past the referee in his efforts to get at the thoroughly well-beaten "Soldier."

The preliminary resulted in a knockout by Dick Cronin, who defeated Nils Danielson in the first round. Willie Adams, the former Metropolitan A. A. U. lightweight champion, beat up Young Stickler in the second of the "prelims," and Pat Breslin of Scotland defeated Larry Williams of Philadelphia in the six-round semi-final.

WAGNER BOYS BOTH WIN.

Joe Beats Charlie Goldman and Mike Knocks Out Mack Davie.

The fighting Wagner family of the lower west side was much in evidence last night, when two of its members figured prominently in the all-star card of the Fordon A. C. In the main attraction of ten rounds Joe Wagner showed his class by decisively defeating Charlie Goldman of the east side, and in the semi-final Mike Wagner, the latest addition of the Wagner family to the boxing game, knocked out Mack Davie in the final round of their six-round encounter.

The final bout, in which both boys were of the featherweight class, was productive of plenty of action, but Wagner showed in front after the third round and retained the lead until the end.

The referee insisted on clean breaking in the clinches and refused to allow any hugging, which made the contest productive of the fast work. The first two rounds ended about even with both boys fighting very cautiously, but in what little exchanging that was done Wagner showed to advantage.

The third round showed the first real flash of work, and after a fast exchange, in which both boys slugged in a clinch, Wagner began to show to advantage. He carried the work to Goldman most of the time, and in addition to landing some clean blows of the rounds had Goldman missing some terrific punches by his clever ducking.

Wagner had all the advantage in the fourth session by getting to Goldman in the clinches, while the latter continued in his missing of blows. The fifth round was the turning point of the contest, when the west sider, after a series of left jabs, managed to close Goldman's right eye.

From this point on the east sider was compelled to battle with only the sight of one eye, which proved a great handicap and put him out of the running. Wagner simply pounded his man about the ring to his own liking for the remainder of the bout, but with all his efforts he could not knock him out or even score a knockdown.

The last four rounds were all in favor of Wagner, but Goldman always came back for more and refused to be stopped. He was always trying his best and in the last round with a wicked right swing staggered Wagner on the ropes.

The semi-final in which Mike Wagner was pitted against Mack Davie, who was substituted was a slam bang affair from start to finish and after taking a beating that seemed beyond human endurance, Davie fell to the floor in the final round from exhaustion. He gave a great exhibition of gameness and was certainly deserving of credit for the way in which he fought. The remainder of the card was made up of six and four round contests, all furnishing good boxing.

Fighting Joe Hyland Defeated.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 26.—Harry Donahue, the Pekin lightweight, outfought "Fighting Joe" Hyland of New York in a ten-round no-decision bout here last night. Donahue had the Eastern man bleeding throughout the battle and down twice for the count of seven in the final round.

FOX OUTRUNS HOUNDS.

Green Spring Valley Pack Chases Reynard to Earth on Long Island.

Special to The New York Times.

MEADOW BROOK, L. I., Oct. 26.—Members of the Meadow Brook Club hunted with the Green Spring Valley foxhounds this morning and were in one of the best and fastest runs they have had in many a day. Redmond Stewart of Virginia, who is master of the Green Spring Valley Hunt, with Mrs. Stewart, is a guest of the Meadow Brook Club. The meet was on the estate of Ralph N. Ellis, at Jericho.

The party scouted around in the woods for a while, after which they galloped over into the woods on the Dudley Winthrop estate, where the hounds started the fox. Reynard stuck to cover for a while and the going was difficult owing to the heavy underbrush. Then the fox took to the open with the pack in full cry. The field strung out into a ribbon of galloping horses around to the left of the Whitney racing stables, where the going was splendid, and into the E. D. Morgan estate, where the fox took to the earth.

In the party were Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, the Misses Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Davis, Henry Carnegie Phipps, Jack Phipps, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, Miss Eugenie May Ladenburg, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, R. F. Potter, Mrs. Smith Hadden, Mrs. Nicholas, Mrs. Delancey Jay, Harry Page, Henry Fletcher Goodfrey, David Dows, Hamilton Hadden, Ralph N. Ellis, H. L. Bell, and many others.

The foxhounds will meet to-morrow at the Blue Hotel at 6 A. M., and on Saturday a joint hunt of the Meadow Brook and Green Spring Valley hounds will be held. The meeting place is at Josh Stevens's gate.

NOTES OF THE BOXERS.

Walter Little, the Chicago lightweight, and Young Cashman of this city, who has been winning with great regularity of late, will come together in the main bout to-night at the New Polo A. C. Little came here on the recommendation of Packy McFarland and gave a good account of himself in his recent bout with Bert Keyes. The usual number of shorter bouts will precede the main event.

The lightweight championship of Harlem will be at stake to-morrow night, when Young Hickey and Benny Franklin will clash in the star bout at the Olympic A. C. Hickey is a youngster at the game, but has been coming rapidly in his recent bouts. In the semi-final Joe Shears of England and Jimmy Murray of the east side will be the principals.

Kid Herman, the local bantamweight, will be put to a severe test to-morrow night, when he faces Mickey McDonough at the Fairmont A. C. Last Saturday Herman stopped the Kahoma Kid in five rounds. The other ten-pound bouts will bring together Frankie Callahan vs. Willie Brown and Walter McGirr vs. Ed McDonald. A six-round bout between Young Allen and Bobby Collins will open the show.

Philly McGovern of Brooklyn and Young Wagner of New York have been signed up for the star bout of to-morrow night's show at the Gowanus A. C., formerly the Greenpoint A. C., South Brooklyn. Two other ten-round bouts will bring together Young Joe Gans vs. Willie Lewis and Young Shepard vs. Paddy Sullivan.

One-Round Hogan is working out at Allenhurst, N. J., for his ten-round bout with Willie Howard of Brooklyn before the Carlyle A. C., Ridgewood, Monday evening.

Carl Morris's recent defeat at the hands of Jim Flynn has not changed the ideas of the Oklahoma Giant that he is a fighter. He has been matched to fight Jack Geyer, the Denver heavyweight, at the Empire Athletic Club, on Monday, Nov. 13. Billy Neumann is acting as manager for Morris during his stay in this section.

Ty Cobb, the Philadelphia featherweight, will hook up with Harry Thomas of England before the Standard Athletic Club of Greenpoint to-morrow night, and next Wednesday he will take on Young Shugrue of Jersey City at the Long Acre Athletic Association. Lew Fisher, who is managing Cobb, has issued a challenge to any featherweight in the world. Jimmy Carroll of California preferred. Tommy Houck, Patsy Kline, and Abe Attell are also included in the sweeping defi.

The opening show of the Royale Athletic Club of Brooklyn, which has been postponed from Saturday to next Tuesday night, will have Jim Stewart, the Brooklyn heavyweight, and Andy Morris as headliners. These two big fellows have met before and gone the limit with honors even. Those who witnessed the bout declared it to be one of the best between heavy men that has taken place in a local ring in a long time. Stewart is working hard to get in shape, and hopes to win before the limit, but he will have his work cut out for him with Morris, who is one of the most rugged and aggressive men in the game.

WOMEN WIELD GOLF CLUBS IN TOURNEY

Mrs. M. D. Dumont Wins Handicap Honors on Plainfield C. C. Course.

A one-day golf tournament attracted quite a field to the links of the Plainfield Country Club yesterday. In the main event, an eighteen-hole medal play handicap, Mrs. M. D. Dumont of the home club won with a card of 106, 25—81. Her score was considerably better than any previous effort, and it represented a marked improvement in her game, which practically began this season.

The struggle for the gross score prize, the gift of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, resulted in a tie between Miss Eleanor Whitney of Morris County and Miss B. Stratton of Cranford. Both made the round in 99, whereupon a six-hole play-off was decided upon. This also resulted in the same score for both, but at the next extra hole Miss Whitney won with 6 to her opponent's 7.

In the approaching and putting competition Mrs. W. J. Faith of Wykagyl won with a score of 9. Mrs. H. R. Stockton of the home club won second prize with a score of 10, after a play-off with Mrs. J. S. Irving, Mrs. F. E. Donohoe, and Miss Stratton. The scores:

	Gross.	H.	Net.
Mrs. M. D. Dumont, Plainfield	106	25	81
Miss B. Stratton, Cranford	99	12	87
Mrs. F. B. Ryan, Cranford	114	25	89
Mrs. Frank Enos, Englewood	111	18	93
Mrs. R. B. Moriarty, Englewood	115	22	93
Miss E. Whitney, Morris County	99	6	93
Mrs. H. R. Stockton, Plainfield	101	8	93
Miss E. M. Hillier, Cranford	103	11	94
Mrs. A. C. Aborn, Montclair	103	8	95
Mrs. W. J. Faith, Wykagyl	102	6	96
Mrs. N. P. Rogers, Baltusrol	100	3	97
Mrs. F. C. Donohoe, Montclair	104	7	97
Mrs. N. P. Tyler, Wykagyl	124	25	99
Mrs. J. G. Sage, Hackensack	114	14	100
Miss G. M. Bishop, Brooklawn	108	0	108
Mrs. J. S. Irving, Scarsdale	108	7	101
Mrs. L. Johnstone, Glen Ridge	117	14	103
Miss F. Gwyer, Siwanoy	117	14	103
Miss C. Griggs, North Jersey	120	14	106
Mrs. R. C. Brown, Wykagyl	123	15	108

Freeman Wins Ad Men's Golf.

Forty odd members of the metropolitan branch of the American Golf Association of Advertising Interests competed in a tournament at the Knollwood Country Club yesterday. The "ad" men were divided into Classes A, B, and C, and in the first named division W. C. Freeman of Englewood and F. J. Ross of Dunwoodie tied with net scores of 71. Freeman went around in 78, and his opponent in 79. They tossed for the prize and Freeman won. Frank Presbrey won the Class B trophy with a card of 82—14—68, and W. P. Wheeler of Fox Hills won in the C division, with 96—28—68.

After luncheon the men paired up in best-ball foursomes, handicap conditions. J. J. Hazen of Fox Hills and Freeman won with a card of 70—2—68, while J. J. Duffy of St. Andrew's, and E. H. Jewett of Seagkill, got second place with 88—18—70.

TRACK AND OTHER SPORTS.

The National indoor track and field championships of the Amateur Athletic Union will be held in Madison Square Garden, Dec. 26 and 27. Announcement is made that all the associations in the Union will be represented at the games, including those from Chicago, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit and many other centres where athletes are on the upward plane.

Twenty-third Regiment athletes will hold their annual Fall games in the Armory Nov. 25. A number of events to members of the regiment will be among the features of the sports, with the addition of relay races to athletic club teams and schoolboys as side attractions.

In the seven-mile handicap race to be decided at the games of the Galway Men's Association next Sunday afternoon, among the starters will be Harry Jensen, Pastime A. C.; J. J. McNamara, Irish-American A. C.; John J. Stack and Harry Smith of the Pastime A. C.; Ed Jordan, Willie Kramer, T. Nelson and J. H. Dennelly. In addition there will be a hammer throw, carded to give Matt McGrath an opportunity to beat the world's record at this game. 184 feet 4 inches, now held by John Flanagan. His opponents will be Pat Ryan, Ben Sherman, Simon Gillies and Martin Sheridan.

At the Bronx Church House to-night there will be an A. A. U. wrestling tournament, for which entries closed on Monday night. Quite a number of local wrestlers have entered, and the tournament, which will be held in conjunction with a smoker given under the auspices of the Men's Club of the B. C. H., promises to be a popular one. Among some of the local stars who have entered are the following: L. Ruggiero, Grace A. C.; Samuel Fleischer and O. Johnson of the Harlem Y. M. C. A.; O. L. Swanson of the Swedish-American A. C., Henry Prymus, Central A. C., and B. Vosen of the Bronx Church House. There will be three classes—120, 130, and 140 pounds—all of which will have quite a representation. Bronx Church House smokers have proved exceptionally popular in the Bronx, and present indications point to a repetition.

The Morris High School cross-country team, in practice at their Crotona Park course of 3½ miles, ran the circuit in record time, beating the former record held by F. Ruggerio by half a minute. C. Kennedy, Captain of the team, finished in 18:30, and R. Marschat made the same time; S. Barr, 19:30; L. Davidson, 20:00. Frank Ruggerio, the former P. S. A. L. cross-country champion, ran, and helped to whip the boys into shape. The team will run at the Princeton Interscholastic cross-country run, Saturday, Oct. 28. P. Keough is the other member of the team to go to Princeton.

The New York A. C. expects to be ably represented in the cross-country and distance events this season with such standbys as "Win" Bailey, the ten-mile champion; Newton, the New England runner, and men of that class. In a trial recently in Montreal, where Bailey is engaged in business, the champion ran ten miles in a trifle better than 54 minutes, which shows that he is still possessed of his former stamina and speed. Newton will be valuable to the cross-country team.

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P. S. No. 62 Wins at Soccer.

Playing against the team of Public School 152, Brooklyn, at the Brooklyn Athletic Field yesterday, the champion soccer eleven of Public School No. 62 won by the score of four goals to nothing in the annual competition for possession of the MacKay trophy.

The soccer section of the Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club has arranged the following schedule of dates for the season up to Christmas:

Oct. 28, vs. Philadelphia C. C., at Livingston. Nov. 4, vs. Columbia University, at Livingston; 7, vs. Bensonhurst, at Ulmer Park; 7, vs. Curtis High School, at Livingston; 11, vs. Richmond County, at Livingston; 18, vs. Columbia University, at South Field; 25, vs. Montclair A. C., at Livingston; 30, vs. Crescent A. C., at Bay Ridge.

Dec. 9, vs. Boys' Club, at Livingston; 16, vs. Philadelphia C. C., at Philadelphia; 25, vs. Boys' Club, at Livingston.

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Lady going away will sacrifice beautiful seven-passenger Packard "30," like new; equipped; slip covers, extras, $950; demonstration; no dealers. Miss Fulton, 27 West 60th St. Tel. 2707—Col.

Model S-F, seven-passenger Stoddard-Dayton; fully equipped; engine just overhauled; new magneto; $800. Monroe Auto and Repair Company, 202 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

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Runabout, fully equipped, guaranteed, special price. L. A. Howell, 51 West 63d St.

Mora brand new four-passenger roadster; sell to satisfy our lien. Tooker Stor

MAY COMPEL BARNES TO PRODUCE BOOKS

Committee Will Ask Supreme Court for Right to See Albany Journal's Accounts.

MORE EVIDENCE OF GRAFT

Mrs. McNash Tells of Money Paid to T. E. Kerwin for Protection—Veiled Woman to Appear Again.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 26.—Ignoring a subpoena served on him yesterday William Barnes, Jr., President of The Journal Company, refused to-day to produce before the Senate Investigating Committee the books of the company. The refusal was noted in the record, and James W. Osborne said he would ask for an order of the Supreme Court to compel Mr. Barnes to give up the books.

The Journal Company's accounts are desired by the committee's counsel to see whether any bonuses from contractors dealing with the city are paid to The Journal Company, as is asserted in the case of The Argus Company, which held a contract for Common Council printing.

Before Mr. Barnes was called before the committee John H. Lindsay, secretary and treasurer of The Journal Company, had refused to produce the books, saying he was acting under the instructions of the Executive Committee. The refusal was based on the ground that the books of the company are not a proper subject of investigation, the committee's jurisdiction being confined to city and county affairs. Mr. Lindsay offered to produce sworn transcripts of the accounts which The Journal Company has with all persons who have contracts with the city. Mr. Osborne said he would take the transcripts and the books, too.

Mr. Osborne said he had concluded not to call Anthony N. Brady of New York to the witness stand as he said yesterday he would do. Mr. Osborne explained that Mr. Brady had agreed to write to the counsel to tell him of any connection he may have with The Journal Company. Mr. Barnes had refused to say whether or not Mr. Brady was a stockholder of the company, and Mr. Osborne has appealed to Mr. Brady for the information.

Mr. Osborne, in addressing the committee, replied to an editorial attack upon him for introducing a veiled witness before the committee to testify against Commissioner Edward B. Cantine of the Department of Public Safety. Mr. Osborne said there was nothing mysterious about the witness. She was of a respectable family living near Albany, and it was to save the feelings of the woman that he did not suggest the removal of the veil. Senator Wainwright thought that the committee and the counsel had been in error in not detaining the woman so that any person aggrieved might have a chance to cross-examine her. The woman, who gave the name of Adele Boyer, is a burlesque actress, and she came from a city outside the State to testify at the request of Mr. Osborne. Although she is out of the jurisdiction of the committee Mr. Osborne said he would produce her before the committee again.

Some excitement marked the proceedings of the committee to-day when Peter A. Delaney of the city's counsel announced to the committee that a woman on the front seat in the gallery was coaching a woman who was a witness at the time. He said the woman in the gallery was making motions with her mouth and shaking her head.

Mr. Osborne, who was examining the witness, walked toward Mr. Delaney, and said the statement was not true. This aroused the anger of Mr. Delaney, who was brought to order by Chairman Bayne. It was the Senator's understanding that Mr. Delaney had said Mr. Osborne lied.

"Don't you think you ought to apologize to the counsel?" Senator Bayne asked.

"Most certainly not," was the reply.

Senator Bayne then said that Mr. Delaney had accused Mr. Osborne of lying.

"On the contrary, Mr. Chairman, he said I lied," Mr. Delaney replied.

During this discussion the woman in the gallery remained standing, and at Mr. Osborne's request she entered the Senate chamber. She was immediately sworn.

"My name is Josephine Hynes, and I live in Green Island," she said. "I never saw the woman on the witness stand until yesterday, when she came into this chamber. I did not motion to her or make any sign."

At this point Herman J. Dykeman, a lawyer among the spectators, stepped forward and offered an explanation. He was promptly sworn.

"I saw the woman make the motions Mr. Delaney refers to, but I don't think she was signaling the witness," Mr. Dykeman said. "I have seen her at baseball games and have noticed her make the same motions. I think it is some nervous difficulty."

Mr. Delaney was then sworn and he explained that his attention had been called to the woman by William M. Ivins. He did not recognize the woman until she took the witness stand, when he saw that she was a woman who had appeared in his office. His statement was a complete exoneration of the woman, who had suddenly changed from a spectator to a witness.

The evidence to-day was mainly to support the statement of Mrs. May McNash, who had kept a disorderly resort, that she had paid $300 for protection to Timothy E. Kerwin, who afterward obtained the deeds of her houses while she was under indictment for abduction. Kerwin was introduced to the woman, she said, as a "big politician," but the evidence has not as yet shown that Kerwin had any official connection or position in a party organization.

The testimony of Mrs. McNash and her sister, Mrs. Bertha Gorman of 60 West Sixty-fourth Street, New York City, also supported their assertion that the property which they say was wrongfully taken is now in litigation, and that the proceeding for the recovery of the property had been sent to a referee, although Mrs. McNash had objected to this. Mr. Delaney is the attorney of Mr. Kerwin in the proceeding.

Mrs. Gorman testified that she had gone to the office of Clarence J. Shearn in New York to solicit his influence in her effort to have an indictment against her sister dropped. She said that he recommended Ethelbert Nelson, "who through the aid of a Mr. Smith of the Excise Board, accomplished what those in Albany could not do."

She said the indictment was dismissed.

Mr. Osborne said he would call Kerwin as a witness again next week, and he asked Mrs. Gorman to be present while Kerwin was on the stand.

BOY KILLED ON AUTO SPREE.

Three Youths Travel from Hartford to Virginia, Where Machine Upsets.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 26.—With the arrest in this city early this morning of Raymond Manson, son of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Manson of 563 Liberty Street, and the arrest in Hartford yesterday afternoon of Robert Taft, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Taft of 419 Main Street, this city, there has been brought to light a story of boyish recklessness which had as a climax the tragic death of a third member in the escapade, Richard Clark, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Clark of Lafayette Street.

On Sept. 20, according to the local police, the three boys, all of whom are under 18 years of age, appropriated an automobile in Hartford, Conn., belonging to George L. Bidwell of that city. From Hartford they traveled to New York and were ferried across the Hudson to the Jersey side.

The party, with Taft at the wheel of the automobile, made straight for Washington, and then decided to go into Virginia. They stopped at Buchanan, Va., several days, having a good time, even taking the Mayor out for a ride. One day the machine was overturned and young Clark was instantly killed. Three of Manson's fingers were cut off, but Taft escaped uninjured.

The two remaining members of the party, according to the police, ordered the body of Clark to be buried, Taft saying that he would meet all expenses. Taft and Manson stayed in the Southern town for a few days and then returned North, Taft going to Hartford and Manson to this city. They said nothing of the death of their companion, and Clark's parents knew nothing of the death of their boy until informed by the police early this morning.

L. W. GOODE A SUICIDE.

New York Railroad Promoter, Ill, Drinks Poison in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—Lowry W. Goode, a railroad promoter and capitalist, committed suicide with morphine yesterday at the Parker House. He had been ill with pneumonia, and was under the care of Dr. George F. Badger, the hotel physician. The suicide was surrounded with much mystery, and when it was first reported the hotel management denied that any such person as Lowry W. Goode was registered there.

Goode, who had been ill for some time, came to Boston last Saturday to consult two physicians. He did not receive much encouragement and became despondent.

The dead man left letters to his wife, to the Medical Examiner, and to his son, Lowry, of Palmerton, Penn., who was at the hotel with him.

The drug was taken by Mr. Goode while his son was out, and when he returned he found his father unconscious. Dr. Badger, who was hastily summoned, considered the case as having indications of suicide, and notified Medical Examiner Watters. The police did not make public the contents of the letters, but it was stated that there was no question that he was a suicide.

Goode, who was 55 years old, lived at 374 Wadsworth Avenue, Manhattan, New York. He was the President of the Cairo & Norfolk Railroad Company, with offices at 111 Broadway; Vice President, Treasurer, and a Director of the Atlantic and Cairo Construction Company, and President of the Kentucky Development Company. He was a thirty-second degree Mason.

Goode had been interested in railroad development and timber lands for many years. The Cairo & Norfolk road is a projected line to furnish a direct service from Cairo, Ill., through Kentucky, and thence to Norfolk, Va. Only a small section has been completed.

The Cairo & Norfolk Railroad Company has an office on the twelfth floor of the Trinity Building in this city jointly with the Cairo and Norfolk Construction Company. The office was locked yesterday. On the door appeared the names L. W. Goode and E. E. Weston. The home address of neither is given in the directory. In the Corporation Directory the Cairo & Norfolk Railroad Company is listed as a Kentucky and Tennessee corporation, with these officers: President, Lowry W. Goode; Treasurer, R. E. Lochridge. The Directors, besides these, include B. A. Neale, H. C. Neale, and Charles H. Delano.

NO LORIMER-DEMOCRAT DEAL

So Roger Sullivan Testifies—But Republicans Helped Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Roger C. Sullivan, Democratic National Committeeman for Illinois, and party leader in the State, as a witness before the Lorimer investigating committee to-day, denied that any contract existed between Lorimer Republicans and the State Democratic organization, although he thought Senator Lorimer's friends aided Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic candidate for Governor, in 1908.

"It wasn't that they loved Stevenson so much as they hated Deneen," said Mr. Sullivan.

Mr. Sullivan stated that "from time to time he is somewhat active in politics," but that "gas and biscuits" are his real vocations. So far as he knew, money was not used corruptly in the Legislature at Springfield, he said.

Thomas Tippit's statements concerning the alliance between the Democrats and the Republicans of the Lorimer creed were denied in part by the witness. Sullivan denied the existence of an understanding between the machines, but admitted harmony of action, based on the self-interest of each group.

"Did you have any knowledge of an arrangement between the Democrats and people close to Mr. Lorimer for the support of Stevensoh for Governor in 1908?" Sullivan was asked.

"I knew of no such arrangement, but I understood that the Republicans helped Mr. Stevenson. In my opinion there was no contract. They were supporting us. We were not bargaining with them."

"This State has been so gerrymandered that it could go 200,000 Democratic majority and still the Republicans could control the Legislature.

"People don't understand that," was the reply of Sullivan to a question respecting the election of Speaker Shurtleff. He denied having consulted any Republicans concerning the candidacy of Lorimer for the United States Senate.

UNDERGROUND POLITICS.

Baltimore Democratic Bosses Arranged Slates in a Cellar.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 26.—That the triumvirate of Democratic bosses arranged slates and made nominations for Governors, Congressmen, and Mayors in the cellar of their former headquarters was an admission made to-day by Police Justice Dan Loden, Chairman of the Democratic City Executive Committee.

"The delegates," he said, "would assemble at the headquarters. The rooms upstairs would be somewhat crowded, and when we need a quiet place to talk things over we went down in the cellar." Loden denied, however, that the delegates selected a dark place "because their deeds were evil." He declared that good slates were decided on in the cellar, and that the men named were elected and gave good administrations.

"If Baltimore is to have a commission form of government," said Loden, in a speech to-night, "we will not need to go to Johns Hopkins University for a theoretical government. The bosses, while ignorant of what the change meant, would agree to it, and then name their own candidates for Commissioners."

FIVE FRESHMEN CREWS.

Columbia, '15, Classmen Take to Rowing and Are Sticking at It.

Contrary to all precedents, the entering class at Columbia University has succeeded in getting out five boatloads of their members for the daily rowing practice at Edgewater. In former years there has been great difficulty experienced in getting enough freshmen to man half this number of barges, and even when out, they did not even last to the first cut by Coach Rice. But this Fall there seems to be inspired into the youngsters the necessity of their maintaining the standard set for them by the present sophomores, and they have set out in the right way to accomplish this end.

But even with these forty freshmen out regularly the oarsmen of last Spring's winning eight are not satisfied, and are going to organize and start scouring the campus for more promising candidates, and incidentally learn from the other thirty-odd that signed up to report at the beginning of the year why they are not to be seen daily at the barge.

Coach Rice intends to organize his freshman eights early next week. The combinations that have been going out recently are not finally established, and there have been almost daily changes in what purported to be the first freshman eight when they started the river work. But regular boating orders will be decided upon by the coach for the practice next week.

Billiard Winners at Doyle's.

Two games were decided yesterday in the continuation of the amateur 18.2 balk line billiard tournament at John Doyle's Forty-second Street Billiard Academy. In the afternoon Charles Atherton defeated G. Avery by the score of 125 to 122. The winner made the high run of 37 points. In the evening contest William Croll easily defeated Sam Levy by the score of 125 to 119, making a high run of 21 and an average of a fraction over 8 points.

Reopening of St. Nicholas Rink.

An informal opening of the St. Nicholas Rink will take place this evening, when an opportunity will be given the votaries of the sport of ice skating to see the many changes and improvements that have been made for the comfort and convenience of the skaters, hockey players, and spectators. The rink will be open to the public to-morrow for the usual three sessions.

GLIDDEN TOUR ENDS AT JACKSONVILLE

Official Welcome Extended to Big Automobile Party in Florida City.

MAXWELLS WIN TROPHY

Little Cars Cover Route from New York to Jacksonville with Perfect Scores—Good Roads Movement.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 26.—The 1911 Glidden tour wended its weary way across the finish line here to-day, ending what has probably been the most eventful contest for the famous trophy donated by Charles J. Glidden in 1905 and competed for first in that year.

The trophy has been won by the Maxwell team of three cars entered from New York, these cars having gone through the tour as a team without being penalized a point from the start at New York on the 14th of this month.

The weariness shown by the contestants to-day was well earned. It has been a hard grind, but the smashing of the referee's car yesterday when Samuel Butler was killed took all the enthusiasm which has been displayed all along the route right out of the whole procession. The cars, strange to say, show no weariness, notwithstanding the fearful grinding and bumping they have gone through in the ten days of actual driving.

The day's run from Live Oak, Fla., was without intermediate control, and the schedule was set at twenty miles an hour for the ninety miles. The harrowing reports of the road between here and Live Oak was calculated to set on edge the teeth of the owners of perfect score cars, and some were even heard to say that this hard schedule was imposed to eliminate the too long string of perfect scores. If this was the object it succeeded in two cases.

An American and a Mitchell were forced to see the naughts beside their names supplanted by figures of greater denomination. But outside of this the fact that nearly all of the cars came over the hard stretch from Live Oak with perfect scores for the day is nothing short of marvelous. There wasn't any road for miles, just a trail through flat, sandy ground with no other surrounding than stumps of trees; no habitations of any sort for great distances. At other stages, where the route was dignified by a so-called road, this was a narrow wagon road through very deep sand. It was utterly impossible to maintain a speed of twenty miles an hour through over one-half the distance, so the larger cars made up on the hard stretches what they lost in the wilderness and through the sand. Some of these cars attained a speed average of sixty miles, and then only, if they escaped tire or engine troubles, did they get in on time. Any kind of a stop almost meant a penalty on this end.

Jacksonville had planned a great celebration for the wind-up of the tour, and the entertainment will last three days. With the appearance of the first car the entertaining started, and though the tour ended in a heavy downpour the city was not to be denied her chance. To add to the festivities the original referee of the tour, whose car took such a fatal tantrum yesterday, was on hand to greet the tourists. He looked to be pretty much battered up as he reclined in one of the cars of the Reception Committee, but he tried to be cheerful and wished every one well. From the checking station outside the city and all the way the holiday spirit was manifest upon every hand. The road along which the grand reviewing procession moved upon its entry into the city was lined with thousands of American flags and streamers of various kinds. The Board of Trade colors and red, white, and blue were draped profusely over everything along the line of march as well as over the hundreds of cars taking part in the escort.

As the dusty, tired tourists checked-in they were handed the following formal welcome, together with a mass of badges, invitations, and tickets to various places of amusement:

Oct. 26, 1911.

In giving expression to my own feelings, I am sure that I am expressing at the same time the sentiment of every citizen in extending to the Glidden Tourists a most hearty and cordial welcome to the greatest city in the Southeast. After your long and trying experience with all kinds of roads and entertainments at various cities, we feel that the welcome and rest and attractions which will be accorded you here will fully compensate for any hardships which you have previously encountered on the trip.

You will note the rapid development that we have made in the last eleven years, which is to-day more rapid and substantial than at any time since the great fire of 1901. I truly hope and believe that every member of your party will enjoy the welcome of our warm-hearted citizens, and the many efforts which will be made for your comfort and entertainment.

I wish to assure you that the freedom of the city is in every possible way extended to every member of the party, and if myself or any other official can be of any service in any way, do not hesitate to avail yourselves of it.

WILLIAM S. JORDAN, Mayor.

If the tour has demonstrated anything, it is the fact that most cars to-day are fairly reliable, differing only in power, style, and price. Any car that can come through this year's Glidden Tour is unquestionably a good car, for no Glidden Tour in the past presented the seemingly insurmountable obstacles that this one has.

With inclement weather prevailing a good part of the way, there was little choice between the miry clay and bottomless sand, both averaging hub deep, each attended by constantly recurring spots that meant disaster to the unwary.

The fact that so many cars actually finished the tour, and many without heavy penalties, does not prove, by any means, that the route is a perfect highway—far from it. Rather, it proves the stability of the cars that negotiated its bad spots with such good results.

Everywhere everybody is boosting the good roads movement, and, after all, that was the prime purpose of the tour. Already executives along the route of the tour are preparing to present to their respective Legislatures measures that will surely be enacted into law for immediate improvement of the road, with a view of making it the one great artery of travel, as good as anything in the country.

The deeper significance of the enthusiasm with which the Glidden Tourists have been received all along their way through Virginia and North Carolina lies in the evidence it gives of the "advancing spirit" of the South, which in these days welcomes every agent of progress. The South may not need to be shown the importance of the automobile, but undoubtedly the demonstration afforded by the tourists is opening Southern eyes to greater possibilities than have been realized before.

This year's Glidden route was through natural Winter-touring country. Leaving aside all commercial considerations, the wretched condition of roads in Virginia—wretched not only from storm effects, but from faulty surveying and construction—would certainly be a discouragement to tourists. But the experience of the Glidden party has already proved its worth as an object lesson. Local good roads agitators have so convinced their neighbors that it is plain there will be much less difficulty from now on about overcoming false ideas of economy and making the highways of the State what they should be in a region with so many attractions for motoring.

The splendid roads of North Carolina cheered the tourists mightily after the tribulations of the early part of the week. The 188 miles of last Thursday's run were such excellent going that when the noon stop was made more than ninety miles had been covered and everybody got to Charlotte—the end of the day's journey—by the middle of the afternoon. Without road racing the cars easily covered thirty-four miles in the first hour out of Winston-Salem, whence they started in the morning.

The "round-the-camp-fire" talk of the last few nights, when riders and drivers have come in mud-splattered and weary from the most difficult running any Glidden contest has ever encountered, has brought out many interesting reminiscences that tell strikingly of the progress of the motor car in the past fifteen years—which is to say since its beginning. It is significant that the cars which showed the way in those early days are still along with the head of the procession.

Somebody dug out a number of old clippings the other night, when the talk was running on the extraordinary road difficulties that had just been passed. One of them gave an account of a "horseless carriage" contest in Chicago on Nov. 28, 1895, when J. Frank Duryea's "wagon" won the prize of $2,000 and a gold medal and covered itself with glory by going over the fifty-four-mile course in 10 hours and 23 minutes.

"The performance was remarkable," said a local paper in that the race was run under the greatest difficulty, Chicago boulevards being deep in snow and slush. The Duryea made the run from the starting point to the Auditorium, eight miles, in an hour."

The wonderful progress in automobile building—perhaps the most remarkable development in industrial history—shows in the newspaper accounts of the 500-mile reliability run of the Automobile Club of America, six years later. There were seventy-two entrants then.

The Glidden tour is a competitive automobile run under the auspices of the American Automobile Association, and this year it was run over a route from New York to Jacksonville, Fla. It was originally conceived as a demonstration of the merits and advantages of the automobiles competing in it and it had maintained that character since its conception.

At the conclusion of the first annual tour of the American Automobile Association from New York to St. Louis in the Summer of 1904, Charles J. Glidden of Boston, who had participated in that run, offered the trophy which bears his name. It has been competed for since 1905. The contest ended to-day is the seventh running for this trophy.

It may be said that the routes of these tours have completely webbed the country, with the exception of the Pacific Coast and the Southeast. They have extended north into Canada, west as far as Denver, and southwest to Dallas, Texas. From the first a number of manufacturers seized the opportunity to show what their cars could do in a public test, and some few individual motorists entered their cars. Later it developed into almost a strictly manufacturers' contest, with rigid mechanical restrictions.

The contest just finished was a return to the original idea of the donor of the trophy. Its rules demand regularity and reliability, but without harsh technical requirements.

Seventy-two automobiles, representing every city of prominence in the South and several large cities in other sections, entered. For the first time the contest has received sincere recognition from the Governors and other public men of the States it traversed. Gov. Hoke Smith of Georgia entered for good roads' sake. Furthermore, he invited the Governors of every State through which the tour passed to become his guests within the confines of their own States.

Governors, representatives in Congress, State Senators, Mayors, Boards of Trade, and a host of other prominent persons have entered either as contestants or passengers. Each entrant competed individually in his price class, determined by the selling price of his car, and if he chose associated himself with two other entrants in a team representing their city and competing for the Glidden Trophy. Other trophies and cash prizes were offered in the different divisions.

The trip from New York to Florida by automobile is one of the most picturesque and interesting journeys in America, whether made by the individual motorist or by a participant in an organized tour.

Making every control between New York and Jacksonville in regular order, the Tarrytown team of Maxwells won the long grind twenty minutes ahead of the schedule. The team ran steadily throughout the contest, and while the margin between it and the Stevens-Duryea team and the Jacksonville Cadillac team was small, it was sufficient.

The winning cars were driven by Walls, Gager, and Costello, whose names are known widely in reliability and speed work. The cars were manned by a representative of the United States Motor Company and guests, and were in charge of Mortimer C. Reeves, as contest manager.

There is no secret about their success. From start to finish the team drove as a whole. The speed was strictly limited in bad going, and increased almost to sixty miles an hour when the roads were perfect, or when scores were in danger. No unnecessary chances were taken, and the car, well treated, stood up under their handling.

Second in the race was the Atlanta team, composed of the three big Stevens cars, 11, 39, and 66. Except for the fact that 66 was delayed behind the column by tire trouble out of Roanoke, the score of this teaem would have been clean. The cars behaved splendidly and experienced no mechanical or functional trouble whatever.

Third in the test is Jacksonville Cadillac team, which numbers 32, 40, and 47. This team also deserved a perfect score, and would have achieved that honor but for the timidity of Mr. Denmark's chauffeur in 47, who did not get the best out of his car going into Roanoke. This resulted in a penalty of 23 points, and good running of the team before and after that event failed to win because the other drivers made no slips.

The Ford team was generally picked as winners this morning at Live Oak, when the report was circulated that no automobile could negotiate the run to Jacksonville as fast as twenty miles an hour. Ford 43 received 125 points penalty at Roanoke for lateness caused by a broken axle, and the other cars were clean. The run to-day, however, was much faster, because of the rain packing the loose sand, and many of the contestants finished without demerits, including the three leading teams. The other teams were already virtually out of the running, and failed to gain on the leaders.

The final sheet shows fourteen clean scores, including Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 19, 32, 39, 40, 44, 45, 48, 49, and 54. From among this list will be selected by lot the winner of the Anderson S. C. Trophy for individual excellence. Forty-seven contesting cars finished out of sixty-four starters, and the route, road conditions, and weather were unprecedented. It was the merest chance that there were any clean scores after the fierce racking received in the Virginia hills. There would have been none but for the driving rain that made the Florida roads through the pine barrens possible. In addition to the two main prizes, there were prize offers of $200 for the winner in each division under Class A. These prizes were won by the following cars:

Division 1—44, 45, and 54 will draw; Division 2—26; Division 3—1, 2, 3, and 4 will draw; Division 4—40, 48, and 32 will draw; Division 5—19; Division 6—11, 39, and 49 will draw; Division 7—5.

Final scores in the Glidden tour, as announced by Acting Referee Robert P. Hooper, were as follows:

No. of Car, Driver, and Penalty.
1—Maxwell, Walls, perfect.
2—Maxwell, Gager, perfect.
3—Maxwell, Costello, perfect.
4—Maxwell, See, perfect.
5—American, Gray, 7.
6—Thomas, Odell, 1,000.
7—White, Schneider, 27.
8—Flanders, Cohen, 296.
10—Pierce-Arrow, Domeck, 40.
11—Stevens, Johnson, perfect.
12—Marmon, Grant, 1,000.
14—White, Alexander, 2,133.
15—Metz, Metz, 441 and not reported.
16—Metz, Cathcart, 607 and not reported.
17—Marmon, McDana, 1,000.
18—Garford, Williams, 970.
19—Mitchell, Brown, perfect.
20—Schacht, Crowley, 1,000.
21—Corbin, Bailey, 23.
22—Thomas, Biscaryart, not reported.
26—Mitchell, Sullivan, 88.
27—Chalmers, Bringman, 12.
28—Cadillac, McMillan, 4.
29—Cadillac, Rogers, disqualified.
31—Cadillac, Lyle, 189.
32—Cadillac, Miloch, perfect.
33—Cole, Knight, 181.
34—Halladay, Owens, 63.
35—Halladay, Garret, 228.
36—Halladay, Lee, 1,031.
37—Cadillac, Bradshaw, 14.
39—Stevens, Brinson, perfect.
40—Cadillac, Waller, perfect.
41—Winton, Hardart, 54.
42—E. M. F., McCardle, 2,342.
43—Ford, Venable, 125.
44—Ford, Orr, perfect.
45—Ford, Haygood, perfect.
46—White, Howard, 1,050.
47—Cadillac, Denmark, 23.
48—Cadillac, King, perfect.
49—Columbia, Miss Marks, perfect.
50—Maxwell, Cook, 1,000.
51—Flanders, Newson, 87.
52—Packard, Howland, 14.
53—Flanders, Kuntz, 612.
54—Flanders, Soules, perfect.
55—Flanders, Bell, 416.
56—Marathon, Shelton, 225.
57—Marathon, Dent, 241.
58—Marathon, Anderson, 43.
59—Cadillac, Rees, 146.
60—Oldsmobile, Lottridge, 1,150.
61—Flanders, Meinzinger, 5.
63—Flanders, Ames, 1,104.
64—Pierce-Arrow, Wolfe, 1,108.
65—Oldsmobile, Powell, 17.
67—Stevens, Murphy, 19.
69—Oldsmobile, Lottridge, 8.
70—Krit, Waterman, 40.
71—Case, Walker, 662.
72—Haynes, Tilden, 1,723.
73—Mitchell, Miller, 18.
74—Cadillac, Brinson, 4.

MORE JEWS TO BE EXPELLED

Order in Ekaterinoslaff, Russia, Will Cause Much Hardship.

YUZOVKA, Russia, Oct. 26.—By an order of the Governor all Jews in the Province of Ekaterinoslaff are subject to expulsion, with the following exceptions:

First, those living in the province since May 16, 1882; second, artisans and others having permits of residence from the Governor's chancery; third, those resident since Aug. 14, 1906, if an order of expulsion against them has already been set aside by the Governor's chancery; and, fourth, those who changed to a rural residence between May 16, 1882, and Jan. 11, 1888.

Many of the Jews subject to expulsion are in a critical position, as their sudden expulsion prevents the liquidation of their affairs, and, to avoid financial ruin, some are adopting the Russian faith.

Special officials will be sent through the province to control the registration, and all laxity in this matter will be punished by the dismissal of the guilty ones.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Threads in Madras Muslins to be Counted—Grotesque Mirrors "Toys."

In overruling a protest filed by Witcombe, McGeachin & Co., the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday held that in determining the count of threads per square inch of Madras muslin all the warp and filling threads, whether ordinary or other than ordinary, and whether clipped or unclipped, must be counted. It is held that it is immaterial that the count may differ in various portions of the fabric.

It appears that some of the threads used in making the figures on the muslin are clipped off before importation. The threads cut off are on the reverse side of the fabric, the figure threads on the surface being retained. The merchandise was assessed for duty under the so-called countable cotton cloth schedule of the act of 1909, according to weight and count of threads to the square inch. It was alleged by the importers that the count made by the customs officials was erroneous, as certain portions of the fabrics contain a greater number of threads per inch than other parts of the same cloth.

The manner of ascertaining the duty is claimed by the importers to have resulted in the exaction of excessive duties. Judge Cooper, in his decision for the board, holds that it is not necessarily the most substantial portions of the fabric which must govern, but at the same time he holds that it is mandatory that all the threads, clipped or unclipped, must be counted. The claims are overruled.

Judge Sharretts handed down a decision holding that so-called "grotesque mirrors" are to be regarded under the present tariff law as "toys." The merchandise was imported by Adolph Strauss & Co. Collector Loeb returned the articles as mirrors and exacted a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem. The importers alleged that the articles are toys, and this claim the board sustains. The mirrors are made with convex or irregular surface which distort the features of persons looking into them.

A claim by H. Bischoff & Co. relating to lithographically printed pictures of a religious character was overruled. The frames of the pictures are ornamented with beads of various colors. The pictures together with their frames were returned for duty at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem under the present tariff as "beaded articles." Judge Sharretts says that no proof was offered by the importers touching the value of the beads, as compared with that of the other materials composing the completed articles. Under these circumstances, the board holds that the presumption is in favor of the correctness of the Collector's classification.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Chandler & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. W. Schaske, laces and ladies' neckwear; Hotel Imperial.
Stewart & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. Kirk, ribbons; 214 Church Street.
Watts Brothers Company, Lynchburg, Va.; R. T. Watts, Jr., notions, furnishing goods, hosiery, cloaks, and suits; 238 Church Street.
Isaacs, Morris & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Isaacs, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. Levy, carpets; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hotel Broztell.
Carson, Pirie, Scott Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. G. Munro, domestics; 115 Worth Street.
Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; J. T. Duff, carpets and rugs; 320 Church Street.
Quackenbush, C. V. H., Company, Troy, N. Y.; E. L. Lasell, carpets; Hotel Imperial.
Rehder, J. S., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; C. B. Rehder, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
McCreery & Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; L. M. Hayward, silks and dress goods; 214 Church Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Good, L. S. & Co. Wheeling, West Va.; L. S. Good, cloaks and suits; 600 Broadway.
Clarke Brothers, Scranton, Penn.; L. Clarke, dry goods; Hotel Great Northern.
Green-Joyce Company, Columbus, Ohio; R. J. Homer, domestics and prints; 51 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. W. Morton, carpets; F. Ames, carpets; 104 Worth Street.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. M. Powell, cloaks and suits; Hotel Gregorian.
Galland Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Y. Galland, muslin underwear; 6 West Twenty-second Street.
Filenes, William, Sons Company, Boston, Mass.; Mr. Speer, children's coats; Mr. Beiderman, children's, juniors, misses' dresses and misses' suits; 4 West Twenty-second Street.
Shartenberg & Robinson, New Haven, Conn.; J. B. Powne, gloves, laces, and ladies' neckwear; A. Dunbar, hosiery and underwear; 75 Spring Street.
Ives, Upham & Rand Company, Meriden, Conn.; C. L. Upham, Jr., furs; 75 Spring Street.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; F. E. Gordon, domestics; Broadway and Thirty-second Street.
Bacon, J. & Sons, Louisville, Ky.; C. C. Gunn, cloaks, suits, waists, and furs; M. Mayer, boys' clothing; G. Elder, domestics, linens, flannels, blankets, dress goods, silks, velvets, and ribbons; F. Schmitt, carpets and upholstery goods; 214 Church Street.
Kline Brothers, Altoona, Penn.; J. A. Baird, notions and fancy goods; 214 Church Street.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. V. Adam, dry goods; 2 Walker Street.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; O. C. Bickel, black goods and silks; 2 Walker Street.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; E. N. Stoner, linens and white goods; 2 Walker Street.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; G. Louis, trunks, toys, and refrigerators; 334 Fourth Avenue.
Fields, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. Rosenman, furs; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Knickerbocker.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Ball, leather goods; Miss Hayes, notions and toilet goods; 15 East Twenty-second Street.
Olds, Wortman & King, Portland, Ore.; A. J. Lilburn, carpets; 438 Broadway; The Breslin.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, notions, trimmings, and art goods; 334 Fourth Avenue; Holland House.
Berwick Stores Company, Berwick, Penn.; F. A. Witman, dry goods; W. C. Garrison, general merchandise; Hotel Grand.
Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. B. Hurst, furnishing goods; 31 Union Square.
Klopfer, A. L., Company, Pittsburgh, Penn.; A. L. Klopfer, clothing; Hoffman House.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss M. Block, ladies' neckwear and veilings; 115 Worth Street.
Stone-Fisher Company, Seattle, Washington; W. J. Heitshu, carpets; 684 Broadway; The Breslin.
Goldsmith, J., Sons Company, Memphis, Tenn.; M. A. Weinberg, waists; 40 West Twenty-second Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; R. E. Tilles, shoes; 114 Fifth Avenue.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. C. Olcott, mourning goods; Hotel York.

FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN for strongest line of popular-priced waists and dresses for the Coast, from Denver up; only those thoroughly acquainted and having established trade apply. Greenberg-Wiener & Co., 44 Wooster St., New York.

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WANTED.—Experienced salesman on shirts with established trade. Metropolitan Shirt Co., 38 White St.

Guide for Buyers.

1 line, 1 year, $116.80; 6 mos., $61.88; 3 mos., $32.76; 1 mo., $11.40.

ADVERTISING NOVELTIES & SOUVENIRS.
A. C. Bosselman & Co., 469 Broadway.
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
Leumann, Boesch & Weingart, 133 5th Av.
MARABOU Neckwear, Novelties & Trimmings.
Hauser & Davis Mfg., 39 East 8th St.
MANICURE SUPPLIES.
Lewis-Hall Forsline Mfg. Co., 42 Franklin.

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

will contain many special features of wide interest, including:

IS ISLAM GAINING ON CHRISTIANITY?

Startling facts and figures that will cause thinking people deep concern.

SENATOR CULLOM'S INTERESTING REMINISCENCES.

His fifty years of public service have brought him into close touch with great events and distinguished people, and he tells of both.

MRS. "STONEWALL" JACKSON CONDEMNS THE "LONG ROLL."

Thinks Mary Johnston has misrepresented the famous Confederate General in her new novel.

MEN OVER SIXTY DOING VIGOROUS WORK.

London has just elected a Lord Mayor who is 81, and calls attention to the active careers of men over threescore.

"THE LIVING CORPSE"—A POWERFUL PLAY BY TOLSTOY.

Just produced in Russia, it creates a sensation. Berlin to see it soon.

EDISON MAKES COMPARISONS BETWEEN OTHER COUNTRIES AND OURS.

Another entertaining article giving the inventor's impressions of people and places seen abroad.

GEORGE ADE CONTRIBUTES TWO FABLES IN SLANG.

One tells of the Juvenile Stringers versus the Veteran Campaigner, the other is The Kind He Liked and the Kind He Liked to See.

HY. MAYER SATIRIZES THE NEW FASHIONS.

The Times cartoonist cleverly gives his impressions of the latest styles.

The Review of Books

will contain these features:

THE MAN WHO MADE ITALY.

Garibaldi: His Last Work in the Unification of the Troubled Kingdom and His Relations with Victor Emmanuel.

CHEMISTRY, THE WONDER WORKER.

Problems It Has Solved to Aid the World in Its Economic Advancement.

THE BEAUTY OF ITALIAN GOTHIC.

It Is More Consistent and Homogeneous Than That of the Ile de France.

FROM PEGASUS TO THE AEROPLANE.

Writers Whose Fancy Has Leaped Into the Seat of the Flying Machine.

CANADA'S BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

What the Writers of the Dominion Are Adding to Literature This Autumn.

ARFARE IS THE SPIRIT OF LIFE.

An Essayist Who Sees Little Hope in Arbitration to Settle International Disputes.

STILL DIGGING AT POOR THACKERAY.

And He So Eager to be Spared the Well-Meaning Biographer's Attention!

SYNGE'S GRASP OF TRAGEDY, COMEDY.

Three Plays Which Glimpse the Sorrow and Pain of Life—and Its Laughter.

SOCIALISM AS A "SUPERSTITION."

Mr. T

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include the local transportation, the light, heat, and power supplied by Public Utility plants. For this reason the business of corporations operating such plants is slightly affected by the hard times. Hence their earnings are more sure and stable than those of many other enterprises.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks More Active, with United States Steel Under Selling Pressure.

GOVERNMENT SUIT FILED

This Action Not Known Until After Close of Trading—Foreign Banking Position Strengthened.

It was not until after the close of the financial day that it became known that the Government had undertaken a suit against the United States Steel Corporation, charging it with violation of the Sherman law. This action will hardly come as a surprise, inasmuch as it has for some time been felt by many in the financial district that it was almost inevitable that the Steel Corporation's organization and its place in the steel industry in this country should be put to the test of an action in the courts under the Sherman law. There are reasons, however, why this suit against the Steel Corporation may be faced with less apprehension than the suits recently decided against other prominent industrial combinations, for the Steel Corporation has been regarded as conspicuous among the great industrial concerns of the country for the general fairness of its policies, and for its leadership in such matters as publicity and open-handed management. These factors must count for much in the public's estimation of the probable results of the suit which the Government has undertaken. During the past few months reports of a possible suit by the Government have been given wide circulation, and yet during this period the number of the corporation's shareholders has increased, which affords an interesting commentary on the view regarding the company's position which is entertained by a large number of investors. No fewer than 150,000 persons, it is reliably estimated, are owners of the Steel Corporation's stock, which is more widely distributed than any other corporation security ever has been. If the belief of the Steel Corporation's attorneys and of independent counsel with whom it has advised is well founded, the corporation's shareholders can await with confidence the result of this test of the Steel Corporation's legality. In that case the proceeding which the Government has begun will prove of ultimate advantage not only to the Steel Corporation itself, but to great business undertakings as a whole.

In any event, the outcome of this suit must go far toward establishing a clearer rule for the conduct of great corporations, and that in itself will be of no small advantage. It may be said, too, that it is possible to view the suit against the Steel Corporation with less concern than would have been possible in advance of the rendering of the decisions in the American Tobacco and Standard Oil cases, which did much to clarify the uncertainty which had previously existed in respect to the real meaning of the Federal Anti-Trust act.

In yesterday's trading United States Steel held a conspicuous place, and it was under some pressure, which appeared to have more to do with unfounded rumors of a division among the Directors of the corporation than with any apprehension regarding an impending suit. The fact that the action of the board at yesterday's meeting, at which the termination of the Great Northern Ore lease and the reduction in freight rates on ore were formerly ratified, was unanimous, seems a sufficient refutation of yesterday's reports regarding friction among the Directors.

The most interesting incident of the day, apart from the affairs of the Steel Corporation, was the increase in the dividend rate on Norfolk & Western from five per cent. to six per cent., which fulfilled expectations entertained for some time past. Further favorable advices were received from abroad in the shape of improvement in the position of the Bank of France, which increased its gold holdings and reduced its loans and note circulation, while the Bank of England also reported some increase in gold and a decrease in loans. A reduction in the Belgian Bank rate was another of the day's contributions to the indications of improving conditions in the foreign money markets.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Electrical Securities Company for dividend on preferred.
Federal Sugar Refining Company for dividend on preferred.
Illinois Southern Railroad for annual meeting.
New Central Coal Company for dividend.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2½@2½ per cent., with the last loan at 2⅜ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2⅜ per cent.

Time money rates, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3½@3¾ per cent. for ninety days, four, five, and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 3½ per cent. for November and December maturities, and 4@4¾ per cent. for four to six months' maturities.

Private discount at foreign centres: London, 3 11-16 per cent., unchanged; Paris, 3 per cent., unchanged; Berlin, 4½ per cent., unchanged.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $252,589,912; balances, $10,625,042; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $958,067.

The local banks have lost $3,624,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Foreign exchange rates on the points named were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.87½; demand, $4.8705.
Paris—Cable, $5.15⅝ less 1-16; check, $5.14⅞ less 1-16.
Berlin—Cable, 95¼ less 1-32; check, 95 1-16 plus 1-32.
Switzerland—Cable, $5.18⅛ less 1-16; check, $5.19⅜.
Holland—Cable, 40.24; check, 40.20.
Belgium—Cable, $5.19⅝ plus 1-16; check, $5.19⅜ less 1-32.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', sixty days, $4.8365; ninety days, $4.82.
London—Commercial, sixty days, $4.83⅛; ninety days, $4.82.
Paris Commercial, sixty days, $5.20 less 1-16; ninety days, $5.21⅝.
Berlin—Commercial, sixty days, 94¼; ninety days, 93⅞.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, 10c discount; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 5c discount; St. Paul, 5c premium; San Francisco, 25c premium; Montreal, 31¼c discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver 1-16d higher in London, at 25 3-16d per ounce, and in New York ⅛c higher, at 54⅝c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 40c.

More Capital for Detroit Edison.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Detroit Edison Company has been called for Nov. 15 to authorize an increase in the capital stock from $9,000,000 to $15,000,000. It is planned to offer $1,500,000 of the $6,000,000 new stock to shareholders at par, on the basis of one new share for each four now held.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Thursday.

Total sales Oct. 26, 1911..... 344,702
From Jan. 1, 1911..... 90,708,133
Same period last year..... 141,995,167

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
2⅝	2⅞	500	Allis-Chalmers	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
10	11	100	Allis-Chalmers pf	10⅛	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	−⅛
58⅝	58¾	8,100	Amalgamated Copper	54¼	54⅝	53½	53⅝	−⅝
47	50	200	Am. Ag. Chemical	49⅜	49⅜	49½	49½	−¼
58⅛	58¼	2,300	Am. Beet Sugar	58⅜	58⅜	58⅛	58⅛	−½
121	128½	100	Am. Brake S.& F. pf	122½	122½	122½	122½	−⅝
10	10½	900	Am. Can	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10⅜	−2½
85¾	86	700	Am. Can pf	86	86	85⅜	85⅝	+⅛
47⅞	48½	200	Am. Car & Foundry	48	48	47¾	47¾	−⅞
43	43¼	4,000	Am. Cotton Oil	45	45	42½	43	−¾
20	20¼	500	Am. Hide & L. pf	21¼	21¼	20⅛	20⅛	−2
33	33¼	900	Am. Locomotive	33¾	33¾	33	33	−⅜
102	103	200	Am. Locomotive pf	102	102	102	102	−1
63¼	63⅝	3,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	65⅜	65⅜	63⅛	63⅛	...
101½	101⅞	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	101⅜	101⅞	101⅜	101⅝	−⅜
115½	116½	300	Am. Sugar Ref	116¾	117	116¼	116¼	−¾
134⅜	135	950	Am. Tel. & Tel	135	135	134⅜	135	...
95½	96¼	500	Am. Tobacco pf	96	96	95½	96	−½
86	87	200	Am. Woolen pf	80⅜	86⅜	86	86	−⅞
34	34½	700	Anaconda Copper Co	34½	34½	34½	34½	...
105⅜	105⅞	4,400	At., Top. & S. Fé	106⅜	106⅜	105⅞	105⅞	−½
103½	103½	100	At., Top. & S. Fé pf	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	−⅛
96¾	96⅞	300	Baltimore & Ohio	97	97	96¾	96¾	−⅛
...	...	5	Bank of Commerce	200	200	200	200	...
27½	28⅛	100	Bethlehem Steel	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	−⅜
55	56	200	Bethlehem Steel pf	55	55	55	55	−½
74½	74¾	800	Brooklyn R. Transit	74⅜	74⅝	74½	74½	−½
133½	133⅞	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	73	74½	73	74½	−⅝
231½	231⅝	2,110	Canadian Pacific	134½	134⅝	134½	134½	−⅞
20	21	1,500	Central Leather Co	231⅝	231½	231½	231½	+⅞
93	94½	800	Central Leather pf	21⅛	21⅛	20	20½	−⅜
72⅛	72¾	1,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	94	94	93	93½	−⅜
18¼	19	100	Chi. Great Western	72½	72½	72¼	72⅜	−⅜
37¼	38	100	Chi. Gt. Western pf	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	−½
107⅞	108	5,900	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	...
143⅜	144¾	200	Chi. & Northwestern	108	108¼	107¾	108	+½
20½	20⅝	1,400	Chino Copper	144½	144½	144	144	−½
25⅜	26	500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	20⅞	21	20⅜	20⅜	−⅛
74½	75	400	Col. & South. 1st pf	26½	26½	25½	26	−⅛
137½	138	300	Consolidated Gas	74	74¼	74	74¼	−1⅛
10	10¼	700	Corn Products Ref	138	138	137½	137½	+¼
540	555	346	Del., Lack. & West	10⅝	10⅝	10	10	−⅞
47	49	50	Den. & Rio Grande pf	540	560	540	560	+20
30	31¼	300	Distillers' Securities	47	47	47	47	...
31⅛	31¾	14,155	Erie	31	31	30¾	30¾	−⅜
50⅜	50¾	4,000	Erie 1st pf	31⅜	31⅝	31¼	31⅜	+⅛
41½	41⅞	300	Erie 2d pf	50¼	51½	50¼	50¾	+⅛
39¾	40	118	General Motors	41½	41⅝	41½	41⅝	+⅛
77¼	79	100	General Motors pf	40	40	40	40	+⅜
4½	4⅝	600	Goldfield Consol	78½	78½	78½	78½	+1
123⅜	124	300	Great Northern pf	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
42	42⅜	900	Gt. No. cts., ore props	123¾	123¾	123½	123½	+⅛
138¾	140½	100	Illinois Central	42	42⅜	42	42¼	+⅜
14½	14⅝	500	Int.-Met. v. tr. certs	139	139	139	139	+¼
44	44½	200	Int. Met. pf	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	−⅛
106¼	107	700	Internat. Harvester	44	44	44	44	...
45¾	46	660	Internat. Paper pf	107½	107½	107	107	−⅛
18	19	115	Iowa Central	46	46	45¾	46	−⅛
65½	67	150	Kan. City South. pf	18	18	18	18	−⅛
104½	104⅝	300	Laclede Gas	65½	65½	65⅜	65⅜	−⅛
32	34	100	Lake Erie & West. pf	105	105	104⅜	104⅜	−⅜
164⅞	165	7,000	Lehigh Valley	32½	32½	32½	32½	−⅜
146½	147	200	Louisville & Nash	165¼	165⅜	163⅝	163⅝	−1¼
72½	73	100	Mackay Cos. pf	147⅝	147⅝	147	147	−⅝
18⅞	19	600	Miami Copper	72½	72½	72½	72½	...
32	33	100	Minn. & St. Louis	19¼	19¼	19	19	−⅛
132¾	133⅜	705	M., St. P. & S. S. M	33½	33½	33¼	33¼	−⅛
31¼	31⅝	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	134⅜	134⅜	133⅝	133⅝	−⅜
68¼	68¾	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	−⅜
40¾	40⅞	1,500	Missouri Pacific	67½	67½	67	67	−⅝
123½	128	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	40½	40½	40½	40½	−1¼
45	45¼	1,600	Nat. Lead Co	127	127	127	127	...
105	106	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	46⅞	47	46⅞	47	−⅛
65⅜	68	300	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf	105⅜	105¾	105¼	105¾	−2
16	16⅛	700	Nev. Consol. Copper	67¾	67¾	67⅜	67⅜	...
49	50	100	New York Central	16	16⅛	16	16⅛	−⅛
105	105½	200	New York Central	49½	49½	49½	49½	+2½
38⅜	39	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	104⅝	105	104⅝	105	+1
107⅞	108	13,700	Norfolk & Western	38⅜	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝	...
71	72	400	North American	107½	108¼	107½	108	+⅛
116⅜	116½	1,500	Northern Pacific	69½	71	69¼	71	+2
43	43½	400	Pacific Tel. & Tel	116⅜	117	116⅜	117	+⅛
122¾	122¾	1,600	Pennsylvania R. R	43¼	43¼	43	43	−⅛
95	96	600	P., C., C. & St. Louis	122⅜	122⅜	122⅜	122⅜	−⅛
95	96	30	Pressed Steel Car pf	96	96	96	96	−¼
158½	160	33	Pullman Company	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	...
14	14⅜	300	Ray Consol. Copper	160	160	160	160	...
98¼	27½	100	R'way Steel Spring	14¼	14¼	14	14	−⅛
95	105	100	R'way Steel Spring pf	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	−⅛
140¾	140⅞	27,000	Reading	97¼	97¼	97	97¼	−⅛
18⅞	19¼	3,600	Rep. Iron & Steel	140⅝	141	140⅜	140⅜	−⅜
78½	79¾	2,950	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+⅛
27	27¾	3,500	Rock Island Co	80	80	78	78	−2⅜
48	49	3,200	Rock Island Co. pf	25⅝	25⅝	25	25	−⅛
24	27⅜	200	St. L. & S. F	48⅜	49½	48⅜	49	−⅜
40	41	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	25½	25½	25½	25½	+⅛
68¼	68½	100	St. L. Southwest'n pf	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	−⅛
109	109¼	2,450	Southern Pacific	68	68	68	68	−1⅞
20¼	20½	3,200	South. R'way ext	109¾	109¾	108⅞	108⅞	...
70⅛	70⅝	450	South. R'way pf., ext	20⅞	20⅞	20¼	20¼	−⅛
35	35⅜	100	Tennessee Copper	70	70¼	70	70¼	+⅛
24½	24⅞	200	Texas & Pacific	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	−⅛
18¼	18⅞	300	Tol., St. L. & W	24½	24½	24½	24½	−⅛
42	43¼	200	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	19½	19½	18⅝	18⅝	−⅜
99	99¼	735	Underw'd Typewriter	43⅜	43⅜	43¼	43¼	−⅛
39	39	90	Union B. & Paper pf	101	101	99	99	−3¼
102¼	102⅜	36,200	Union Pacific	52¼	52¼	51⅞	51⅞	...
43	43¼	2,500	U. S. Rubber	102⅞	103¼	102⅝	103	+⅜
106⅜	107⅜	500	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	42½	43¼	42½	42⅝	−⅜
58⅜	58⅝	138,300	U. S. Steel	107½	107¼	107	107	−⅛
108½	108⅝	2,400	U. S. Steel pf	59⅞	60	58¾	58¾	−⅝
44⅜	44⅞	4,900	Utah Copper	109¾	109¾	108½	108½	−1¼
47½	47⅝	3,300	Va. Caro. Chemical	45	45¼	44⅜	44⅜	−⅛
79⅝	80	100	Va. Ry. & Power pf	48½	48⅝	47⅞	47⅞	−⅛
12⅜	12¾	400	Wabash	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	+⅜
25	25¼	300	Wabash pf	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼	+⅜
77¼	77⅜	2,400	Western Union Tel	25	25	24	25	−⅝
62½	63½	400	Westinghouse E. & M	78⅝	78⅝	77¾	77¾	−1½
3⅝	4	100	Wheel. & Lake Erie	64	64	63	63	−1
4	5¼	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	4½	4½	4	4	−1
54½	54⅜	200	Wisconsin Central	54½	54½	54½	54½	+1

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	100½	100⅝
2s, c., 1930	100¼	...
3s, r., 1918	101⅜	102½
3s, c., 1918	101⅜	...
4s, r., 1925	113¾	114½
4s, c., 1925	113⅜	114½
Pan. 2s, r., 1936	100¼	100⅜
Pan. 2s, r., 1938	100¼	100⅜
Panama 3s, 1961	102¼	...
D. C. 3-65s, reg.	105	106
Adams Exp.	200	210
Alb. & S.	270	...
Am. Ag. C. pf.	94	...
Am. B. S. pf.	99	100
Am. Bdy.	32	83
A. C. & F. pf.	113½	115
Am. Coal	75	100
Am. Cot. O. pf.	93	100
Am. Exp.	200	212
A. H. & L. 3½	...	...
Am. I. Sec. 18	...	18⅝
Am. L. Co.	8⅜	9
Am. L. Co. pf.	27¼	28½
Am. Malt.	4¼	5
Am. M. pf.	41½	41½
Am. S. pf.	...	...
B.	85¼	86
Am. Snuff.	200	...
Am. Snuff pf.	96½	104
Am. St. F.	29	30½
Am. S. Ref. pf.	114½	115¾
A. T. & C.	75	88
A. Tob. pf. ctfs.	94½	95
Am. W. Co.	25¼	29
Am. W. Pa. pf.	23	27
Ann Arbor.	20	50
Ann Arbor pf.	60	90
Asso. Oil	...	40
Atl. C. L.	126	130
B. & O. pf.	87¼	89½
Batopilas M.	1⅝	2
Bruns. Ter.	7½	9
B., R. & P.	100	105
B., R. & P. pf.	120	150
But'k Co.	28½	30
Canada So.	...	72¼
C. R. R. of N. J.	270	290
C. & S. A. Tel.	116	117½
Chi. & Alt.	19	25
Chi. & Alt. pf.	40	45
C. & E. Ill. pf.	102	130
C., I. & L. pf.	60	80
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	143	149½
C. & N. W. pf.	180	200
Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	132	140
Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	143	155
Chi. Un. T. ctfs. sta.	1½	2
Chi. Un. T. pf. ctf. st.	4½	5
C., C. C. & St. L.	60	63
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	92	...
Cleve. & P.	103	...
Col. F. & I. pf.	108	112
Col. & So.	48	49
Col. & So. 2d pf.	64	70
Col. & H. C. & I., full paid	...	17
Corn P. R. pf.	70	75
Cub.-Am. S.	53½	57½
Cub.-Am. S. pf.	94½	96
Del. & H.	163	165
D. & R. G.	23½	24
D. M. & Ft. D.	6	...
Det. & M.	110	...
Det. & M. pf.	100	...
Det. U. R.	70	79
D. S. S. & A.	9	11
D., S. S. & A. pf.	19	20½
Du P. de N. Pow. pf.	80	95
F. M. & S.	15¾	18
F. M. & S. pf.	45	50
Gen. C. Co.	120	130
Gen. C. Co. pf.	104½	107½
Gen. Elect.	149½	150¾
Granby Con.	60	...
Hav. E. R.	93½	...
Hav. E. R. pf.	99	...
Hock. Val.	120	123
Homestake.	83½	85
Ill C. L.	90	...
Inger.-Rand	110	...
Inger.-Rand pf.	100	...
Int. H. pf.	120	121
Int. Paper.	9¾	10¼
Int. St. P.	20½	27¼
Int. St. P. pf.	80	83
Iowa C. pf.	35	37
Kan. C., Ft. S. & Mem. pf.	72	80
Kan. C. So.	28¾	29¾
K. & D. M.	5¾	8
K. & D. M. pf.	40	50
Kings Co. El. L. & Power	122⅞	...
Lack. Steel.	30	35
L. E. & W.	12½	15
Lake Shore.	325	450
Long Island	47	52
Mackay Cos.	80½	83½
Mah. C. R.	600	...
Man. Elev.	134	136
Mer. Marine	3⅝	3¾
Mer. Marine pf.	14½	15
May Dept. Stores	75¾	77½
May Dept. Stores pf.	108	110½
Mich. Cent.	...	180
M. & St. L. pf.	58	60
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	...	...
M., St. P. & S. S. M. leased line	87	90
N. C. & St. L.	150	160
Nat. B. pf.	124	128
Nat. Enam.	14½	16
Nat. Enam. pf.	91	93
Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	33	33¾
N. Cent. C.	30	55
N. Y., C. & St. L.	49	51
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	98½	110
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	73	85
N. Y. D. Co.	...	25
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	...	64½
N. Y., N. H. & H.	133½	133½
Norf. So.	46¾	49½
Norf. & W. pf.	89	90
Nor. Cent.	245	...
N. O. T. & Light	51⅞	54
Ont. Mining	1¾	2⅛
Pac. Coast.	85	100
Pac. C. 1st pf.	85	110
Pac. C. 2d pf.	85	105
Pac. Mail.	39	39½
Pac. Tel. & Tel. pf.	90½	...
Peo. G., C.	107	108½
Peo. & E.	13	20
Pere Marq.	...	30
Pere M. 2d pf.	...	38
Phelps-D'ge.	175	...
P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	101	113½
Pitts. Coal.	18	18⅞
Pitts. C. pf.	79	81¾
P., Ft. W. & C.	163	...
Pitts. St. pf.	100	101
Pr. St. Car.	28¼	29
Pub. S. C.	108½	111
Quicksilver.	2½	2⅝
Q'ksil'r pf.	3½	4
Rdg. 1st pf.	89	92
Rdg. 2d pf.	91¼	94
Rens. & S.	180	...
R., W. & O.	116	...
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	63	65
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. new ctfs.	51	55
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	104	123
St. L. & S. W.	23	30
Sears-Roeb.	140½	140¾
Sears-Roeb. pf.	116½	121¾
S.-S. S. & I.	33	41
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	110¼	...
So. P. R. S.	80	88
So. P. R. S. pf.	...	...
So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	105	110
Stand. Mill.	77	83
Stand. Mill. pf.	14	17
Texas Co.	48	50
Texas Co. pf.	90	92
T. P. L. Tr.	87	90
Third Av.	9	9½
T. P. & W.	16	...
T. P. & T.	105¾	106¾
T. C. R. T. pf.	132½	143
Und Typew.	110	112¾
U. B. & P.	5¾	6
Un. Pac. pf.	92	93
Un. Cig. M. pf.	100½	103
Un. Dry G.	96½	98
Un. Dry G. pf.	102½	104
U. Rys. In.	33	34½
U. Rys. In. pf.	57	58

MORE FUNDS FOR SANTA FE.

$100,000,000 Added to Capital Stock—Equal Sum in Bonds.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 26.—A $100,000,000 addition to the capital stock and $100,000,000 bond issue were authorized by the stockholders of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé at their annual meeting to-day. This brings the capitalization of the Santa Fé to $481,486,000. A big part of the convertible bond issue will be used for improvements, according to officers of the company.

The purchase of the Garden City, Gulf & Northern Railway, a line between Garden City and Scott City, Kan., was approved. Also the purchase of a part of the Southern Pacific between Needles and Mojave, Cal. Leases of the Kings River Railway and the Laton Western Railway were ratified.

It developed that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company now operates nearly 11,000 miles of road.

Charles S. Gleed of Topeka, H. Rieman Duval, Thomas P. Fowler, and Walter D. Hines of New York, were re-elected directors for four years. Mr. Hines is Chairman of the board.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday extreme dullness prevailed. Tin was down about ¼c in the bid and ⅜c in the asking price. Other commodities were unchanged. The closing bid and asked prices follow:

Standard copper:	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Spot	12.10	12.25	12.10	12.25
October	12.10	12.25	12.10	12.25
November	12.10	12.25	12.10	12.25
December	12.10	12.25	12.10	12.25
January	12.10	12.25	12.10	12.25
Lead	4.25	4.30	12.10	12.25
Spelter	6.20	6.30	4.25	4.30
Tin	41.75	41.82½	6.20	6.30
			41.95	42.25

The following table of quotations obtained yesterday on the Metal Exchange, in London, for spot and future deliveries of copper and pig tin. These final figures for the day compare with Wednesday's close:

	Thursday. £ s. d.	Wedn'sd'y. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	55 11 3	55 8 9
Copper, futures	56 0 3	56 3 9
Pig tin, spot	190 10 0	191 10 0
Pig tin, futures	190 0 0	191 0 0

The market ended easy. Spanish pig lead was down 2s 6d, at £15 11s 3d. Spelter was unchanged at £22 5s. Cleveland warrants were steady at an improvement of 3d, to 46s 3d.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Hallgarten & Co. have sold the entire issue of 80,000,000 marks Prussian Treasury bills. Of this amount 65,000,000 marks was placed here.

D. R. Burbank, former Assistant Secretary of the Illinois Central, has been made Secretary to succeed A. G. Hackstaff. Mr. Hackstaff was re-elected a Vice President.

Walter Gibb, of Mills & Gibb of New York and of Frederick Loeser & Co. of Brooklyn, has been elected a Director of the Brooklyn Trust Company to succeed the late Edward M. Shepard.

BON

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Steel Shareholders Increase.

According to estimates current in banking circles, the buying of United States Steeel, which accompanied the heavy selling which occurred in the stock during September, resulted in an increase of about 2,000 in the number of the corporation's shareholders. There are about 100,000 names on the corporation's books, but included in this list are some very large holdings which are not the property of individuals, but are owned, in turn, through investment organizations, particularly in Holland and England, by a very large number of individual investors. One of these stock holding companies, which is the owner of record of a large block of Steel Corporation stock, holds the stock for not fewer than 12,000 individuals.

***

Ore Certificates as Long-Time Investments.

Some of the recent selling of Great Northern ore certificates on the news of the Steel Corporation's purpose to terminate the lease which it holds on these lands, is said to have come from investors who had purchased these certificates with a particular view to the gradually increasing income which they would yield under the terms of the lease. Many Dutch investors, in particular, are said to have purchased the certificates with a particular desire to obtain a gradually increasing income from their investment which would be assured by the Steel Corporation's undertaking to mine a steadily increasing amount of ore from these lands, in addition to which the annual increase in the royalty would also add to the income of the certificate holders. With the abandonment of the lease by the corporation this feature of the ore certificates will be done away with, except in the unlikely event of a new lease to some other consumer on similar terms.

***

Sale of Chesapeake & Ohio Stock.

The recent retirement from the Chesapeake & Ohio board of one of the Southern Directors of that road is said to be due to recent changes in the ownership of an important block of the road's stock. The interests represented by this Southern Director were recorded as having joined forces with the Hawley interests in the control of the Chesapeake & Ohio, but the sale of this block of stock led to this particular Director's withdrawal. The purchasers of the stock are not known, but it is not understood that the sale brought about any realignment of the controlling stockholding in the property.

***

Off Day for Industrials.

Most of the smaller industrials were weak yesterday, partly in sympathy with the decline in Steel, but more on account of the continued absence of big orders for equipment and construction. Although few people in the financial district had even heard the rumor of a suit against the Steel Corporation before 3 o'clock, some of the insiders evidently enjoyed advance information and took advantage of the opportunity to get out at around 60. Republic Iron and Steel lost 1¼, the preferred 2⅝, American Cotton Oil 2, Colorado Fuel and Iron 1⅛, National Lead 2, and American Locomotive 1.

***

President Ripley's Views.

There is not much cheer for railroad stockholders in the recent utterances of their executives. President Mellen told the New Haven shareholders on Wednesday that he expected to see a number of roads operated by the courts by the time the New Haven cuts its dividend to 6 per cent., which might be made a bear argument on rails in general or a bull argument on New Haven in particular. President Ripley informed the stockholders of Atchison yesterday that future conditions do not look rosy for the railroads. In the light of some of Mr. Ripley's past statements, this is optimism run rampant.

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STOCKS OUT OF TOWN

Trading Sluggish, but Showing Strength in Most of the Markets of Other Cities.

CHICAGO LOCAL ISSUES UP

Quaker Oats In That City Makes a New High Record—Markets Affected by Interest in Ball Game.

Trading in the principal out-of-town markets was sluggish yesterday, but the undertone was strong, and many local stocks made substantial gains.

The market was strong in Baltimore under good investment demand, and fractional gains were the rule. Seaboard 4s stamped, Cotton Duck 5s, Consolidated Power 4½s, and United Railways notes were on a higher level. Alabama Coal and Iron common advanced a full point.

The ball game monopolized the attention of Boston traders, and in the stock market there was little doing, and that little of minor importance.

A rise of 5 points in the price of Quaker Oats common, to 197½, the highest point ever reached by the stock, was the feature of a strong market in Chicago. The shares opened at 195, compared with a previous close at 192½, and on continued demand rose to the best at the close. Sears, Roebuck was another leader. The common opened unchanged at 138¾, and rose to 141⅜ at the best, easing off to 140⅞ later. Other advances were a point in Booth Fisheries common, to 51; a fraction in Quaker Oats preferred, and fractions in Boxboard, Commonwealth Edison, and some others. Chicago Elevated Railways common eased a fraction, as did also Chicago Railways, Series 2.

A further rise in Lake Superior Corporation securities was the feature of trading in Philadelphia. The income bonds advanced 2 points, to 69, before 2 o'clock, approximately $35,000 changing hands. There were rumors in the Street that the company itself had been purchasing some of these for cancellation, thereby reducing the floating supply and facilitating the efforts of a foreign pool to advance the price of both the stock and bonds. The former was pushed across 28 with apparent ease. In the last hour trading was at a standstill, the floor being deserted for the ball game.

Yesterday's transactions on the various out-of-town Exchanges, as reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES, were as follows:

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Ala. Coal & Iron	36	36	36
150	Con. Coal	100	100	100
300	Con. Power	93	93	93
115	Con. Power pf.	98½	98½	98½
5	Ga. So. & Fla. 2d pf.	74½	74½	74½
100	G. B. S. Brewing			¾
1,000	Houston Oil pf. ctfs.	71½	71½	71½
60	Mer. & M. Transp.	71	71	71
50	Norfolk Ry. & Lt.	26¼	26¼	26¼
250	Seaboard 2d pf.	59¾	59¾	59¾
400	United Rys.	18¼	18¼	18¼

BONDS.

$10,000	Con. Power 4½s	87¼	87¼	87¼
28,000	Cotton Duck 5s	77⅜	77¼	77⅜
1,000	Charleston & W.C.5s	105½	105½	105½
4,000	Fla. Cent. & P.con.5s	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000	Georgia & Ala. 5s	105½	105½	105½
4,000	G. B. S. Brewing 4s	40¼	40¼	40¼
1,000	Knoxville Trac. 5s	105	105	105
5,000	Norf. & P. Trac. 5s	88¼	88¼	88¼
7,000	Seaboard 4s, stamped	88½	88½	88½
19,000	United Rys. inc.	64	63¾	63¾
1,000	United Rys. 4s	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
2,000	United Rys. notes	99¼	99	99¼
5,000	Wash. & Van. 4½s	96½	96½	96½

BOSTON.

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
68	Boston Elevated	126	125½	125½
9	Boston & Albany	220¼	220¼	220¼
9	Boston & Lowell	216½	216½	216½
8	Boston & Maine	97½	97	97
5	Boston & Maine pf.	143	143	143
10	Boston & Providence	296	296	296
52	Boston & Wor. pf.	50	49½	50
50	Boston R. T.	74¾	74¾	74¾
18	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	109¾	109¾	109¾
385	Mass. Electric	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
786	Mass. Electric pf.	95¼	94	94¼
114	N. Y. N. H. & H.	133½	133⅜	133½
5	Northern N. H.	140½	140½	140½
10	Old Colony	187¼	187¼	187¼
12	Union Pacific	163¼	162¼	162½
45	West End	87½	87½	87½
18	West End pf.	101¼	101	101¼

TELEPHONES.

402	American	135	134¾	134¾
125	Am. Sub. Rcts.	32¾	32¾	32¾
95	Western	27	26¾	26¾
56	Western pf.	105½	105⅝	105⅝

MISCELLANEOUS.

50	Am. Agr. Chem.	50	50	50
12	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	100¾	100⅜	100⅜
120	Am. Pneu. Svc.	4¾	4¾	4¾
125	Am. Pneu. Svc. 2d pf.	16⅞	16½	16⅞
324	Am. Sugar	117	116½	116¾
82	Am. Sugar pf.	115¼	115	115
211	Am. Woolen pf.	86¾	86¼	86¼
75	Atl. G. & W. I. S. S. pf.	15	15	15
18	Gen. Electric	150¼	150	150¼
10	Gen. Motors pf.	77	77	77
282	Mass. Gas	92¾	92	92⅝
14	Pullman	159⅞	159	159
2	Seattle Elec. pf.	101	101	101
12	Swift	99½	99¾	99½
65	Torrington	29½	29½	29½
37	United Shoe Machy.	43	42½	42½
75	United Shoe Mcy. pf.	27¼	27	27¼
4,345	U. S. Steel	60	58¾	58¾
31	U. S. Steel pf.	109½	108¾	108¾

MINING.

30	Allouez	28	28	28
1,035	Amalgamated	54⅝	53½	53½
350	Am. Zinc	22	21½	22
15	Arizona Com.	35	35	35
35	Butte Coalition	16½	16½	16½
281	Calumet & Arizona	50	49	49
800	Chino	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜
125	Copper Range	52	52	52
50	Daly West	5½	5½	5½
262	East Butte	10¼	9⅞	10¼
16	Franklin	6¾	6¾	6¾
595	Giroux	4 9-16	4	4½
10	Granby Con.	30	29	29
1,405	Greene-Cananea	7 9-16	7	7
451	Hancock	20¼	19½	19½
50	Helvetia	80	80	80
365	Indiana	5⅝	5½	5⅝
50	Inspiration	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
50	Isle Royale	13¾	13¾	13¾
75	Kerr Lake	3½	3 5-16	3½
1,330	Lake	27¼	26½	26½
125	Live Oak	21½	21	21
20	Mason Valley	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜
60	Mohawk	41	40	41
396	Nevada Cons.	16½	16	16
25	New Arcadian	2½	2½	2½
27	Nipissing	8	7⅞	7⅞
377	North Butte	25½	24⅝	24⅝
100	North Lake	4	4	4
15	Old Dominion	38	38	38
5	Osceola	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
5	Quincy	59	59	59
250	Ray Cons.	14½	14½	14½
36	Shannon	7¼	7¼	7¼
185	Superior	21½	21½	21½
7	Superior & Boston	2½	2½	2½
190	Trinity	3	3	3
200	Tuolumne	3¾	3¾	3¾
74	U. S. Smelt. pf.	46	46	46
25	Utah Apex	2½	2½	2½
305	Utah Cons.	15¾	15	15½
145	Utah Copper	45	44¾	45
10	Winona	4	4	4
100	Wyandotte	.75	.75	.75

BONDS.

$5,000	Am. Ag. Chem. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾
14,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	90¼	90	90¼
10,000	Atl. G. & W. I. S. 5s	66	66	66
5,000	C. B. & Q. Jt. 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾
6,000	Central Vt. 1st 4s	89¾	89¾	89¾
3,000	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	116¼	116¼	116¼
3,000	N. E. Cot. Yarn 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼
5,000	West. Tel. & Tel. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
100	American Can pf.	86	86	86
25	A. T. & T.	134¾	134¾	134¾
265	Booth Fisheries	51	50	51
10	Booth Fisheries pf.	74	74	74
140	Chicago Rys., Ser. 2	32½	32	32
325	Chicago Subway	1	⅞	⅞
38	Chicago Telephone	121	121	121
150	Chicago Elev. Rys.	28¼	28¼	28¼
90	Com. Edison	129½	128¾	129¼
3,103	Com. Edison rts	3¾	3⅜	3¾
10	McCrum-Howell pf.	91¼	91¼	91¼
20	Hart., S. & M. pf.	101½	101½	101½
30	People's Gas	107⅜	107½	107⅜
60	Quaker Oats	197½	195	197½
100	Quaker Oats pf.	105¾	105⅝	105¾
3,770	Sears-Roebuck	141⅜	138¾	140½
10	Sears-Roebuck pf.	119	119	119
40	Street's Stable Car.	8½	8½	8½
125	Swift & Co.	99¼	99¼	99¼
455	United Boxboard	2	2	2
180	U. S. Steel	59	58½	58½
50	Inter. Harvester	107	107	107
15	Quaker Oats rcts.	197½	197½	197½

BONDS.

$5,000	Chicago Rys. 4s, B.	88¾	88¾	88¾
4,000	Chicago Rys. 4s, B.	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
1,000	Chicago Rys. 1st 5s	100	100	100
1,000	Chicago City Rys. 5s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
9,000	Chicago Gas 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼
5,000	Com. Edison 5s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
10,000	Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	101½	101½	101½
2,000	Ogden Gas 5s	94	94	94

NORFOLK DIVIDEND RAISED.

Directors Vote to Increase Rate to 6 Per Cent.—Stock Earning 9.

Directors of the Norfolk & Western voted yesterday to increase the dividend on the common stock from 5 per cent. to 6 per cent. per annum. The first quarterly payment at the increased rate will be made Dec. 18.

The increase has been under consideration by the Directors for nearly a year, and yesterday's action did not come as a surprise to Wall Street. The stock closed at 108, an advance of ½ point for the day. The Norfolk & Western earned nearly 9 per cent. on its $74,280,000 of common stock last year, and results so far this year have been still better, both gross and net earnings showing substantial increases over 1910. The road is controlled by the Pennsylvania, which owns more than half of its stock.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Prices Advance in London and Are Firm in Paris and Berlin.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Money was in better demand and discount rates were steady to-day.

The stock market continued firm and advancing on cheap money and a broadening demand for both investment and speculation. Despite occasional reactions due to profit taking, the closing was firm and at about the highest point of the day. Home rails were the feature. Russian bonds eased off a quarter of a point when rumors of the assassination of the Czar were circulated, but they recovered later.

American securities opened steady and slightly higher, and during the forenoon prices advanced, under the lead of Canadian Pacific. The market yielded to realizing in the late trading, and the closing was quiet.

Money, 1¼@1¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅛@3⅜ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅜@3⅝ per cent.

Gold premium at Madrid, 8.90; at Lisbon, 9.50.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The Bourse was firm to-day.

Three per cent. rentes, 94f 80c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 16c for checks.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—Prices were firm on the Boerse to-day.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48 pfennigs for checks.

Money, (for the settlement,) 5¼ per cent.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Chge.
Consols, money	78 11-16	..	..	+3-16
Consols, account	78 11-16	..	..	+3-16
Anaconda	7⅛	34⅜	34½	+ ¼
Atchison	109¼	108¾	108¾	..
Canadian Pacific	238⅝	232½	231⅝	+ ¼
St. Paul	111	108¾	108	+ ⅛
Erie	32¼	31¾	31¾	+ ¼
Erie 1st pf.	52	50⅝	50⅝	..
Illinois Central	143	139½	139⅝	+ ⅛
Louis. & Nash.	151½	147⅞	147⅞	+ ⅛
N. Y. Central	108¼	105⅜	105	+ ⅜
Pennsylvania	62⅞	122½	122¼	+ ¼
Reading	72¼	140⅜	140⅜	..
Southern Pacific	112	109¾	109	+ ⅛
Union Pacific	167¼	163¼	162⅞	+ ⅜
U. S. Steel	61¼	59½	59⅞	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	112½	109⅝	109¾	+ ⅜

Exchange 4.87.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£70,000
Circulation	Unchanged
Bullion increased	69,622
Other securities decreased	337,000
Other deposits decreased	821,000
Public deposits increased	553,000
Notes reserve increased	150,000
Government securities	Unchanged

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 52.80 per cent.; last week it was 52.40 per cent.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England remained unchanged at 4 per cent. today.

BANK OF FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation decreased	87,500,000
Treasury deposits increased	59,475,000
General deposits decreased	35,900,000
Gold in hand increased	16,425,000
Silver in hand decreased	7,800,000
Bills discounted decreased	60,575,000
Advances decreased	18,550,000

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
German Government 3½s	91½	92¼
German Government 3s	81¾	82¾
Prussian consols 4s	101½	102¼
Bavarian Government 4s	100⅜	101⅜
Saxony Government 3s	82	83
Hamburg Government 3s	80½	81½
City of Berlin 4s	100¼	101¼
City of Cologne 4s	99½	100½
City of Munich 4s	99½	100½
City of Frankfurt 3½s	91½	92½
City of Vienna 4s	93	94
Mexican Government 5s	99	100
French rente 3s	93½	94½
British consols 2½s	78	79

American Mining Stocks in London.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	7	6	Esperanza	1	13	4½
Tomboy	1	1	9	Dolores	1	10	0
El Oro	1	3	0	Stratton's Ind.	0	2	0

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Julia	.38
Alpha Con.	.06	Justice	.05
Andes	.09	Kentucky Con.	.01
Belcher	.55	Mexican	3.72½
Best & Belcher	.18	Occidental Con.	.50
Bullion	.12	Ophir	1.95
Caledonia	1.35	Overman	1.20
Challenge Con.	.17	Potosi	.23
Chollar	.13	Savage	.16
Confidence	.56	Sag Belcher	.20
Con. Cal. & Va.	.78	Sierra Nevada	.33
Con. Imperial	.04	Union Con.	1.62½
Crown Point	.85	Utah Con.	.09
Gould & Curry	.13	Yellow Jacket	.48
Hale & Norcross	.21		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	8.20	Goldfield Con. M.	4.62½
Jim Butler	.23	Goldfield Merger.	.23
McNamara	.28	Great Bend	.03
Midway	.28	Jumbo Exten.	.20
Montana	.91	Lone Star	.07
North Star	.25	Red Hills	.01
Tonop. Exten.	1.07½	Sandstorm Kend.	.04
West End	.78	St. Ives	.35
GOLDFIELD.		Silver Pick	.07
Adams	.01	Nevada Hills	2.70
Atlanta	.14	BULLFROG.	
Blue Bell	.02	Bullfrog Mining	.01
Comb. Fract.	.08	Bullfrog Nat. B.	.01
Booth	.07	Homestake King.	.01
C. O. D.	.00	Montgomery Mtn.	.01
Florence	.67	Tramps Cons.	.03

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	5	6	Jackpot	5	6
Elkton	62	63	McKinney	44	48¾
El Paso	51½	54	Old Gold	4	4¾
Findlay	5	7	Portland	85	91
Gold Dollar	14½	15	Vindicator	67	70
Isabella	8¾	9¼	Jen. Samp.	5	6

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
33	American Railways	43¾	43½	43½
20	Cambria Iron	44½	44½	44½
395	Cambria Steel	44¾	44½	44½
10	Con. Traction of N. J.	75	75	75
110	Erie	31½	31½	31½
20	Electric Storage Bat.	53	53	53
200	General Asphalt pf.	38½	38½	37¾
3,080	Lake Superior Corp.	28⅜	27⅞	28½
100	Lehigh Nav. t. c.	89¼	88⅞	89
35	Lehigh Valley	82⅝	82½	82⅝
220	Lehigh Val. tr. t. c.	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
283	Lehigh Valley pf. t. c.	25¼	25	25
20	Norfolk & Western	108	108	108
165	P. R. T. t. c.	29¼	28¾	28¾
8	Pennsylvania Steel pf.	103	103	103
212	Pennsylvania R. R.	61¼	61⅛	61⅜
2	Penn. Salt Mfg.	110¾	110¾	110¾
200	Philadelphia Co.	51¼	51⅛	51⅛
26	Philadelphia Co. pf.	42¾	42¾	42¾
442	Philadelphia Electric	16¾	16½	16¾
325	Reading	70¾	70¼	70¼
285	Tonopah Belmont	8¾	8½	8⅝
110	Tonopah Mining	6¼	6¼	6¼
20	U. G. I.	85¼	85¼	85¼
7,225	U. S. Steel	59⅞	58¾	58¾
10	U. S. Steel pf.	109	109	109
16	Union Pacific	163	162¾	162¾
125	Union Traction	51¼	51¼	51¼
4	W. J. & S. S.	53	53	53
275	York Railways	8½	8	8½
50	York Railways pf.	27	27	27

PITTSBURGH.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Con. Ice pf.	45	45	45
10	Crucible Steel	10¼	10¼	10¼
40	Crucible Steel pf.	76¼	76¼	76¼
30	Independent Brewing pf.	23¾	23¾	23¾
400	Mfrs. L. & H.	24½	24¼	24½
570	Ohio Fuel Oil	7⅝	7¼	7⅝
10	Oklahoma Gas	66	66	66
170	Pittsburgh Brewing	10¾	10½	10½
50	Pittsburgh Brewing pf.	41¼	41¼	41¼
100	Pittsburgh Coal	18½	18½	18½
58	Pittsburgh Plate Glass	106½	103½	103½
700	Pure Oil	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜
10	Union Switch	84	84	84
120	U. S. Steel	60	58½	58½
162	Westinghouse Airbrake	145½	145½	145½
20	Westinghouse Electric	32	32	32

COMMODITY MARKETS.

WHEAT.—Very slow trading characterized the wheat market, with a small net decline. Prices opened off and showed no rallying power. Fluctuations were narrow and unimportant, with trade professional. The Western cash markets were lower, with a slow cash demand, and there were reports of some selling of futures for country account. Receipts were heavy, 1,300,000 bushels at all points, considerably exceeding both last week and last year. The Northwest movement was about double last year, and there was an increase of 475,000 bushels in Minneapolis stock in four days. Winnipeg receipts were 817 cars, against 642 cars last year. The reports on the condition of the new Winter wheat were favorable, the crop making a good start. Foreign markets were dull and lower. The decline abroad has been very steady of late, there being no attention paid to the conditions as reported on this side, and the offerings of wheat from other countries have continued of fair volume. There were reports of inquiry for wheat from Italy, but at prices over 5c below a working basis. Weather conditions in the Argentine were favorable. The reports indicate a comparatively early harvest in the Argentine this year. Cash wheat was inactive, with no export business reported. No. 2 red was quoted at $1.02¾; No. 1 Northern Spring, $1.18½; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.10¾; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.12¼.

CORN.—The corn market was heavy, showing a decline of ½c from the previous day, but rallied and closed at small net gain. The decline was on favorable weather conditions through the leading States, and there were reports of increased country offerings of corn. The demand was limited early and liquidation seemed to be quite general. Later the market showed good recovery on covering, with commission houses fairly good buyers. Cash corn was quiet. Exporters reported only one load. Receipts West have not been so heavy this week as last, while shipments from the interior have increased. No. 2 corn was quoted 81c, free on board, for old spot, and new, 71¼c, January and February delivery.

OATS.—Prices showed a slow and heavy tone early, further influenced by the weakness in corn, but later prices recovered moderately, closing at a little net advance. Receipts were not so heavy West, but there has also been a lighter movement into distribution. Cash oats are dull and steady. Standards and No. 3 white were quoted at 53c; No. 2 white, 53½c.

PROVISIONS.—The market was firm for hog products and slightly higher. Hogs were somewhat irregular at Western points, lower at some points, and higher at others. Total receipts were again large, amounting to 109,000 head. Packing for the week was 550,000 head, against 390,000 head last year, and since March 1 16,060,000 head, against 12,695,000 head last year.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	$1.05⅝	$1.05½	$1.05½	$1.05⅞
May	1.10⅝	1.10¼	1.10⅜	1.10⅝
Lard—				
Cash	..	..	9.05@9.20	9.05
October	..	..	9.05@9.20	9.05
November	..	..	9.05@9.20	9.05
December	..	..	9.08@9.00	9.08
January	..	..	9.11@9.12	9.11
March	..	..	9.05@9.20	9.05
July	..	..	9.10@9.30	9.10

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	$1.00¾	$1.00¼	$1.00⅝	$1.01
May	1.05¾	1.05⅜	1.05¾	1.05⅝
July	99	98⅝	99	99
Corn—				
December	64¼	63¼	64⅛	64
May	66	65½	65⅝	65⅜
July	66	65⅜	66	65⅝
Oats—				
December	47½	47¼	47⅜	47⅝
May	49⅞	49⅝	49⅞	49¾
July	46¾	46⅝	46⅝	46½
Lard—				
October	8.87½	8.85	8.85	8.82½
December	..	..	8.90	8.85
January	8.97½	8.95	8.97½	8.92½
May	9.15	9.12½	9.15	9.10
Ribs—				
October	..	..	8.05	8.05
January	8.12½	8.12½	8.12½	8.07½
May	8.27½	8.25	8.27½	8.22½
Pork—				
January	15.77½	15.70	15.77½	15.65
May	15.87½	15.77½	15.87½	15.77½

COTTONSEED OIL.

With the exception of October, which option is affected by the position of local speculators to a large extent at this time, the list was steady, price changes being small. The crude situation is very steady in the Southeast, although slight concessions were granted in the Valley and Texas. It was generally believed that buying by Western interests is the sustaining influence at present, with the claim also made that there have been orders placed in the future market to purchase the distant deliveries at levels slightly below those prevailing. Crude in the Southeast quoted at 4.40 to 4.47 and 4.34 to 4.40 in the Valley and Texas.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.25	6.00
October	6.30	6.26	6.26	6.45
November	5.71	5.67	5.67	5.62
December	5.56	5.55	5.55	5.53
January	5.57	5.56	5.56	5.53
February	5.60	5.60	5.59	5.59
March	5.66	5.64	5.63	5.63
April	..	..	5.66	5.68
May	5.75	5.75	5.68	5.70

COTTON.

Decided strength was manifest in the local market for a time during yesterday's session with advances of approximately 20 points following small initial declines. At the high levels, however, a weakeneed technical position was disclosed and offerings from the South, which had been lighter around the 9c level, tended to increase, while inquiry from trade sources was less noticeable as prices advanced. The action of the market was disappointing to recent buyers and the closing weakness was instrumental in the more bearish feeling prevalent.

The tenor of Liverpool advices was not encouraging to the bulls, but offsetting these cables and a generally favorable weather map was more or less nervousness in regard to the storm southeast of the belt, while predictions of rather unsettled weather over night in some sections lessened the inclination to sell early. Bears gave surprisingly little resistance to the upturn and it was asserted in some quarters that the short interest has been materially reduced during the past few days. Wall Street and Waldorf interests having accepted good profits. The holding tendency in parts of the South, which has resulted in a higher spot basis at some points led to fair buying of futures by spot houses, which have not fulfilled their October engagements, foreign and otherwise, but late in the session, reports of freer offerings of spot cotton to Eastern milling interests had much influence in the reactionary tendency. It was also believed that in the event of the disturbance off Cuba passing without striking the cotton growing regions, there would be more aggressiveness from the bear clique, while expectations were for rather bearish week-end figures again to-day.

The revolution in China is still a factor of vital importance and talk of cancellation of cloth orders in domestic spinning quarters as well as in some foreign circles is current. Ellison & Liverpool estimated the consumption of American cotton at 13,300,000 bales and of all kinds at 15,400,000 bales if foreign political disputes were settled in the very near future. A New Orleans authority, however, ventured the estimate that American consumption would only be twelve and one-half million bales, but that mill takings may be in excess of that quantity.

Southern spot markets were reported early as showing slight advances and dispatches of farmers holding with greater confidence are still numerous. From some quarters, however, it is stated that cotton is being carried on bank loans, which may have to be liquidated in the event of a material decline below the 9c level. Exports are about 400,000 bales above

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Building Activity in the Vicinity of the New Grand Central Station — Investors Buying Tenement House Property — Development Company Buys One Hundred Acres in Queens.

An additional indication of the commercial development east of Fifth Avenue and immediately adjacent to the new Grand Central Station has been shown in the purchase by Irons & Todd of the four-story residence at 107 East Fortieth Street from Frederick Allien. Only a short tme ago the same buyers bought the Coddington property, adjoining, at 105. These two houses adjoined on the street the old Girard apartment house on the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Fortieth Street, which Irons & Todd acquired last year for about $615,000 and incorporated their realty holdings at that point under the name of the Fortieth Street and Park Avenue Realty Company. Hayes & Robertson were the brokers in the recent sale.

The old apartment, which was among the early structures of that type in the city, covered a plot 98.9 feet on the avenue and 105 feet on the street. With the two houses, Irons & Todd have increased their holdings there to a street frontage of 251.6 feet. The Girard apartment was purchased for the purpose of erecting a tall busines structure on the site, but it is now understood that the owners are considering the advisability of putting up a large hotel.

Plans for the office and commercial building are now being prepared by William H. Whittal. The building will adjoin the terminal building on the Forty-first Street corner of Park Avenue, which was the first of that type to be erected on the avenue north of Thirty-fourth Street. The new loft will adjoin the residence of Ernest Flagg, the architect, at 109 East Fortieth Street, who, a few months ago, endeavored to interest property holders to develop the property immediately opposite, so as to preserve the residential character of the neighborhood, but the plan failed, as prospective buyers for the proposed new houses were not forthcoming.

Work on the new structure, when it is determined what type will be erected, will probably begin early in the Spring.

Investors Buy Tenements.

J. Henry Dutting has sold to an investor 524 West Forty-fifth Street, a five-story tenement on a lot 25 by 100.5. Edgar Williams negotiated the transaction.

Max K. R. Reich of Berlin, Germany, has sold 348 and 350 Lenox Avenue, between 127th and 128th Streets, two five-story flats on plot 50 by 100.

Joseph Rovegno has purchased from W. J. Luhrs for investment 11 Bedford Street, a four-story tenement on a lot 16.5 by 80. The parcel, which is located 115 feet north of West Houston Street, sold for about $7,250.

Brian G. Hughes is reported to have purchased from D. Jones the five-story flat, 223 East 124th Street.

Builder Buys on the Heights.

The Fashion Realty Company has sold to a builder a plot, 50 by 100, on the south side of 147th Street, 250 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

The Duff & Brown Company negotiated the sale.

Bronx.

Joseph Hahn and Maurice Stierer have sold through John A. Steinmetz a plot 50x111, near 200th Street, to Robert Adelman, who gave in part payment 100 and 102 Union Avenue, New Rochelle, a three-family house, with stores, on a plot 46 by 90. The same firm of brokers also sold for M. Begine 3,552 Holland Avenue, Williamsbridge, a three-family house on a lot 50 by 100.

Big Deal in Long Island City.

The Queensboro Corporation has sold a plot of sixteen lots in the Ravenswood section of Long Island City. The owners of the property were the American Slavonian Company. The purchaser is a manufacturing concern, which will immediately improve the plot with a modern factory building. The price paid was about $16,000.

A large plot on Jackson Avenue was also sold last week to the American Locomotive Company, upon which to build an extensive service plant. This latest addition to the automobile colony in Long Island City will be located a block west of the Ford Motor Car Company's building recently opened.

Buys Plot at Manhattan Beach.

A large plot of Manhattan Beach Estates property fronting 150 feet on Corbin Place and 144 feet on the Esplanade has been sold by Joseph P. Day to M. Shea, a theatrical man of Buffalo and Toronto. This completes the sale of the entire block of ninety-eight lots on the westerly side of Corbin Place. Mr. Shea will erect a residence.

Since the announcement that the Manhattan Beach Hotel will be torn down Mr. Day has made a number of sales in this section from the map for the Manhattan Beach Estates Company.

Long Island.

The Far Rockaway Construction Company has sold to George Dickel of Woodhaven a parcel having a frontage of 50 feet on the east side of Division Street, Far Rockaway; also 130 feet on the west side of Prospect Street; also 50 feet on the east side of Pearl Street.

Rosa C. Solms has sold to Kerr & Cook Construction Company of Brooklyn, and it to the Fung Company of Brooklyn, a parcel having a frontage of 135 feet on the north side of Hillside Avenue, and a depth of 173 feet, Hillside Park, Jamaica.

The West Rockaway Land Company has sold to Charles Boyle a parcel having a frontage of 480 feet on the east side of Park Avenue; also 240 feet on the east side of Southampton Avenue, Belle Harbor.

Adolph W. Baumann has sold to Bernard A. Reuff of Brooklyn a parcel having a frontage of 104 feet on the north side of Myrtle Avenue, Ridgewood.

Annie A. Brandreth has sold to Hirschman, Bleier, Edelstein Company of Rockaway Beach a parcel having a frontage of 102 feet on the west side of Brandreth Avenue.

Queens Acreage Sold.

The Duquesne Realty Company has taken title to 100 acres on the westerly side of Flushing Bay, known as East Elmhurst, including eighty acres of upland and twenty acres under the water of Flushing Bay, the tract being valued at over $500,000. The upland property is assessed by the city at $5,200 per acre. L'Ecluse Washburn & Co. acted for the owner of the property, Oliver L. Jones. It was purchased for high-class development.

Buys 25 Lots in Jersey City.

Twenty-five vacant lots in the Marion section of Jersey City, a short distance from Journal Square, have been purchased by the Morgan Realty Company from William E. Bliss, as executor of the estate of Margaret E. Bliss. Four of the lots are on the southwest corner of Pavonia and Van Wagenen Avenues, eleven on the west side of Van Wagenen Avenue, between Pavonia and Sip Avenues; four on the southwest corner of Pavonia and Carbin Avenues, and six on the west side of Corbin Avenue, just south of Pavonia Avenue. The price paid was $2,000.

Leases.

Spear & Co. have rented for Hardman, Peck & Co. the entire store and basement in 138 Fifth Avenue; also with W. H. Dolson & Co. the entire store and basement at 136 to 140 West Twenty-first Street to S. J. Rose & Frank, paper importers.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Aaron Kosofsky the store at 24 West Twenty-third Street to Le Bleus of Atlantic City, N. J., for a term of years; also leased for the Gillette estate the building 26 West Fortieth Street to W. A. Gleason for a term of years.

Frederick Fox & Co. have leased for Cruikshank & Co. the entire building 18 West Seventeenth Street for a long term of years to the 20 West Seventeenth Street Company, the owner of the new twelve-story building, adjoining, at 20 West Seventeenth Street. The lease was made to protect the light of the larger building, and will be immediately remodeled into a store and loft building. The same brokers have also leased for S. Bergman the store and basement 24 West Seventeenth Street to Adelman & Wellburg.

S. E. Kelly & Co. have leased for the Metropolitan Safe Deposit Company the easterly store at 3 East Fourteenth Street to T. J. Collins for a term of five years, to be used as a restaurant.

Heil & Stern have leased for the Roscorn Realty Company (Henry Corn, President) in the new building 15 to 19 East Twenty-sixth Street, running through to 10 to 14 East Twenty-seventh Street, the first, second, and third lofts, containing over 50,000 square feet of space, to the Ideal Manufacturing Company. This twenty-story building, although not yet completed, is now, with the exception of some office space, entirely rented.

Corn & Co. have leased for the Twenty-fifth Street Realty Company (Lee Holstein, President) 9,000 square feet at 138 to 144 West Twenty-fifth Street to Kerner & Shaffer; for the A. & S. Construction Company 4,500 square feet in the building being erected at 142 to 144 West Twenty-sixth Street to Louis Sternberg; for the Brody, Adler & Koch Company 3,000 square feet in the building being erected at 12 West Seventeenth Street to Philip N. Gladstone, and for the estate of John Walton 3,500 square feet at 147 to 149 West Twenty-fifth Street to Leon H. Sonn.

Benjamin Englander has leased for the Phoenix Holding Comapn to Kaplan & Davis the fifth loft in the building 133 to 141 West Twenty-first Street, containing about 10,000 square feet, and for the Roscorn Realty Company at 15 to 19 East Twenty-sixth Street space to Edward Kolbert & Co.

The Thirty-first Street-Madison Avenue Company (Bloodgood & Gilbert, agents) has leased the fifth floor in the Terry & Tench Building, at Thirty-first Street and Madison Avenue, to Charles W. Yung & Co., and, in connection with Benjamin Lumis, space to the Henry G. Boettger Silk Finishing Company.

New Otis Elevator Building.

Plans have been filed for a seven-story office and factory building for the Otis Elevator Company on the east side of Eleventh Avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets, having a frontage of 197.6 on the avenue by 125 on the former street and 100.2 feet on the latter street. It will be a fireproot structure, and has been estimated to cost $400,000. Clinton & Russell are the architects.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

AT 3.156 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

Maple St, s s, 100 ft e of Avenue A, 25x100. Williamsbridge; foreclosure sale, adjourned to Nov. 2.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Washington Av, s e corner of 188th St, 173x 96.10x irregular, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the 54 Barclay Street Co., (George W. Loft,) $24,400.

By James L. Wells Company.

Hoffman St, 2,385, w s, 150 ft s of 187th St, 25x100, two-story dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John Davis, Jr., $2,055

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

63d St, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, for a three-story garage, 75x91; A. R. E. Pinchot, 60 Broadway, owner; W. Haefell, architect; cost $60,000

11th Av, e s, 26th to 27th St, for a seven-story office and factory, 197.6x125x197.6x100.2; Otis Elevator Co, 17 Battery Place, owner; Clinton & Russell, architects; cost.....$400,000

Manhattan Av, n e corner of 122d St, for a six-story brick tenement, 100.11x99; Hancock Construction Co, 430 West 119th St, owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler, architects; cost, cost.....$110,000

120th St, s s, foot of, at East River, for a one-story garage, 26x50; Standard Oil Co, 544 East 120th St, owner; O. Spannhake, architect; cost $6,000

Charlotte Place, e s, 164.6 ft n of Jennings St, for a five-story brick tenement, 91.7x106.4x93; Regina Construction Co.-Thomas Cullo, 731 East 147th St, owners; M. W. Del Gaudio, architect; cost $65,000

Washington Av, e s, 209.07 ft n of 174th St, for a six-story brick store and tenement, 55.10x96.6; Marcoin Construction Co., Max Marcus, 1,480 Washington Av, President, owners; Goldner & Goldberg, architects; cost, $55,000

Mosholu Parkway Southern, n w corner 203d St, for a three-story brick tenement, 25x62; John F. Normroyle, 208 Mosholu Parkway Southern, owner; Charles Schaefer, Jr., architect; cost $12,000

Napier Av, e s, 155 ft s of 237th St, for a two-story frame lodging house, 32x63; Chase Brothers, 3,910 Albany Road, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost.....$4,000

Palisade Av, e s, 727 ft n of 240th St, for one-story brick garage, 10x22; E. L. Delafield, 3 West 29th St, owner; Arthur W. B. Wood, architect; cost $500

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Washington St, n w corner Bank St, to a three-story factory; Western Electric Co, 463 West St, owner; McKenzie, Voorhees & Gmelin, 1,123 Broadway, architects.....$12,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, OCT. 26.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. Where attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

ALBANY ST, 22, 18.8x58; Stephen J. Stillwell, representing, to William C. Cox, 170 West 74d St, (mtg $28,000,) Oct. 20; attorney, D. S. Ritterband, 43 Exchange Place.....$6,500

BATHGATE AV, 1,775, w s, 22x98; Giza Weiss to Sophie Miller, 1,775 Bathgate Av, (mtg $4,750,) Oct. 7; attorney, Wilber N. & K., 299 Broadway .....

CATHARINE ST, 51, e s, 2?3x108.7x27.1x104.9; Abraham A. Kotzen to Kotzen & Brady Realty Company, 309 Broadway, (mtg $28,000,) Oct. 3; attorney, Abraham Kotzen, 309 Broadway $1

CORLEARS ST, n e corner of Monroe St, 60.1x to Grand St x irregular; Abraham Goldberg to A. Goldberg, incorporated, 1,050 Lenox Av, (mtg $40,000,) Oct. 25; attorney, Hy. Bergman, 122 Nassau St.....$1

CRESTON AV, e s, 65.10 ft s of 180th St, 50x177.1; Sarah E. Thompson to Isaac N. Hebberd, 1 West 83d St, Oct. 23; address, 1 West 83d St.....$1

DIVISION ST, 103, s s, 26.11x48.8; Hyman B. Lambert and others to Abraham H. Sarasohn, 110 St. Nicholas Av, (mtg $18,000,) Oct. 14; attorney, Lawyers Title Co, 160 Broadway. $100

DOCK ST, s w s, 150 ft s e of Thomas St, 150x154.8; Westchester Concrete Block Co. to Baisley & Watson, foot of Walker St, (mtg $5,000,) Oct. 25; attorney, Lawyers Title Co, 160 Broadway $100

FAILE ST, 1,013, w s, 20x100; Ida Jarmulowsky to Lena Gottlieb, 923 Fox St, (mtg $10,000,) Oct. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee Co, 176 Broadway $100

FULTON AV, e s, 127.7 ft s of 170th St, 49.11x irregular; Charles H. and Louis P. Zeltner, executors, Caroline Zeltner, to Louis P. Zeltner, 1,385 Fulton Av, May 10; attorney, Robert H. Bergman, 3,219 8d Av.$100

GOERCK ST, 102, e s, 25x98.10; Hannah M. Nisnewitz to Harry Sugarman and another, 204 West 120th St, (mtg $29,105,) Oct. 25; attorney, Leo Schafran, 116 Nassau St.....$1

HESTER ST, 186, s s, 25x100; Anastasea Rossi to Jos. Scozzafava, Port Henry, N. Y., Oct. 26; attorney, V. Victory, 90 Nassau St..$100

JACKSON AV, e s, 165.6 ft n of Home St, 50x87.6; Jackson Av, e s, at n s of Lot 28, map of Josephine Horton, 50x87.6; Morris Dreiblatt to David Schneider, 51 Sheriff St, (mtg $71,000,) Oct. 23; attorney, M. Kreiger, 220 Broadway $100

LONGFELLOW ST, Nor s, 1,131, to 1,139, 100x100; Emma M. S. Mestanis to Seymour Realty Company, 25 Broad St Oct. 26; attorneys, Kurzman & F., 35 Broad St..$100

LOT 136, revised map Seneca Park; Nora Sullivan to Nora O'Connell, East Newark, N. J., Oct. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway $100

LOT 139, Amended Map Gleason property; William Kelleher to Helen Kelleher, 1,927 Benedict Av, (mtg $7,500,) Oct. 25; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, Broadway $100

LOTS 101 and 102, Map of W. F. Duncan, 50x 100; Marie Regina to Samuel R. Waldron, Rockville Centre, L. I., (mtg $6,000,) Oct. 26; attorney, John A. Steinmetz, 1,009 East 180th St $100

LOTS 183, 188, and 189, map of Century Investing Co; George W. Whiteside to Italian Estates, 140 Nassau St, (mtg $4,400,) Sept. 26; attorney, G. W. Whiteside, 27 William St.....$1

MONROE ST, 106, n s, 26.5x100; Meyer S. Kotzen and others to Kotzen & Brody Realty Co., 309 Broadway, Oct. 3, (mtg $26,000;) attorney, A. A. Kotzen, 309 Broadway.....$1

OLD BROADWAY, e s, 49.5 ft n of 130th St, 53.11x100; Bronx and Yonkers Realty Co. to Eberhardt & Podgur, 859 Southern Boulevard, (mtg $16,000,) Oct. 24; attorney, Max Stern, 64 Wall St.....$100

PART LOT 124, Map Dyre Avenue Realty Company; Frie & Falk Co. to Annie B. Russell, Dyre Av, Oct. 9; attorneys, Alger & S., 27 William St.....$500

PROSPECT AV, w s, 75 ft s of Samuel St, 47x100; Raphael Kurzrok to Osias Stup, 841 Lenox Av, (mtg $11,750,) Oct. 16; attorney, Max Solomon, 5 Beekman St.....$1

RIVINGTON ST, 313 and 315, s s, 50x100; Bridget Gilson to Gisela Dreyfus, 723 East 160th St (mtg $53,000,) Oct. 25; attorney, Isaac Cohen 250 Broadway.....$100

ROSEDALE AV, 1,470, e s, 25x100; Louisa J. M. Barge to Otto Lehmann and another, 1,478 Rosedale Av, (mtg $4,000,) Oct. 26; attorney, J. A. Steinmetz, 1,009 East 180th St. $100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 408.9 ft s of 145th St, 100x100; Charles F. Bauerdorf and another, executors, George Wolf, to Mary Arras, 656 West 170th St, Ida Arras, 602 West 137th St, and Anna M. Rice, Scarsdale, N. Y., Oct. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$36,000

SAME property; Mary Arras and others, to William H. Strouse, 124 Rutledge Av, East Orange, N. J., Oct. 25; attorney, same..$100

SAME property; William W. Strouse to City Real Estate Company, 176 Broadway, (mtg $25,000,) Oct. 25; attorney, same.....$100

TIEBOUT AV, 2,092, e s, 19x100; James F. Fogarty to Christopher J. Fortinau, 2,092 Tiebout Av, Oct. 25; attorney, Lawyers Title Co, 160 Broadway $1

WATTS ST, n s, 20 ft e of Washington Av, 60x 66.3; Thomas Lenane to Henry Kroger, 231st St and Palisade Av, Oct. 25; attorneys, Rabe & K., 238 Broadway.....$100

WEBSTER AV, 1,328, e s, 37.3x90.7; Bernard Construction Co to Frances E. Morris, 1,743 Topping Av, (mtg $26,000,) Oct. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee Co, 176 Broadway.....$1

WORTH ST, 71 and 73, n s, 50x100.5; Elizabeth M. Bliss to United States Trust Company of New York, 45 Wall St, trust deed, Oct. 24; attorneys, Stewart & S., 42 Wall St.....$1

1ST AV, w s, 50 ft s of 2d St, 25x100; 10th St, 329 East, n s, 25x94.8; Bretstum Realty Co to Otto Stuhmer, 329 East 10th St, (mtg $40,000,) Oct. 24; attorneys, Sternberg, J. & P., 369 Broadway $100

2D AV, n w corner of 66th St, 41.11x100; Jacob Cordey to Dayvor Realty Company, 80 Nassau St, (mtg $20,000,) Oct. 22; attorney, C. E. Blumstein, 60 Wall St.....$100

3D AV, 514, w s, 72.3 ft n of 34th St, 25.2x 63.2x24.10x63.2; Joseph G. Engel to Maybelle Realty Co., 132 Nassau St, (mtg $31,000,) Oct. 24; attorneys, Engel Brothers, 132 Nassau St $1

3D AV, 3,835 to 3,839, w s, 73.7x112.3; Ferdinand Hecht to H. G. Construction Co., 115 Broadway, (mtg $17,000,) Oct. 4; attorneys, House, G. & V., 115 Broadway.....$100

7TH AV, e s, 149.1 ft s of 14th St, 15.5x100; Mary McKay to Charles F. Hogeman, at Orange, N. J., (mtg $9,000,) Oct. 18; attorneys, Dulon & Roe, 41 Park Row.....$100

7TH AV, 2,245, e s, 20x75; Jacob Schmid to John L. Moore, 316 West 139th St, (mtg $18,700,) Aug. 10; attorney, John T. Booth, 271 Broadway.....$100

15TH ST, s s, 220.6 ft e of Avenue A, 72x—; Mary K. Kelly to Thomas F. Boyle, Nov. 29, 1907; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$1

19TH ST, 332 and 334 East, 40x92; Rose Schnidel to Adolf Jabloner, 231 Remington St, Oct. 25, (mtg $40,000;) attorney, Jos. Wilkenfeld, 5 Beekman St.....$100

23D ST, 128 and 130 East, s s, 50x98.9; Rita Realty Co to Rita Building Co, 132 Nassau St, (mtg $150,000,) Oct. 25; attorney, E. Jacobs, 132 Nassau St.....$1

26TH ST, 239 East, n s, 25x98.9; L. Frooks Engine Company to Herman Ecker, 256 East 22d St, Bayonne, N. J., (mtg $24,000,) Oct. 25 .....$100

47TH ST, 325 East, n s, 25x106.5; Michael McGuire to Maria McGuire, 213 East 45th St, Oct. 25; attorney, T. E. Rush, 20 Exchange Place $1

63D ST, n s, 291.9 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.6x 100.5; James Fey to Kate I. Reilly, Sea Cliff, L. I., (mtg $16,500,) Oct. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway $1

63D ST, n s, 187.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.8x 100.5; Annie L. Purcell to Arthur McGlory, 19 West 65th St, (mtg $10,000,) Sept. 27; attorney, T. C. Eunever, 132 Nassau St...$1

75TH ST, 230 East, s s, 20.2x102.2; Abraham H. Sarasohn to Hyman B. and Juda Lempert, 1,839 Pitkin Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $10,000,) Oct. 14; attorney, Lawyers Title Co, 160 Broadway. $100

82D ST, 223 East, 25.10x102.2; Adolf Jablonер to Adolf Mandel, 56 East 87th St, Oct. 24, (mtg $26,000;) attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St $100

84TH ST, 155 West, n s, 25x102.2; Viola B. Brown and another to John L. Moore, 316 West 139th St, (mtg $27,000,) Aug. 9; attorney, John T. Booth, 271 Broadway.....$1

110TH ST, s s, 176 ft w of Madison Av, 26x 100.11; Bertha Wolf and others to Tina L. Coolidge, 635 Park Av, (mtg $22,250,) Oct. 19; attorney, Lawyers Title Co, 160 Broadway. $100

110TH ST., s s, 150 ft w of Madison Av, 26x 100.11; same to same, (mtg $22,250,) Oct. 16; same attorney $100

138TH ST, n s, 203.7 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 39.3x30; Berry R. Simon to Terrace Holding Co, 103 East 125th St, (mtg $50,000,) Oct. 23; attorneys, Weschler & R., 135 Broadway.$100

173D ST, 417 East, n w corner of Brook St, 16.8x89; Elizabeth L. Golden to Joseph L. Harer, 417 East 173d St, Oct. 11; attorney, William M. Golden, 87 Nassau St.....$1

183D ST 458 East, s s, 16.8x100; Frank A. Downes to Carl E. Randrup, 488 East 175th St, Oct. 25, (mtg $3,700;) address, 488 East 175th St $100

235TH ST, 632 East, s s, 20x114.6; Leo F. Gieberich to John Albertie, 417 East 24th St, (mtg $3,500,) Sept. 29; attorney, J. G. Snyder, 256 Broadway.....$100

Recorded Mortgages.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BAISLEY & WATSON, INC., to Payne estate, 98 Park Av; Dock St, s w s, 300 ft e of Thomas St, runs s w 157.2x x 157.8x e 154.9 to street x150 to beginning, Oct. 25, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Reeves & T., 165 Broadway $7,500

BRILL, Max, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; 181st St, s s, 100.8 ft e of Vyse Av, 100x—, Oct. 26, due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway $3,500

BRONX AND YONKERS REALTY CO. to Eberhardt & Podgur, 871 Tiffany St; Tiffany St, s w s, at n w s of So Boulevard, 100x35, Oct. 24, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Max Stern, 64 Wall St.....$10,500

CIOFFI COMPANY, Inc., Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway; 167th St, s s, 100 ft w of Prospect Av, 3 lots, each 40x100, (3 mtgs, each $30,000,) Oct. 26, due as per bond; address, 200 Broadway.....$90,000

DIAMOND, Thomas, to Greenwich Savings Bank, 246 6th Av; 80th St, s s, 125 ft e of West End Av, 126.6x—, Oct. 24, due as per bond; attorney, George G. De Witt, 88 Nassau St.....$50,000

DONAHUE, Patrick, to Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway; 39th St, n s, 600 ft w of 11th Av, 100x98.9, Oct. 26, 3 years; address, 135 Broadway $25,000

EATON, Mary E., to James E. Clark, 157 West 66th St; Maclay Av, n w corner of St. Peter's Av, 65x100, Oct. 11, 3 years; attorney, Lambert G. Mapes, 1,469 Williamsbridge Road $300

FOGARTY, Mona A., to Lewis Johnstown, 52 West 8th St; Spring St, 11, 25.3x80, Oct. 20, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Johnston & J., 256 Broadway.....$1,150

FORTMAN, Christopher J., to James F. Fogarty, 2,092 Tiebout Av; Tiebout Av, 2,098, e s, 141.1 ft n of 180th St, 19x100, Oct. 25, 5 years,; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $3,000

HARTLEY OPEN STAIR TENEMENT CO. to Cayuga Corporation, 111 Broadway; 47th St, n s, 400 ft e of 11th Av, 75x100.5, Oct. 26, due as per bond; attorney, A. Smith, 111 Broadway $14,000

HAUSER, Mary, to East Chester Savings Bank, 9 South 3d Av, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Bawsher Av, s w s, at n w s of Carpenter Av, 50x100, Oct. 25, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. M. Bell, 90 South 3d Av, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.....$1,000

JABLONER, Adolf, to Adolf Mandel, 56 East 87th St; 19th St, 332 and 334 East, 40x90, (prior mtg $40,000,) 3 years, 6 p. c., Oct. 25; attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St.....$5,000

LEVY, Harris, to Rachal Williams, 5 East 119th St; Clinton St, 64, e s, 25x100, Oct. 26, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, H. M. & S. Solomon, 119 Nassau St.....$7,000

MASUCCI, G., to Teresa Masucci, 71 Mulberry St; Oak St, 44, 75.10x50.2, (prior mtg $53,000,) 3 years, April 29; attorney, A. Caponigri, 409 Canal St.....$8,000

NELSON, August, to Bronx Savings Bank, 429 Tremont Av; Valentine Av, s e corner of 196th St, 44.5x85, Oct. 26, 5 years; address, 429 Tremont Av.....$27,000

POUCH REALTY CO. to Julius Brenzinger, 820 Seneca Av, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Heath Av, 2,888, e s, 20.2x100, Oct. 25, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $6,300

RICHMOND, Rosalind C., to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery; 34th St, 150 West, 18.3x 98.9, prior mtg $28,000, Oct. 25, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$20,000

SCHIFF, Borris R., and another to Louisa Minturn, Dark Harbor, Me.; 3d Av, 1,865, e s, 25x85, Oct. 18, 5 years; attorney, F. de P. Foster, 44 Wall St.....$21,000

SCHMIDT, Sarah A. B., to East Chester Savings Bank, 9 South 3d Av, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; 232d St, s s, 181 ft w of White Plains Road, 40x114, Oct. 25, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. M. Bell, 9 South 3d Av, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.....

SCHNEIDER, David, to Emil W. Klappert, 873 West End Av; Jackson Av, 1,172 to 1,178, e s, two lots each 50x87.7, two mtgs, each $7,500, two prior mtgs, each $32,500, Oct. 25, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Wesselman & K., 55 Liberty St.....$15,000

SHAPIRO, Pauline, to Jacob Levy, 1,187 Lexington Av; 106th St, s s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 150x100.11, Sept. 28, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Arnstein, L. & P., 128 Broadway $5,000

STARK, John E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; 151st St, n s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11, due as per bond, Oct. 26; address, 176 Broadway..$3,750

STUP, Osias, to Raphael Kurzrok and another, 409 East 50th St; Prospect Av, w s, 75 ft s of Samuel St, 47x100, Oct. 16, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Max Salomon, 5 Beekman St $7,250

STROUSE, William W., to Mary Arras and others, 656 West 170th St; St. Nicholas Av, e s, 408.9 ft s of 145th St, 100x100, Oct. 25, due as per bond; attorneys, Deyo & B., 111 Broadway $25,000

VERMILYE, Susan G., to General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, 25 East 22d St; 144th St, n s, 137.8 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x99.11, Oct. 19, due May 9, 1912; attorneys, Reed & P., 280 Broadway. $1,000

WACKLER, George, to Michael J. Mongeon, 235 East 24th St; Lots 302 to 304, Map 327 of lots of Hunter estate, prior mtg $3,500, Oct. 24, 1 year, 6 p. c.....$550

WILLIAM A. MILES & CO. to Mary A. Murphy, 630 Bedford Av, Brooklyn; Chrystie St, 89, w s, 19x100, Oct. 28, 5 years; attorneys, Bailey & S., 135 Broadway.$12,000

WILLIAM A. MILES & CO. to Mary A. Sonntag, Summit, N. J.; Chrystie St, 89, w s, 19x100, (prior mtg $12,000,) Oct. 26, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Bailey & S., 135 Broadway $3,000

Recorded Leases.

With name and address of lessee.

AMSTERDAM AV, 718, store and basement; Joseph Blau to Patrick Carey, 718 Amsterdam Av, 5 years, from Feb. 1, 1912; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 120 Broadway....$2,200

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,724, store and part of basement; Emil Engel and another to Harry Yohalein, 1,724 Amsterdam Av, 5 years, from May 1, 1911; address, 1,724 Amsterdam Av. $1,440

ARTHUR AV, 2,477, first floor and basement; Concella Cimillo to Paul Cimillo, 2,477 Arthur Av, 5 years, from Sept. 1, 1911; attorneys, Hirsh & E., 15 William St.....$720

MADISON AV, s w corner of 116th St, store and part of basement; Louis Vogel to Nicholas Dazey and another, Buffalo, N. Y., 10 years, from July 15, 1910; attorney, J. Betskowas, 1,780 Madison Av.....$3,000

1ST AV, s e corner of 135th St, store and basement; Mary E. O'Brien and another to Gaetno De Marrico, 2,236 1st Av, 5 years, from May 1, 1911; attorneys, Paskus, C. & G., 2 Rector St.....$1,500

5TH AV, s w corner of 138th St, two stores and basement; Hannah Corn and another to Emil Meserik and another, 7 years, from Oct. 1, 1911; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 120 Broadway $2,100

9TH AV, 670, store and basement, &c.; Emma J. Doscher to William C. Krause, 100 West 77th St, 10 years, from May 1, 1911; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 120 Broadway....$2,400

21ST ST., 38 East, store and basement; Charles W. Sloane to Julius Schwarzwald, 2,412 7th Av, 10 years, from Jan. 1, 1912; attorney, Joseph M. Levine, 30 West 18th St.....$3,000

45TH ST, 62 and 64 West, sixth floor; George Backer Construction Co. to Franklin P. Pratt, 81 Hamilton Place, 5 years, from Feb. 1, 1912; address, 62 West 45th St.....$3,100

Mechanics' Liens.

CLAREMONT AV, e s, 100.6 ft s of 125th St, 123x100; Vito Contessa & Co. against Clementine Realty Co., owner and contractor.

CLINTON AV, e s, 193.2 ft n of McKinley Square, 102.1x180.11; Bagge-Stillman Co. against William H. Weissager, owner and contractor $2,639

VYSE AV, e s, 175 ft n of 172d St, 50x100; Progress Marble Works against Nelson-Black Construction Co., owner and contractor...$383

60TH ST, 10 West; Levenson Wrecking Co. against Charles E. Appleby, owner; John Pugh & Son, contractor.....$120

72D ST, 227 East; Herschhorn, Schoenberger & Krieger against William S. Sussman and Damilana Realty Co., owners; Ignatz Schwartz, contractor $150

72D ST, 227 East; Herschhorn, Schoenberger & Krieger against William S. Sussman, owner and contractor; Damilana Realty Co., subcontractor $24

102D ST, 306 and 308 East; David Rosenblum against Arnold Brudner and Fanny Brudner, owners and contractors.....$850

122D ST, 410 West; Expert Roofing Co. against Lewis Krulewitch, owner and contractor..$120

134TH ST, 539 East; George Goldberg against 134th Street Co.; owner and contractor; Sophie and Herman Knepper, owners; Abe G. Michaels, contractor.....$141

162D ST, 868 and 870 East; Noonan & Price Co. against Frederick F. French Co. and George A. Walker, owners; Mirabella & Miano, contractors $730

162D ST, 868 and 870 East; Hull, Gripped & Co. against Frederick F. French Co., owner and contractor $114

SAME PROPERTY; John J. Kelly against same $2,500

180TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Vyse Av, 80x190; Watson-Stillman Co. against Krabo-Ernst Realty Co., owner and contractor.....$280

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

FINDLAY AV, 166th St, Feller Av and 165th St, block, &c.; Buchalter & Weinstein against Manhattan Island Realty Co. et al., Oct. 7, 1911, (by bond) $800

LENOX AV, s w corner of 145th St; Charles J. Fahrenkopf against John D. Crimmins et al., May 18, 1911.....

LITTLE WEST 12TH ST, 15; Morris Miller against Catharine F. McBride et al., March 30, 1911 .....$160

MARTHA AV, n e corner of 241st St; A. C. Horn Co. against Church of St. Barnabas et al., Oct. 24, 1911 .....$41

SPRING ST, 170 to 176; Fredenburg & Ullman Co. against Alessandro Delli' Paoli et al., Oct. 24, 1911.....$475

TIFFANY ST, w s, 118.3 ft n of 165th St; Cerussi Marble Works against 182d Street Realty Co. et al., Oct. 5, 1911, (by bond.)

WEBSTER AV, e s, 158.3 ft n of 169th St; Peter Sinnott against Bernard Construction Co. et al., Oct. 20, 1911.....$800

WEBSTER AV, e s, 158.3 ft n of 169th St; Louis Marx et al. against Bernard Construction Co. et al., Oct. 18, 1911.....$1,310

Lis Pendens.

BOONE AV, n w corner of 172d St, 125x100; James P. Peffers against Benjamin Viau and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. D. Rust.

KELLY ST, e s, 149.2 ft n of 167th St, 100x 116.11; Mona Blutnenthal against Longfellow Realty Corporation, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. Michael.

LOT 16, map of South Washingtonville, Bronx; Gustav Von Polheim against Joseph Foerst and others, (action to declare deed void;) attorney, N. Blank.

LOTS 17 and 18, map of South Washingtonville, Bronx; Gustav Von Polheim against Joseph Foerst and others, (action to declare deed void;) attorney, N. Blank.

LOTS 194 and 195, map of building lots in Twenty-fourth Ward, near Williamsbridge, Bronx; Frederick E. Busse against Baldomeo Giordano and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Neier & Vanderveer.

WILLETT ST, 89; Heiman Glasser against Leah Cohn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. L. Bernstein.

3D AV, e s, 102.2 ft n of 82d St, 20x103; Max Hirsch against Joseph Goldberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Knox.

6TH AV, s e corner of 216th St, 100x25; Gaspar Pole and others against Lorenzo Marino and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Frankenthaler & Kaufmann.

26TH ST, 355 West; Harriet B. Piester against Stanley Goilick Co. (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Arrowsmith & Dunn.

46TH ST, n w corner of 2d Av, 227.6x100.5; Wilson Berryman, administrator, against Manhattan Transit Co., (notice of levy;) attorneys, A. & C. Steckler.

145TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Leggett Av, 150x 100; George L. Black and others against George C. Schnitzer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Black, Varian, Bigelow

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

THE NEW
WHITEHALL BUILDING
BATTERY PLACE and WEST STREET
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY

Every Window Affords Unobstructed Light and View
Rentals Lower Than in Other First-class Buildings

For Particulars Apply at Building or to

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Desirable Business Offices

Times Square is now the acknowledged centre of New York; one can reach most of the big business and amusement enterprises within a few blocks. Subway Station in basement. "L" only one block distant. Broadway, 42d and 7th Ave. cars pass in front of building.

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Times Square.

80 and 82 4th Ave.
between 10th and 11th Sts.
4th & 7th (Top) Lofts,
50x80, Fireproof Building
Elect; two elevators; light on three sides; immediate possession; full commission to brokers.
Wm. H. Whiting & Co.
61 PARK ROW. TEL. 5900 CORT.

Seven-story new mercantile building, 60,000 square feet; rent, $14,000 net; might divide; central midtown location. Duross, 155 West 14th.

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Fine location for moving pictures, East 86th St. Wm. A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

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West Side.

Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

The HILLCREST
430 WEST 116TH STREET
One Block from Broadway Subway Station.
8 & 9 Large, Sunny Outside Rooms, 2-3 Baths, Elevator, Etc. $1,500
Living Rooms ..... 18x23 ft.
Dining Rooms ..... 14x19 ft.
Bedrooms (So'th'n Exposure), 13x16 ft. $2,000
Spacious Foyers, Wide Halls, Ample Closets.
OPEN FOR INSPECTION UNTIL 10 P. M.

EL MORA & MIRAMAR,
606 to 612 West 137th St.
Subway Station
Elevator Apartments.
5 and 6 Rooms,
Every Modern Improvement;
$45 to $55 Per Month.

Hague Apartments
547 Riverside Drive
overlooking Hudson River, Palisades and Claremont.
High class Apartments, 6 or 7 rooms and bath.
Excellent location; convenient to subway express station; all night elevator; hall and 'phone service.
APARTMENTS, $700 to $1,200.

Morningside Park APARTMENTS
ALL CONVENIENCES.
MODERN ELEVATOR BUILDING.
RESTAURANT OPTIONAL.
1 SIX ROOM APT. $65
Morningside Park East, cor. 118th St.
116th St. "L" Express station.

AMHERST,
204 West 110th St.
Only one apartment left.
Absolutely Fireproof. Recently Completed. Private House Rooms. Large Closets. 8 Rooms and 3 Baths.
RENT $2,000.
Superintendent on Premises.

Modern Elevator Apartments
Right at Subway, elevated, and surface cars.
Four rooms and bath.....$32.50 to $35.00
Five rooms and bath.....$40.00 to $42.50
Six rooms and bath.....$42.50 to $50.00
The Margaret, 120-126 West 116th St.

25 East 45th St., front basement with large show window. Apply premises.

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MANHATTAN.

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Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

THE MICHIGAN
517 WEST 113TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS BUILDING.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
5-ROOM APARTMENTS, $780.
INQUIRE IN OFFICE
507 WEST 113TH ST.

HUNTINGTON APTS.
218 W. 112TH ST.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
2 Rooms, bath, for Doctor or Dentist. Elevator; all modern improvements. Apply on premises.

West Side.

SONOMA
BROADWAY AND 55TH ST.
Only One 5-Room Apartment Left
Decorated to suit. The manager aims to please even the most critical. Your comfort—our desire—makes this house one of the most desirable to live in in New York. Your inspection invited each day, including Sundays. Supt. on premises. Tel. Col. 4921.

BERKELEY ARMS,
326-332 West 95th St.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS,
5-6-7 ROOMS.
SUBWAY EXPRESS STATIONS.
RENTS $50 TO $75.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.
TELEPHONE 4174 RIVERSIDE.

Mathilda Court
310 WEST 95TH ST.
West End Av. and Riverside Drive, 96th St. Subway express station.
8 Room Ap't's $80—$85
FRANK L. FISHER CO.
148 West 72d St.

THE
METROPOLITAN
S. W. COR. 88TH ST. & BROADWAY
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION.
Seven and eight rooms and foyer, generous closets; separate laundries and drying rooms; complete night and day service.
ELECTRIC LIGHT FREE

45 FIFTH AVENUE,
Between 11th and 12th Sts.
Attractive apartment; 7 large, light rooms and bath; possession.
RENT, $1,250.
Hall service. Opposite First Presbyterian Church. Apply Superintendent on premises, or WILLIAM HENRY FOLSOM,
927 Broadway. Tel. 5929 Gramercy.

LIFE BUILDING APARTMENTS
21 WEST 31st ST.
Very large parlor, 2 bedrooms, and bath for rent, unfurnished, $1,500. Also parlor, bedroom, and bath to sublet, furnished or unfurnished. Meals served; steam heat and open fireplaces. WILLIAM HARVEY, Supt.

THE JEFFERSON,
324-328 West 51st St.
Attractive apartment of four large, light rooms; elevator, telephone, all modern improvements. Apply to Superintendent or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

THE LINCOLN,
306-310 West 51st St.
Attractive apartments of four large, light rooms; elevator, telephone, all modern improvements. Superintendent or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

The Prasada Central Park West, Corner 65th Street.
Apartments of 8 & 10 rooms, 2 & 3 baths; every convenience and improvement, including foyer, pantry, free refrigeration, etc.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN.

West Side.

NEW APARTMENTS JUST FINISHED
OREGON
54th St. & 7th Ave.
12 STORY FIREPROOF HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
THESE ARE THE ONLY APARTMENTS LEFT:
One 6-Room, 2d Floor, $1,800 Per Annum
Two 5-Room, 10th and 11th Floors, $1,850 Per Annum
RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES OPEN EVENINGS.
or Gibbs & Kirby, Agents, 103d St. and Broadway.

The Piedmont,
316 WEST 97TH ST.,
near Riverside Drive.
A modern elevator apartment house, convenient to 96th St. Subway express station.
6 ROOMS.....$65-$75
7 ROOMS.....$80-$90
Frank L. Fisher Co.,
148 WEST 72D ST.

East Side.

5TH AV. AND 58TH ST.
100 feet east of 5th Av.
THE MASON,
6-12 East 58th St.
Attractive Apartments of 8 and 9 rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat; hall boys; elevator service all night.
VERY LOW RENTS
FOR CHOICE LOCATION
$1,600 to $1,700
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 BROADWAY, OR SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

Manhanset
61-65 East 59th St.,
NEAR MADISON AVE.
The Most Accessible Location in New York City.
High Class Modern Apartments, 8 Rooms and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished. Hotel Service.
FOR RENTS, ETC.,
See Superintendent on Premises.

LA CASA BLANCA
55 East 76th St.
NEAR MADISON AV.,
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS,
7-8 AND 11 ROOMS.
RENTS $1,000 TO $1,700.
WHITE ENAMEL WOODWORK, PARQUET FLOORS.
Superintendent, on premises. Telephone 1690 Lenox.

Fine Steam Heated Flats,
COMPLETELY RENOVATED.
PARK VIEW.
5th Av., Corner 101st St.
Six and Seven Large Rooms,
BATH, HOT WATER, OPEN PLUMBING.
Rents $32.50 to $50.00.
DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., 86th St.

43 East 27th St. Near Madison Ave.
QUITE DISCOURAGING ! ! So it is with KITCHENETTE APARTMENTS. Something always lacking. Not so with ours. We have New York's most complete, up-to-date, commodious, 2-3 room KITCHENETTE SUITES, FIREPROOF BUILDING. Detached maids' rooms or maid service. Rent $700-$900.
2 Studio Suites Excellent North Light.
VERY DESIRABLE FOR BACHELORS.

Strictly NEW ENGLAND Fireproof.
48 to 51 E. 58th St., 54 E. 59th St., 480 Park Av.
Seven rooms, one and two baths, $1,200 to $1,700
Two and three rooms and bath....$420 to $600
All night elevator, hall and 'phone service; all improvements; resident superintendent.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street.

THE LEXINGTON
244-146-148 East 22d St.
To lease, attractive large apartment, 6 rooms and bath. All-night elevator service. Electric light, telephone.
MODERATE RENT.
Reference, lease. Superintendent on premises.
WILLIAM HENRY FOLSOM,
927 Broadway. Telephone 5929—Gramercy.

AT 13 EAST 36TH ST. NEAR 5TH AV.
BACHELOR APT'S 2 and 3 rooms and bath.
Electric light and service included. Telephone.

REDUCED RENTS. APARTMENTS, two or three rooms and bath, $50 up; rent includes chamber service. 177 Madison Av., at 34th St.

THE CLEVELAND,
126-130 EAST 24TH ST.
Apartments of 9 rooms; ample closets, &c.

STEAM-HEATED APARTMENT.
Five light rooms; bath, hot water supply, electricity; private house; $55. 234 East 19th.

KINGSTON—129 E. 76th Street
Handsome apartment, seven large, light rooms, $55.

BRONX.

THE ST. CLOUD
980 Prospect Ave.
Elevator Apartment House in the best location of The Bronx, and within 3 blocks of Prospect Ave. Subway Station. The apartments contain all modern improvements, including telephone, shower bath, steam heat, electric light, safe for valuables, etc.
6 rooms and bath, $42.00
7 rooms and bath, $50.00
Apply Superintendent on premises, or
JOSEPH S. BROWN,
952 Intervale Ave.
Telephone, Melrose 4167.

On Tremont Ave.
near Southern Boulevard and Crotona Parkway
3 BLOCKS NORTH FROM 174TH ST. SUBWAY STATION.
4 AND 5 LARGE, LIGHT, AIRY, ALL SUNSHINE ROOMS, WITH UP-TO-DATE IMPROVEMENTS.
Rents $18 to $23
Only Desirable Tenants.
John McNulty
OWNER ON PREMISES.

LEROY HALL
Fordham Road, Cor. Valentine Av.
Most refined section of the Bronx. Every modern improvement; five rooms, $38-$40. Superintendent on premises, or
HUBERTH & GABEL,
147 4TH AV.

TWO MONTHS FREE.
Must sublet exquisite apartment, 7 all outside rooms; electric light, parquet floors; only $35.
1,239 Franklin Avenue,
Two blocks 169th St. 3d Av. Elevated.

Other "Furnished" and "Unfurnished" Apartments advertised on next to last page.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN.

West Side.

The Wendolyn
S. E. Cor. 100th St. and Riverside Drive
A new twelve-story building.
The only house of its kind on the west side. Only two of the 10 and one of the 11 room apartments left.
J. AXELROD, Owner, on the Premises
or SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents
162 West 72d Street.

167 WEST 72d STREET
3 and 3 rooms and bath, southern exposure; 150 ft. from Subway Express stop. Service, all improvements; $360 to $900. Apply on premises.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FEDERAL VARNISH COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 15,300.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Edward Shaughnessy, trustee, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, at No. 113 Leonard Street, New York City, N. Y., on the 6th day of November, 1911, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.
A general description of the personal property to be sold is as follows: Desks, chairs, and office furniture.
Said property will be open for inspection at No. 113 Leonard Street, New York, on Nov. 2 and 3, 1911, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Notice is hereby given that the real and personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Edward Shaughnessy, trustee, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, at No. 295 Greenpoint Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on the 6th day of November, 1911, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.
A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:
All those certain lots or parcels of land, with building improvements thereon, situated, lying and being in the Borough (late City) of Brooklyn, described as follows:
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Greenpoint Avenue, distant 400 feet easterly from Provost Street, on a line parallel with the line of Kent Street, and running thence northerly and parallel with Provost Street, 141 feet and 4 inches to Kent Street, thence easterly along the southerly side of Kent Street, 75 feet, thence southerly and parallel with Provost Street, 116 feet and 4 inches to the northerly side of Greenpoint Avenue, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Greenpoint Avenue 79 feet to the point or place of beginning.
Also plant and equipment located at No. 295 Greenpoint Avenue, also varnish in tanks and in cans and all other assets in the buildings situated at Nos. 285, 297, 299 Greenpoint Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.
The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least 75 per centum of the appraised value.
Said property will be open for inspection on Nov. 2 and 3, 1911, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at 295 Greenpoint Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.
For any further information apply to the attorney for the trustee, Jesse Epstein, 149 Broadway, on any day prior to day of sale.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CARHARTT AUTOMOBILE SALES COMPANY, a corporation, Bankrupt.
Please take notice that the receiver herein will sell at the Josselyn Garage, No. 122 West 52d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, Oct. 27, 1911, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, the assets and effects of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of automobiles, parts thereof, tools, &c., and including
Racer, 1912 Carhartt Roadster, racing model, 50 H. P., in perfect running order, 75 miles an hour, fitted with extra seat on side.
Junior Runabout, Carhartt 1912 Junior, 30 H. P., with rumble seat.
Carhartt 1912 Toy Tonneau, 30 H. P.; been used for a few demonstrations; perfect condition; Splitdorf Magneto; all equipment.
Carhartt Touring Car.
New Limousine body, beautifully upholstered.
Carhartt Touring Car, 50 H. P.
2 Hirschel Spillman 50 H. P. engines.
One (1) hand crane, drill press with belts and shafting, all size drills and rimmers, Newfrasse engine, lathe 12-inch swing with five (5) feet bed, 1 Westinghouse motor 35 H. P. with 220 volts with connections, 1 power jig saw, 1 rear axle, tools, pumps, vises, jacks, magneto, 1 truck body, wheels, lamps, speedometer, 60-gallon oil tank, 1 Continental engine, carburettor, 3 prestolite tanks, tires.
The foregoing property may be inspected at the premises, No. 122 West 52d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. any day.
The receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids. LOUIS H. MOOS, Receiver.
COHEN BROTHERS, Attorneys for Receiver.
No. 64 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan.
Above sale hereby postponed to Friday, November 3d, 1911, at same hour and place.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—Case No. 15,624.—In the matter of ISIDOR RENNER and JACOB RENNER, individually and as members of the firm of RENNER BROTHERS, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Nov. 2, 1911, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 122 Rivington Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of jewelry, watches, silverware, safe, fixtures, &c.
EDWIN C. WARD, Receiver.
JAMES F. McNABOE, Attorney for Receiver, 68 William Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL WEINGRAD, doing business as the FEDERAL RAINCOAT CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, Nov. 3, 1911, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 54-56 West 3d Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of raincoats, unfinished material, fixtures, &c.
FRANK J. WALDEYER, Receiver.
H. & J. LESSER, Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 15,264.—LOUIS W. COON, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Louis W. Coon, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Oct. 19, 1911, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, Nov. 27, 1911, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Oct. 28, 1911.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

OSWEGO COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.—In the matter of the estate of Frances Bowen French, deceased. An intention to apply for letters of administration upon the above entitled estate having been shown to this court by the petition of Fred E. French for the issuance to him of such letters, now therefore, pursuant to an order of this court duly made, filed and entered on October eleventh, 1911, the consent of all the next of kin of said deceased having been duly made and filed, notice is hereby given, as provided by section 2664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to all creditors having claims against the estate of Frances Bowen French, deceased, late of Mexico, Oswego County, N. Y., to present them to Hon. Clayton I. Miller, Surrogate of Oswego County, at his office in Oswego, N. Y., on or before November 20th, 1911.
Dated October 11th, 1911.
FRED E. FRENCH, Petitioner.

Opportunities to purchase small stores are presented from time to time in the Business Opportunity column of The New York Times.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE UNITED States District Court for the Southern District of New York, held at the Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of October, 1911.—Present Hon. George C. Holt, District Judge.
In the matter of MEYER SANFT, alleged bankrupt.
It appearing to my satisfaction by the petition of Marcus Helfand, verified this twenty-fifth day of October, 1911, that a petition in bankruptcy was filed against the above-named alleged bankrupt on the 16th day of October, 1911, praying that Meyer Sanft, the above-named alleged bankrupt, be adjudged bankrupt, and that a subpoena directed to the said alleged bankrupt has been duly issued out of this court to the United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York, and that the said Marshal has been unable to serve the same on the said alleged bankrupt, and that he is not within this district so that personal service cannot be made upon him, it is hereby
Ordered, that Meyer Sanft, the above-named alleged bankrupt, appear, plead, answer, or demur on or before the 16th day of November, 1911, to the petition filed herein in the office of the clerk of this court on the 16th day of October, 1911, and in case of his failure to appear, plead, answer, or demur an adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petitioner, and it is further
Ordered, that this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two consecutive weeks, the last of said publications to be made on the 6th day of November, 1911, and that a copy of this order and petition herein be mailed to the last known address of the above-named alleged bankrupt on or before the date of the first publication.
GEO. C. HOLT, D. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM STRIANESE, alleged bankrupt.—No. 15,549.
It appearing to my satisfaction by the annexed affidavit of Herman M. Schaap, duly verified the 11th day of October, 1911, that a petition was duly filed herein on the 29th day of September, 1911, praying that the above-named William Strianese be adjudged bankrupt, and that a subpoena was duly issued out of this court to the Marshal of this district, and that said Marshal has been unable to serve same, and that said alleged bankrupt is not within the district so that personal service can be made on him, and that diligent efforts have been made to ascertain the whereabouts of the said bankrupt, but that he is not within the jurisdiction of this court, it is
Ordered that the above-named alleged bankrupt plead, answer, or demur on or before the 6th day of November, 1911, to the petition herein filed in the office of the clerk of this court on the 29th day of September, 1911, and in case of his failure to plead, answer, or demur thereto adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition. And it is further
Ordered that this order be published in The New York Times, a newspaper published in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, in said district, once a week for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than October 20th, 1911, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said alleged bankrupt at his last-known place of business, No. 316 East 75th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the date of the first publication.
Dated New York, October 16th, 1911.
GEO. C. HOLT, U. S. D. J.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM ASMUS, Bankrupt.—No. 15,632.
To the creditors of William Asmus of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1911, the said William Asmus was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1911, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated New York, October 23d, 1911.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC RICH, Bankrupt.—No. 15,606.
To the creditors of Isaac Rich of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1911, the said Isaac Rich was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1911, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated New York, Oct. 23, 1911.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERMAN J. WITTE, Bankrupt.—No. 14,314.
To the creditors of Herman J. Witte of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1910, the said Herman J. Witte was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1911, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated New York, Oct. 23, 1911.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 14,805.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EASTERN SAFE & VAULT COMPANY, bankrupt.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid:
Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1911, the said Eastern Safe & Vault Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 82 Beaver St., Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1911, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
October 26th, 1911. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 15,608.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE HOFFMANN, bankrupt.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid:
Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of October, A. D. 1911, the said George Hoffmann was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 82 Beaver St., Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1911, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
October 26th, 1911. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 15,637.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SILVIO HEIN, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Silvio Hein of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1911, the said Silvio Hein was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William St., Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1911, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
October 27, 1911. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 15,603.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HOUSE OF FASHION, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of the House of Fashion of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1911, the said House of Fashion was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee in bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall Street, on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1911, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Oct. 26, 1911. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES LOCK, bankrupt.—No. 15,642.
Notice is hereby given that Charles Lock, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 20th, 1911, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 27th, 1911, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, October 25, 1911.

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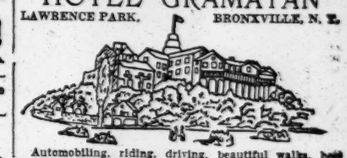

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COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court Proceedings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Following were the Supreme Court of the United States proceedings to-day:

23—Roger Sherman, successor in trust, &c., et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Libbie Goodwin. Submitted.

3—George D. Bryan, collector, &c., petitioner, vs. Roxana S. Ker, executrix, &c. Concluded for the petitioner.

4—A. Gandoval et al., appellants, vs. Epes Randolph. Submitted.

14—Joseph R. Moore et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the State of New Jersey. Submitted.

15—James W. Finley, plaintiff in error, vs. the People of the State of California. Argued for the defendant in error and submitted for the plaintiff in error.

18—The Kansas City Southern Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. C. H. Albers Commission Company. Argued.

Day call for Oct. 27: Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, and 30.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, JJ.—Farmers Loan & Trust Co v. Waterbury.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT———, J.—Motion calendar. 1—Hamilton v. Simon. 2—U S v. Universal Express Co. 3—Victor T M Co v. Greenberg. 4—E Morgan's Sons v. Harrall Soap Co. 5—Schirmer v. Tams. 6—Central Trust Co v. Third Av R R. 7—Schmid v. Neuberger. 8—Archer v. Childs Co. 9—Solar Light Co v. Rubin. 10—Victor T M Co v. Vitaphone. 11—Elliott v. Sherman. 12—Croton Chem Co v. Internat'l Agricultural Corp. 13—Wright Lorimer Co v. Brady. 14—In re Falco. 15—Waterman v. Modern Pen Co. 16—Yovanovitch v. Pupin. 17—Victor T M Co v. Gershman. 18—Same v. Spiegel. 19—Same v. Mandel. 20—Same v. Sonora. 21—Same v. Mandel. 22—Alexander v. San Antonio. 23—Sadler v. Boston & Bolivia. 24—Bruce v. C, H & D Ry. 25—Thomson v. Cid Gula, &c. 26—Hillard v. Fisher. 27—Rosoff v. Breakwater Co. 28—Wolkel v. So Pacific Co. 29—Davis v. Internat'l Salt. 30—Moran v. Gt Western Cereal Co. 31—Waltham Watch Co v. Keene. 32—Wolf v. Guardian F I Co. 33—Astrue v. Star Co. 34—Paul v. Rothschild Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hazel, J.—Equity calendar. 28—Warner v. Wood. 42—Veaner Co v. Central Trust Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Admiralty. 207—Tug Chas B Sandford. 208—Texas Co v. S S Bayamo. 210—McAllister v. Ferryboat Elizabeth. 211—Wright & Cobb v. S S Rhein.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J. Litigated motions. 1—Cobe v. Cobe. 2—Heck v. Heck. 3—Werner v. Werner. 4, 5—Sohmer v. Rosenblatt. 6, 7—Same v. Union Copper Mines Co. 8—Epstein v. Schmolhausen. 9—Lentz Realty Co. v. Malarkey. 10—J McCreery Co v. Ord. 11—Brock v. Brock. 12—Van Dyke v. Van Dyke. 13—Altiero v. B Chrystal & Son. 14—George McKibbin & Son v. Rolf. 15—Korage v. Rakoczy Kurncy S & B Socy. 16—Crapsan v. Flynn Plumbing & Heating Co. 17—In re Grand Boulevard & Concourse. 18—Goldberg v. Sarasohn. 20—Beard v. J V Schaefer, Jr, & Co. 21—Rosenthal v. White Rats Actors' Union. 22—Marshall v. Southen. 23—Rhinock v. Lozier. 24—Patterson v. N Y Recorder Co. 25—Sonnenstrahl v. Sonnenstrahl. 26—Reich v. Conkling. 27—Technical Press v. Silverman. 28—Germania Life Ins Co v. Levy. 29—Weill v. Charleson. 30—Hamer v. Sportalo. 31—Freed v. Douglass et al. 32—Slavitz v. Carter & Weekes. 33—Bolnick v. Bolnick. 34—Higgins v. Higgins. 35—Mercantile Natl Bank v. Heinze. 36—Duke v. Watson. 37—Simis v. Simis. 38—Clarke Bros & Co v. Eyeler. 39—Jatowsky v. Stumann et al. 40—In re Knickerbocker Sav & Loan Co. 41—Doherty v. Speckman. 42—McKuckin v. Wronkaw. 43—Regan v. Regan. 44—Mann Leasing Co v. Blywise. 45—Bischoff v. Bischoff. 46—Dunn v. Holme. 47—Hart v. Smyth et al. 48—Perry v. Treadwell. 49—Klein v. Starr. 50—Kruger v. Kruger. 51—Greenwich Sav Bank v. Corn. 52—Rich v. Rich. 53—Gartikov v. Gartikov. 54—Levy v. Johnson. 55—Baker v. N Y Finance Co. 56—Penfield v. Brouse. 57—Johns v. Crane. 58—Johns v. Crane. 59—In re Dunn. 60—In re Wagner. 61—People v. Weiss. 62—Olson v. Wood. 63—Peiser v. Peiser. 64—Hazel v. Hazel. 65—Zinsser v. Koch. 66—Angell v. R T Ford Co. 67—Middleton v. Reutler. 68—Shapiro v. Goldstein.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McCall, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Greenbaum, J. Motions. Preferred cases. 3685—Columbia Const Co v. Frisco Realty Co. 3709—N Y Elec Lines Co v. Gaynor. 3935—Handelsman v. Handelsman. General calendar. 3282—Wetzlar v. Wood. Inquest—1264—Warfield v. Moran. 2057—Davis v. Marshall. 1496—Cissel v. Giles. 3283—Millikeu Brothers v. City of New York. 3286—Rutherford v. Carpenter. 729—Desantelys v. Holland. 226—Brickner v. Sulzbacher. 227—Same v. same. 2300—Salomon v. North British & Merc Ins Co. 2892—Hind & Harison Plush Co v. Harrison. 671—Heym v. Cahen. 756—Jamgochian v. Alsanian. 897—Buckman v. Rieser. 2660—Tiffany v. Van Buren. 836—Ryttenberg v. City and County Con Co. 1026—Bok v. Kates. 1006—Kates v. Bok. 3678—Bok v. Kates. 2361—N Y & West Imp Co v. Bennett. 2720—Miami Valley Gas, &c, Co v. Mills. 717—Conn Trust Co v. Deraismes. 245—Levitt v. Enos. 713—Jacobs v. Hart. 612—Jacobus v. Willis. 1183—Zarch v. Zarch. 658—Rosenbaum v. N Y Edison Co. 720—Williams v. Knight. 367—Leoni v. Becker. 2991—Jones v. Theodoropoulas.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Davis, J. (Criminal Term.) 1—William J. Cummings.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. Page, J. (Criminal Term.) 1—John Gill. 2—Charles Dubelier.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J. 5107—Kulinski v. Lobel. 1898—Borofsky v. Burton-Pierce Co. 4893—Cohn v. Krause. 4266—Harriman v. Geer. 4379—Hitchcock v. Cafe Rauh. 3955—Cohn v. Miller. 4975—Henry v. Howden. 4837—Friedman v. Klapp. 5027—New Netherland Bank v. Derry. 3013—Werner v. Heinze. 4917—Smith v. Dixon. 5113—Schuttman v. Maze Realty Co. 4929—Carnegie Trust Co v. Kerby. 5099—Duryea v. Hamilton. 4762—Hudson Metal Co v. Fine.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Seabury, J. 1209—Cohen v. L I R R.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Platzek, J. Inquest. 2214—Donnath v. Crowley. Inquest. 2395—Melton v. Gray Const Co. Inquest. 2407—Ayres v. Pucci Cont Co. 614—Heath v. F P Nesbit Co. 2226—Smith v. Cook. 6653—Gordon v. Burns Bros. 2208—Campeau v. Penny. 1338—K Egan v. Woolverton. 5892—G Egan v. Quayle Co. 2329—Wheaton v. Nat Fireproofing Co. 624—Draisin v. Brinn. 5156—Lathrop v. Mathers. 1349—Hurlock v. Makeever. 2403—Schmukler v. Fier. 2404, 2405—Arnell v. Capece. 2442—Necastre v. N Y Cont Co. 2450—Duffy v. same. 2410—Gagliardi v. Goodwin Cont Co. 2411—Hughes v. Wynkoop. 2427—McGowan v. City of New York. 2444, 2445—Rittenhouse v. Palmer. 2312—Ryan v. Neumann. 2315—Gatling v. Teppenhart. 1372—Sachs v. Galewski. 2396—Cirota v. Greenbaum. 1787—Kellner v. Aisulle. 2294—Cahill v. Wilson. 2185—Noris v. Valvaline Oil Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Blanchard, J. Inquest. 2719—Evans v. Hunter. 2014—Aiden v. Hargreaves. 2219—Roberts v. Fitzhugh. 2610—Edwards v. Wallston. 2889—Pfister v. Helns. 1546—Bier v. Twenty-fifth St Const Co. 2049—Gatins v. Dick. 2948—Krisch v. Day. 2221—Rosenbloom v. Maryland Casualty Co. 1278—Wells & Newton Co v. Gen Supply & Const Co. 240½—Shaw v. Dunn. 2900—Cypress v. Berger. 2310—Lewis v. Blackwood. 1841—Smith v. Craig. 2078—Perry v. Valveless Inner Tube Co. 1562—E. Morgan's Sons Co v. Inman Mfg Co. 2425—Rosenstein v. Miller. 1650—Giegerich v. McClure. 2016—Stone v. R Grace Co. 4213—Nardella v. N Y Life Ins Co. 4322—West Pres Church of West 23d St v. Trustees of Pres Co. 2430—Braunstein v. Danson. 2590—Tunalo v. White Catering Co of N J. 1497½—Bimberg v. Sondheim. 3058—United Booking Office of Am v. Sheedy. 4897—Chapman v. Carnegie Trust Co.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S. Motion calendar: Lizzie McGorry or Paulson, James Williams, James L. McCarthy, Cornelius H. Van Ness, Luigi Manfredi, Margaret McGlaughlin, Ann E. Miller, Henry S. Block, Charles Ruhbusch, Thomas T. Eckert, Margarethe Knaus, Wilhelmina Hoewing, Almario Narciso, Giovanni Bove, Chana Bernstein, Theresa Beswick, &c., Rosario Giuffrida, Hannah Michael, Frank E. Waters, Thomas Thompson, Catherine Maher, Louisa Schnell, Maria Maioke, Simon Lichter, Theodore Mundorf, Lillie Mohlenkamp, Henry Phillips, Edward B. Adriance, Harman H. Steffens, John Henry, Henry Moses, Edward J. McCluskey, Louisa G. Pray, Frederick A. Minuth, Antonio Pratto, Wolf Kronethal, James H. McCoon, Frances B. Hegeman, Gotthold Frankel, Eugene W. Dunstan, Julia A. Quigley, Ray Rowe, Henry T. Sattler, Giacomo Marsala, Antonio Nabbeo, Carmine Mustica, Giuseppe Salvate, Vincenzo Basile, Henry S. LeClercq, Isabel W. Niles, Blanche Landgraeff Andrews, Julian F. Burke, Elizabeth T. Thompson, Martin Frank, Jonas G. Clark, John O'Connor, George Buckham, Samuel Kessler. Wills for probate: William N. Coler, Natalie M. McGinn, Margaret Weiss, Catherine Walsh, John C. Wilmerding, Jr., Margaret Zborowsky, Sarah Welch, Gertrude R. Lindsey, Mary Potts, Asher Harmon.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fowler, S. Contested wills: Owen Gallagher. At 2 P. M.: 2835, 2820, 2821—Charlotte A. Van Heunel.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Smith, J.: Part II., Green, J.; Part III., La Fetra, J.; Part V., Donnelly, J.; Part VI., Lynch, J.; Part VII., Schmuck, J.; Part VIII., McAvoy, J. Calendar called in Trial Term, Part III. room, at 9:45 A. M. 4194—Macklin v. McHugh. 3911—Lowenthal v. Ormsby. 688—Kahn v. R L Walsh Co. 6140—Eckey v. Olcott. 3817—National Hair Co v. Uhrey. 3521—Fondlier v. Barasch. 3597½—Nat Analine, &c, Co v. Arean. 3897—Woodruff v. Coun Cab Co. 1597—Newgass v. Shuekor. 4248—Cochman v. Ocean S S Co. 4257—Saum v. Hencken & Wellenbrock Co. 4266—Browman v. Int R T Co. 4344—Soc'y A der A, &c, v. Carroll. 4366—Pilcher v. Joseph Co. 4375½—Lilien v. Gordon. 4254—Kimmert v. Donnellon. 4197—Kingsbury v. Warwick-Thompson Co. 4062—McGuire v. Reardon. 462—Pilcer v. Hurtig & Seamon. 1987—Pels v. Oltarsh Iron Works. 3692—Stein v. Kempner. 510, 511—Sagolsky v. Shay. 3637—Thompson v. Barth. 3643½ — Sumner v. Cutujian. 3666—Glass v. Tombacsk. 3707—Lavito v. Norton. 3710½—Rudinsky v. Marshall Field Co. 2592—Resnick v. Hammerstein. 3725—Campbell v. Mail and Express Co. 3799—Folsom Realty Co v. Niven. 3814—Meltzer v. Hauptman. 3825—Asher Detective Agency v. Gallert. 3881—Bendal v. Agid. 1295—Scherzer v. Monnd. 2913—Fowler v. McCrum-Howell Co. 800—Zucker v. Jacobowitz. 805—Green Const Co v. Weed. 806—Quinn Bros Bldg Co v. Coleman Stables Co. 807—Robert Griffin Co v. Sun Const Co. 808—Spannhake v. Mountain Const Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Finelite, J. 3557—Jungman v. Adirondack Guaranty Co. 3552—Shea v. Oussani. 3543—Thompson v. Alwold Realty Co. 3498—Celletti Jewelry Co v. St Paul, &c, Ins Co. 3499—Same v. Nat Ins Co. 3450—Goldstein v. Perlstein. 3506—Shawson v. Rafter. 3513—Bristor v. Man R E Co. 3240—Reilly v. Bendheim Const Co. 3580—Weinstock v Husing. 3572—Bershad v. Schlessel. 3441—Soresi v. de Charvades 3566—Snarr v. Resches. 3570, 3571—Davidoff v. Sun Const Co. 3004—Amberg v. Alberti. 3809—McLester v. Superior Metal Bed Co.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McCall, J.—Anderson v. Reid—James Kearney.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Veeder v. Jones—Jerome H Buck.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Tiffany v. Tiffany—Abraham R Lawrence.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Empire City Sav Bank v. Liberti—Henry B Fischer. Greenberg v. La Sala—Louis F Doyle. Davis v. Van Orden Const Co—Lauren Carroll. Morreau v. Henning—Joseph R Truesdale. In re Mankowski—Adam Wiener.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McCall, J.—Frederick T Street v. Hugh J Lawler—B Walter Barnett. James H Cruikshank v. McSweeney Realty Co—Clarence J Ramsey. Heiman Glasser v. Leah Cohn—Herman J Rubenstein.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County. All causes from 2702 to 3200 will be called on Friday, Nov. 3, 1911, at 3 P. M. in Part I., Trial Term. The answer must be "ready" or "off." "Ready" will only mean that the cause is to go on a list of causes from which following day calendars will be made up. Causes marked "off" cannot be restored until 3200 shall have been reached.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Aspinall, J. 1383—Kennard v. Kelly. 1389—Greenberg v. Greenberg. 1182—Collins v. Koehn. 896—Martin v. Ryan. 941—Joughmans v. Hartman. 1382—Winter v. Winter. 158—Maikotter v. Maikotter. 1348—Heitsch v. Heitsch. 806—Jussila v. Jussila. 981—Maben v. Maben. 1419—London v. N Y Telephone Co. 1886—Peek v. Lewy Chemical Co. 1437—Golden v. Golden. Highest number reached on regular call, 1488.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Putnam, J.; Part II., Clark, J.; Part III., Jaycox, J.; Part IV., Kelly, J.; Part V., Crane, J.; Part VI., Marean, J.; Part VII., Stapleton, J. 2218—Fester v. Brooklyn Elev R R. 2389—Weinberg v. Herman. 5035, 5036—Franey & Brown v. Gleichman. 1466—Mohr v. Nassau R R. 1442, 1444, 1446—Friel, Cade & Kehres v. City of N Y. 2378, 2379—Grossman v. same. 2384—Moore v. South Bklyn R R. 2397—Paulmier v. Zimmer. 2402—Halbi v. Nassau R R. 952—Boitano v. B H R R. 2417—Weintraub v. same. 2427—Blaloe v. Baron. 2430—Wilson v. B H R R. 2432—Colin v. Friendship Dairy Co. 2433—Dempsey v. Dykeman. 2434—Mackie v. C I & B R R et al. 2435—Major v. same. 2441—Cooney v. B H R R. 2444—Mannix v. City of N Y. 2445—Feinmesser v. B, Q Co and Sub R R. 2448—Winter v. Dept of Health. 4634—Johnson v. Featherbey. 2452—Smith v. B H R R. 2453—Conroy v. Waterbury & Co. 2455—Knauss v. Webber Const Co. 2456, 2457—Applebaum v. Klein. 2464—Craig v. C I & B R R. 2466—McGuire v. B H R R. 2468, 2469—Tripoli v. Knorr. 2473—Conroy v. Cranford Co. 2474—Chichester v. Bklyn Elev R R. 2479, 2480—Santora v. Nat Enameling Co. 2481—Whalen v. N Y Cont Co. 2483—Rhinow v. Rhinow. 2484—Enton v. B H R R. 2486—Peach v. same. Highest number reached on regular call, 2497.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Scudder, J. Case on. No Day Calendar. Remainder of calendar passed to Nov. 6, 1911.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Term—Humphrey, J. Stone and ano. v. Luce and ano. 3175—People v. Salvatore Majorana. 3176—Same v. same defendant. 3177—Same v. same defendant. 3235—Same v. John Lutz. 3268—Same v. Frank Lafferty. 3281A—Same v. Henry Bennett. 3288—Same v. Joseph Doyle. 3288—Same v. Frank Wilson. 3276—Same v. Adam Lisowski. 3316—Same v. Andrew Putaski

Westchester County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Mills, J. 84—Aiello v. Gagliardi. 97—Lepore v. Caposella. 68—Siebrecht v. Siebrecht. 100—Rocco v. Hussar. 29—Dobbs v. Taylor. 45—Orton v. West & Bronx Title & Mtge Gy Co. 79—Mott v. Purdy. 15—Burdock v. O'Rourke. 66—Knockenhauer v. Walz. 72—Reynolds v. State Line Tel Co. 75—De Luca v. Chinchiolo.

COUNTY COURT—Platt, J. 248—Siebrecht v. Siebrecht. 253—New Rochelle Coal & Lumber Co v. Reardon. 87—De Lillo v. Underhill Brick Co. 221—Alexander v. Sloat. 218—A J G Motor Car Co v. Luciano. 206—Coon v. Coon. 268—Miller v. Mitchell. 274—Cooper v. Getty. 277—Petella v. Luciano. 278—Ossining Nat Bank v. Ten Hagen. 279—Finley v. Conlon. 281—Stern v. Frey. 283—Utano v. Morsaco.

POLICE AND FIRE TRANSFERS.

Police Department.

Pension—Patrolman Patrick Farrell, First Precinct, on his own application, at $700 per annum. Appointed, Oct. 19, 1881.

Transfers—Lieuts. David J. Murphy, Traffic A, to 14th Precinct; Edwin J. Dobson, Traffic D, to 170th Precinct; Motorcycle Lieut. Anthony L. Howe and Motorcycle Sergt. Samuel W. Johnson, Fourteenth Inspection District, to Traffic Precinct C.

Sergts. Richard V. McCauley, C. O. Squad, to Eighth Precinct, and John Kessel, P. O. Squad, to 163d Precinct.

Motorcycle Patrolmen, Fourteenth Inspection District, to Traffic C, L. J. Preston, E. E. Van Cleef, J. L. Ochsenhirt, J. H. Howe, C. J. Silberbauer, F. L. Zeh, H. D. Smith, J. E. Mesle, G. M. Meehan, H. O. Wunsche, J. F. Haggerty, C. F. Faber, D. B. Lynch, J. J. Donovan.

Bicycle Patrolman J. D. Geldeman, Traffic C, to Sixty-first Precinct.

Patrolmen H. J. Luse, Traffic A, to Traffic D; R. A. Holwell, Traffic A, to Eleventh Inspection District; E. Comaskey, Bridge A, to 25th Precinct; J. V. Scully, Harbor Precinct, to 27th Precinct.

P. O. Squad to precincts indicated: P. Feeney, Ninth; J. V. Short, 149th; F. J. Andres, Sixty-first.

Mutual Transfers—Lieuts. Charles N. Farley, Sixty-third to Sixty-eighth Precinct, and Frank T. Gallagher, Sixty-eighth to Sixty-third.

Assignments—Patrolmen H. J. Luse, Traffic D, as chauffeur; R. A. Holwell, Eleventh Inspection District, clerical duty.

Assignments Discontinued—Patrolmen J. D. Geldman, Traffic C, to bicycle duty; J. V. Scully, Harbor Precinct, clerical duty; J. J. Brangan, Bridge A, clerical duty to patrol in precinct.

Suspended—Patrolmen William F. Bowden, Fourteenth Precinct, and John S. Gill, Traffic D.

Death—Patrolman John P. Douning, Twenty-eighth Precinct, Oct. 25.

Fire Department.

Pensioned—Foreman Henry A. Mapes, Engine 168, after more than twenty years' service, on his own application, at $1,250 per annum.

Detail—Fireman James F. Condren, Engine 17, to quarters of Second Division, for watch duty while on sick report.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Major R. L. Carmichael, Quartermaster, will visit Fort St. Philip, La., in connection construction work.

Capt. C. H. Conrad, Jr., Quartermaster, will assume charge of construction work at the Front Royal Remount Depot, Va.

Lieut. Col. E. A. Root, Infantry, assigned to Fifteenth Infantry, vice Lieut. Col. J. A. Maney.

Major G. T. Patterson, Coast Artillery, is assigned to Fort Hancock, N. J.

First Lieut. D. B. Lawton, Sixteenth Infantry, retirement announced.

Major C. Lynch, Medical Corps, to Pittsburgh, Penn., special duty.

The following officers of the Medical Corps assigned to stations named: First Lieut. J. S. Coulter, Ambulance Company No. 3, Fort Leavenworth; First Lieut. F. H. Foucar, Fort Du Pont, Del.; First Lieut. J. D. Whitham, Fort Monroe, Va.; First Lieut. H. P. Carter, Field Hospital and Ambulance Company No. 1, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; First Lieut. A. P. Clark, Fort Williams, Maine; First Lieut. J. M. Willis, Fort Snelling, Minn.

The Navy.

Capt. W. McLean and Capt. H. O. Dunn, to home and wait orders.

Capt. M. McL. P. Huse, to command the Vermont.

Capt. W. L. Howard, to command the Idaho.

Lieut. Commander D. C. Hanrahan, to navy yard, Philadelphia.

Lieut. F. S. Whitten, retired, placed on retired list of navy from Oct. 19 and to home.

Lieut. (junior grade) L. D. Causey, to the Connecticut.

Ensign C. M. Dolan, to the New Jersey.

Ensign F. W. Rockwell, to the Mississippi.

Ensign F. J. Comerford, to the Minnesota.

Ensign H. H. Crosby, to the North Carolina.

Ensign T. L. McCauley, to the New Hampshire.

Ensign W. S. Farber, to the Kansas.

Ensign W. A. Hodgman, to the Nebraska.

Ensign J. B. Clark, to the Ohio.

Ensign R. R. M. Emmett, to the Virginia.

Ensign A. W. Atkins, to the Florida.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Patterson, at Newport; Cincinnati and Buffalo, at San Francisco; Hector, at New York.

Sailed—Trippe and Nashville, from Boston for New York; Washington, Salem, Bonita, Grayling, Narwhal, Salmon, Snapper, Stingray, Tarpon and Octopus, from Newport for New York; Patrel and Marietta, from Portsmouth, N. H., for New York; New Hampshire, from Rockland, Me., for New York; San Francisco and Lebanon, from Norfolk for New York; Arethusa and Ajax, from Sewall Point for New York; Vulcan, from Lambert Point for New York; Brutus, from Philadelphia for New York.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

HARRY GREENBERG, tailor, of 338 East Fifty-sixth Street, has filed a petition with liabilities of $7,081 and no assets. He owes $5,685 on four leases.

BARECH H. EISENBERG, agent for the sale of coal at 235 Henry Street, has filed a petition with liabilities of $1,897 and nominal assets of $1,459.

HERMAN SCHMERL, dealer in raw furs at 158 West Sixteenth Streeet, formerly at 77 Irving Place, has filed a petition with liabilities of $9,614 and assets of $581.

MORRIS HIRSCHENHEIM & CO.—Schedules in bankruptcy, of Morris Hirschenheim & Co., (corporation,) dealer in dress goods, at 1,658 Madison Avenue, show liabilities of $62,000 and assets of $4,250.

SAMUEL WEINSTEIN.—A petition has been filed against Samuel Weinstein, manufacturer of kimonos and dressing sacques at 45 Allen Street, by these creditors: Benjamin Frank, $210; Louis Rosner, $250, and Louis M. Shapiro, $82. The assets are $400.

Dr. EDWARD E. MYERS, a physician of 148 West Ninety-eighth Street, has filed a petition as a poor person unable to pay the court fees. He stated that he had been sick for six months, has no regular practice, and no other means of livelihood. His liabilities are $5,596 and no assets.

MOE BROZEN.—A petition has been filed against Moe Brozen, manufacturer of furs at 56 East Eighth Street, by these creditors: Arthur Surasky, $500; Barnett Kurland, $24, and Benjamin Gluck, $23. Judge Holt appointed Henry V. Poor receiver, bond $1,000. The liabilities are $12,000 and assets $2,250.

EMIL F. BEGIEBING.—A petition has been filed against Emil F. Begiebing, publisher of 236 Fifth Avenue, who was President and Treasurer of the Toiletes Fashion Company of 236 Fifth Avenue, against which a petition was filed on Oct. 17 by these creditors: Alex V. A. Benoit, $5,000; Jennie T. Wandle, $1,500, and Ralph Shropshire, $150.

H. L. BRITTAIN CO.—A petition was filed against the H. L. Brittain Company, producer and seller of motion picture machines and films, at 88 Park Row, by these creditors: Cornelius M. Sexton, $610; William P. Dun Lany, $742; George Littman, $8, and Eveleth-Brown Company, $8. The Sheriff sold some of the office furniture on Wednesday for $85 and the rest of it was claimed by James O'Neill, the actor, who was Vice President of the company. Judge Holt appointed Mason W. Trowbridge receiver of the assets, which are estimated at $2,000, consisting of patents, accounts, and dies. It was stated that some of the dies and other property of the company are in possession of the receiver of the Anchor Metal Novelty Company, at 242 West Fourteenth Street, against which a petition in bankruptcy was filed on Oct. 16, and of which James O'Neill was President.

Judgments.

These judgments for amounts of more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Abel, Samuel V.—Knickerbocker Trust Co., $182.
Bannon, John—G. A. Reaseus, $1,545.
Berkowitz, Joseph—Relkes & Chaykis, $961.
Black, James—Potter & Brothers, $217.
Beverley, William W.—H. J. Wagner, $36,894.
Bellows, Davis S, Louis Tanewitz, and Henry Hutchinson—C. Lanier et al., $697.
Crawford, Annie A.—Burns Brothers, $124.
Chambers Robert J.—B. Beekman, $114.
Camizzaro, Domenico—S. Corciello et al., $492.
Cervadore, Dominick, and Harry Raitano—Colwell Lead Co., $1,857.
Curphey, Alfred G., and National Surety Co.—People, &c., $2,500.
Dougherty, Bernard J., and Theodore Hiebink—G. Bartels, $130.
Colvin, James—George Ringler & Co., $1,003.
Calendrello, Tony, Giovanni Calendrello, and Antonio Calendrello—People, &c., $3,000.
Egner, Otto C. and Caroline—W. Read et al., $552.
Fuller, Elizabeth M.—F. M. Dunn et al., 786.
Flagg, George—I. E. Abbott, $236.
Frank, George J.—W. Rosenbush, $300.
Greshler, Adolph, and Morris Hirsch—People, &c., $500.
Green, Minnie, Davis Silverman, and Eva Silverman—People, &c., $500.
Grant, William A.—Fifth Avenue Building Co., $570.
Garome, Martin—S. Greenfield et al., $123.
Godbold, William A.—C. N. Fairchild et al., $943.
Harris, Isaac, and Max Blanck—William Winans Moore & Co., $332.
Hansen, Birch M.—B. Beeman, $116.
Holden, Helen M.—Same, $116.
Holland, Jacob—H. W. Hendricks, $844.
Howard, Shafter—American Play Co., $161.
Howell, Benjamin, and Fitzgerald Leacock—B. Golia, $145.
Hochheimer, Milton—S. Bloom, $1,060.
Hochman, Seindel—S. Hochman, $440.
Holland, Annie A.—J. Madden, $254.
Isklyan, Mary—R. A. Martin, $396.
Jenkins, Sarah J.—H. L. Ingersoll, $5,648.
Kclaher, John, and George Baldwin, (not summoned)—McElreavy & Hauck Co., $173.
Ker, William B.—M. S. Ker, costs, $487.
Kaufman, Louis J.—J. Leavitt, $116.
Lewis, Eva S.—Cathedral of the Incarnation in the Diocese of Long Island, $606.
Levy, Isaac, Sarah Levy, Rose Weinstein or Rosa Weinstein, Harris H. Uris, Emanuel Krulewitch, and Adolf Hirshfield, executors, &c.—A. Wilson, $2,133.
Kaufman, Harris, Barnet S. Schneider, and Aaron N. Schwartz—A. Rothman, $1,076.
Meyer, David—Lawyers Surety Co. of New York, $286.
McMahon, Peter—Smith & Mabley Manufacturing Co., costs, $108.
Same—Simplex Automobile Co., costs, $107.
Murray, John—West Shore Railroad Co., costs, $108.
Moore, John—Hedden Construction Co. et al., costs, $108.
Meyers, Joseph—Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co., $413.
McCloy, Fred M.—F. Irwin, $114.
Martin, Frederick W.—B. Beekman, $132.
Maples, John C.—Lord & Taylor, $101.
McCann, James, administrator—H. G. Vogel Co., costs, $143.
O'Neill, Michael—E. J. M. Ryan, $149.
O'Brien, John J.—B. Beekman, $172.
Oviatt, William H.—Coey Automobile Livery Co., $186.
O'Leary, Daniel—L. W. Sweet & Co., $129.
Peyser, Hermine—M. Lustig, $4,033.
Patterson, J. Franklin, and John Dickenson, (not summoned)—J. Seeman et al., $114.
Page, Helen K.—Lord & Taylor, $216.
Rosello, Antonio—B. Mergenroth, $441.
Strauss, Moses—Park Gate Hotel Co., $187.
Schneider, Ernest E. W.—Burns Brothers, $190.
Schmidt, Marie, and James H. Ackerman—People, &c., $300.
Strivese, William—Michael Cohen & Co., $799.
Sivins, Lincoln—E. Freer, $129.
Star, Philip, and Aaron Stavsky—P. B. Werrall et al., $534.
Ritter, Leo and William C.—A. R. Baraschick, $1,359.
Swift, Harry W.—E. Baumgarten, $802.
Sachs, Herman—J. Klarberg, $1,348.
Theise, Mortimer M., and Jack Johnson—Hegeman Printing Co., $408.
Upright, William—George Ringler & Co., $410.
Williams, John—A. Nesbitt, $118.
Van Orden, De Ruyter—Michael Cohen & Co., $740.
Wilcox, Frank E.—George Ringler & Co., $228.
Whitridge, Frederick W., receiver—R. H. Dimple, $5,000.
Same—J. J. Dimple, $2,000.
Wilson, Louis—I. Josephson, $131.
Walker, Samuel—M. Zimmerman Co., $212.
Williams, Nellie M., adm.—M. Sinnott, $683.
Williams, Charles H.—E. R. Breck, $124.
Williams, Samuel, Samuel Fredericks, and Maurice Grodginsky—H. Meltzer, $471.
Wilkes, Paul T.—G. E. Lyon, $666.
Ziegfeld, Florenz, Jr.—H. Warrendorff, $255.
Grove Construction Co.—Sargent & Co., $284.
Mosha Manufacturing Co.—Foster-Debevoise Co., $126.
Levering & Carrigues Co.—H. H. Miller, $1,926.
New York Terrain and Building Co.—Frank Miller Lumber Co., $828.
New Jersey & Hudson River Railroad and Ferry Co.—D. G. Edwards, $5,857.
Firm of Sidney Stern—A. J. Salomon, $198.
Mason-Seaman Transportation Co.—M. Walsh, $199.
New York House Wrecking Co.—Henry B. Turner Coal Co., $356.
French-American Stores Co.—P. J. Franklin et al., $196.
Same—J. Pringle, $150.
Same—C. S. Willing et al., $214.
Same—A. Abrams, $119.
Sun Construction Co. and Benjamin Nieberg—Colwell Lead Co., $690.
New York Contracting Co.—T. F. Doyle, $125.
Sun Construction Co.—Colwell Lead Co., $2,450.
C. L. Nassauer Estates—C. Tschanett, $264.
Fuller & O'Connor Construction Co.—Gorham Co., $222.
Stevenson Construction Co.—J. Meurer, $554.
Whiting Manufacturing Co.—C. E. Bulkley, costs, $138.
Stevenson Construction Co.—J. Meurer, $420.
Charity Organization Society—M. Feeney, $250.
Wildhopf Construction Co.—F. G. Budd et al., $384.
Glen Island Casino Co.—T. M. McCarthy et al., $379.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed.

Merrill, Maria L.—L. J. Dunn, March 6, 1903, $2,288.
Murphy, Hugh C.—Chemical Engraving Co., Oct. 16, $382.
Herman, Samuel and David—F. Menchel, Oct. 23, 1911, $526.
International Time Recording Co.—Standard Time Stamp Co. et al., Oct. 26, 1911, $92,000.
Eustis, John E., and William Peters—M. A. Nichols, June 29, 1910, $4,174.
Brener, Samuel—H. Mendelsen, Oct. 18, 1911, $330.
Young, William, Jr., and Charles H. Schminke, T. R. McMann, Sept. 21, 1900, $630.
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.—J. W. Porges, Oct. 25, 1911, $398.
N. Y. Taxicab Co.—J. E. Underwood, April 28, 1911, $850.
Keirns, Samuel F.—Budde & Westermann, Dec. 19, 1910, $104.
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.—J. W. Porges, Feb. 1, 1909, $3,906.
Raven, Frank A.—G. E. Walter, Feb. 19, 1910, $629.
Same—Mitchell Vance Co., April 15, 1910, (canceled,) $382.

Ashurst and Ives Chosen In Arizona.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Oct. 26.—Late returns from Tuesday's primary indicate that Henry F. Ashurst of Prescott and Eugene S. Ives of Tucson will be the Democratic nominees for United States Senator. Earlier returns indicated that Ashurst and Mark A. Smith of Tucson would be the nominees. Smith is now running close to Ashurst, with Ives leading them both.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Hurricane warnings are displayed on the Southern Florida Coast. The tropical disturbance on Thursday afternoon was apparently central a short distance south of Florida with increasing intensity. Wireless reports showed strong easterly winds in that vicinity.

Thursday night reports showed no change in the situation.

Over the interior of the country east of the Rocky Mountains pressure is still high, with the crest over Wyoming.

Low temperatures accompany the high area with snows and rains.

Over the East and South the weather was fair. There will be rain or snow Friday along the lower lakes, and in the Middle Mississippi Valley.

Rain in the South Atlantic States will probably continue Saturday and extend into the Middle Atlantic States.

It will be colder Friday night or Saturday in New England and the Middle and South Atlantic States.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast, light to moderate west to northwest; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest, except increasing on the Florida Coast.

Steamships departing Friday for European ports will have light to moderate west winds, with fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Increasing cloudiness Friday; rain at night or Saturday; colder Saturday; light to moderate west winds.

Lost

20c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

LOST—A receipt issued by the U. S. Assay Office, No. 2,613, dated Oct. 6, 1911, for 9 98-100 ounces gold bullion, payable to I. Stern & Co., or order; the public is cautioned not to receive or negotiate the same as its payment has been stopped at the Assay Office, New York, Oct. 23, 1911. I. Stern & Co.

LOST—While boarding 6:45 Borough Park train Tuesday evening, Oct. 24, Brooklyn Bridge, Herman Schafer lost wallet containing 12 parcels loose diamonds; $500 reward will be paid by Barnett Brothers, 71-73 Nassau St., diamond merchants, for the return thereof; no questions asked.

LOST—Oct. 26, open-face, small gold lady's watch, with monogram E. W. A. on back; wearer walked from Park Av. through 61st St. to Lexington Av., and down Lexington to 47th; suitable reward. Adams, 49 East 61st St.

LOST.—In neighborhood of 66th St. and Central Park, West, diamond and pearl crescent pin, 21 stones. If found return to Fletcher, 3,310 Broadway; liberal reward.

LOST—On Saturday, Oct. 21, a gold and blue brooch, (Tiffany & Co.,) between 10th St. and 8th Av., 139th St. and Broadway, via Subway; liberal reward. Return to Mrs. T. A. Smith, 12 West 10th St.

LOST—On Oct. 23, at Brooklyn Bridge Subway, purse and card case, containing money, keys, and receipted bill; also commutation ticket, Erie R. R. Reward if returned to Room 407, 141 Brodway.

LOST.—Oct. 24, between Riverside Drive and Columbia College, lady's gold watch, open face, monogrammed D. S. G.; suitable reward on delivery to C. M. Gleason, 52 William St.

LOST—Near 103d St. and Broadway, gold fob with diamond initials "T. R. H."; picture inside. Suitable reward if returned to 21 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

LOST.—Noon Wednesday, old-fashioned daguerrotype of a child in case; Broadway, 124th to 130th; reward. 557 West 124th St. Apartment 4.

LOST—Kodac, on Broadway surface car, Wednesday; reward, $5. Ewell, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

LOST.—Central Park, between West 65th St. and East 63th St., lady's gold watch; K. D.; reward. 62 West 55th St.

LOST—Gold monogram fob, initials "I. L. S."; suitable reward. Isaac L. Stern, 846 Broadway.

LOST.—Fob, with Masonic emblem; suitable reward for return to O. F. Banse, 2,396 Broadway.

LARGE REWARD for return of gold bracelet, carved antique design, lost Tuesday afternoon on 5th Av., Schwartz's, Smith-Gray Company, Brooks Brothers, De Pinna, on West End Av., or 86th St. Tel. 6891—Lenox, 17 East 82d St.

$250 REWARD

for colored gold oval wire bracelet, containing 7 large diamonds; engraved "Aug. 11, 1908"; lost Oct. 21 at Yale-Army game, West Point. TIFFANY & CO., 5th Av. and 37th St.

REWARD for return of pearl and garnet fraternity pin, with name on back. Protective Ventilator Co., 114 West 32d St.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

20c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Found

20c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

FOUND, Oct. 25.—JERSEY CENTRAL R. R. Apply Station Master, Jersey City, N. J.: Package, hand bag, hat, fishers, overcoat.

FOUND, Oct. 25.—NEW YORK CENTRAL R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: Four umbrellas, two packages, dress suit case, pair gloves, derby hat, cane.

FOUND, Oct. 25.—LONG ISLAND R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City. Satchel, package tools, box collars.

FOUND, Oct. 25.—LACKAWANNA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J.: Four packages, cane, umbrella, music roll.

FOUND, Oct. 25.—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City, N. J.: Telescope, three packages, overcoat, cane, grip.

FOUND, Oct. 25.—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City, N. J.: Two packages, umbrella, dress suit case, parcel, grip, raincoat, small mirror, photograph.

FOUND, Oct. 25.—NEW PENNSYLVANIA STATION. Apply Baggage Room, 33d St. and 7th Av.: Nightshirt, overcoat, two pairs gloves, two books, coat, shoes, package, pictures, parcel. Long Island Division—Book, hat, umbrella.

FOUND, Oct. 25.—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. Hudson Tubes. Apply 137 Christopher St.: Bag, condensed milk, collars, overalls, two books.

Business Opportunities

20c. a line 1 time; 84c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

A manufacturer branching out his business offers an exceptional opportunity to an intelligent young hustler, who will invest about $500 and services; will receive proportionate interest; investment may be secured by outstanding accounts; no special experience required; bank and personal references exchanged on interview. Responsible, 123 Times Downtown.

EXPORT TO GERMANY AND AUSTRIA. German, while on annual visit in this country, wishes to get in contact with concerns looking for a representative or willing to enter into export trade on base of commission. Apply, stating concern, G 49 Times.

For Sale.—Factory situated in heart of Jersey City, with 66 Singer sewing machines and all necessary apparatus for steam or electric power; suitable for clothing or cloak manufacturing purposes. For particulars address Box F 70 Times.

Established mercantile company lacks sufficient working capital; have always paid 10 per cent. yearly dividend; desire to sell some stock at par; fullest investigation courted. Address X 286 Times Downtown.

A1 OPPORTUNITY.

Manhattan family liquor store, no bar; centrally located; established eighteen years; low rent, fine trade; owner retiring. Jennings, 41 Park Row.

Representation in Kansas City and West of high-class leather advertising goods can be had by writing to F. Lee Powers, 3,702 Roanoke Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

INTEREST in most profitable, legitimate business for sale; investor's money secured; trust company guarantee; full investigation invited. A. Manufacturer, 316 Times.

PARTNER with $500 can secure an interest, act as manager vaudeville theatre, good investment; call. Room 832, 1,328 Broadway, corner 34th St.

If you want to buy, sell, exchange a bonafide business, consult us; no advance charges. Dietrich-Horton, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

If you want to buy or sell a business or secure a partner consult P. Rothenstein, 150 Nassau St.; no advance fee.

Cigar stand; downtown office building; price reasonable. For particulars P. Rothenstein, 150 Nassau St.

Wanted—Competent office manager willing to make small investment. 82 Wall; Room 402.

Have contract netting $6,000; need man to finance legitimate proposition. F 96 Times.

Restaurant, fine location; rare opportunity; must sell at once. 78 Cortlandt St.

Business Notices

20c. a line 1 time; 84c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

CORPORATIONS ORGANIZED $35.00 New York; complete, five days; price includes all services, State fees, seal, stock certificates, by-laws, minutes, &c.; other States proportionately low; consultation free. COUNSELLOR, Room 1,714, Tribune Building; telephone 3921—Beekman.

Personal

40 cents per agate line each insertion.

ALONE, I am nearly driven out of existence by the unkindness of the world. Is there no one to befriend? Have had approbation of merit. J. Adelaide Hubbard, 517 L St., N. W., Washington, D. C

For Sale

20c. a line 1 time; 84c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

FOR SALE

One Huber No. 1, 44x60, two-revolution printing press, and one Huber No. 2, 40x52, two-revolution press, both in good order, with countershaft and pulleys; will sacrifice. Address Fred Berg, 31 Bank St., Stamford, Conn.

EXCELLENT business; must be sold at once; stationery, candies, tobacco, &c.; largest line of novels in city. 408 West 42d St.

Wilton velvet rug, white enameled washstand, and kitchen table. Deming, 698 West 191st St.

Help Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

COOK WANTED

By family living in country the year round; must be good baker and clean, neat, and obliging; wages, $30 to $35. Address C. L., 419 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—A well-educated and capable woman of refinement and experience as accurate stenographer and typist; state experience, references, and salary expected. Architect, G 272 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Jewish woman of education equivalent to that of high school to act as caretaker for girl; one able to act as accompanist preferred; must speak English fluently and be prepared to reside in institution. Apply in person, Superintendent, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Amsterdam Av. and 137th St.

WANTED—A young woman as experienced nurse to care for two children, one 3, other 7 years old, to go short distance Long Island. Call 40 Wall St., Room 76, between 10 and 3 o'clock.

Help Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Senior, for position in accountant's office; must be capable and experienced; good salary and permanent position for a man who can qualify; state age and experience. C 304 Times Downtown.

BE A TRAVELING SALESMAN.—Earn while you learn. Write for particulars of our system. Bradstreet System, Rochester, N. Y.

BILL CLERK in hardware business; must be experienced in the line. Box 68, 1,152 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

BILL CLERK.—German-American preferred. Apply by letter. Stechert & Co., 151 West 25th St.

BOOKKEEPER. — First-class bookkeeper in large manufacturing company to take charge of ledgers; state age, experience, reference, salary desired. G 280 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, wanted by prominent downtown mortgage company; $5 weekly to start; must be neat and well-mannered, reside with parents, upper west side preferred; good chance for right boy. State in own handwriting age, residence, experience, if any, Industrious, X 287 Times Downtown.

BRIGHT BOY, age 17; experience in typewriting; commission dress goods house. Middle, 377 Broadway.

CUTTERS.—Two first-class short knife cutters on ladies' muslin underwear; only those thoroughly experienced in this line need apply. American Undergarment Co., 36 Green St., Newark, N. J.

DESIGNER wanted on children's dresses who is also able to take charge of the inside of a well-established factory; great inducements to the right party. G 22 Times.

EXPERIENCED clothing salesman wanted to sell in the city on commission basis only men's and young men's suits and overcoats. Apply Green & Schollansky, 45 East Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN for strongest line of popular-priced waists and dresses for the Coast, from Denver up; only those thoroughly acquainted and having established trade apply. Greenberg-Wiener & Co., 44 Wooster St., New York.

IF YOU have any natural selling ability, we offer you an unusual opportunity; no previous experience required. Vacuna Sales Co., 30 Church St.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN

on high-class Long Island developments; must finance himself; positively no drawing accounts, but an extra liberal commission. M. P., Box T 22 Times.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Can you make good? A progressive concern manufacturing a full and popular line of cigars is desirous of securing the co-operation of experienced local salesmen in this and other cities who are now calling on better class of cafes, restaurants, &c., and can sell the right goods to parties that pay their bills promptly; the men we're looking for are worthy of more than ordinary compensation; we'll offer them half the actual profits on their business at stated intervals; in the meanwhile will pay them a fair percentage on their sales, chargeable against same; we're out for business and want the best men we can get to help us; we'll consider side line men on commission basis. For interview write us fully in first letter why you believe you're qualified. Address, in strict confidence, Modern Co-operation, X 289 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Retail cigar salesmen wanted; positions that offer excellent opportunity of advancement; only real salesmen with A1 references need apply. G 279 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, young man, to manage Philadelphia selling office; $20 weekly salary; commission; cash security required. Segall Manufacturing Co., 123 Liberty St.

SECRETARY for corporation forming; must be capable and trustworthy; college-bred man preferred. Apply, stating experience, Mr. Brown, 509 5th Av.

SKETCHER.—A line sketcher; must sketch from garments for newspaper cuts. Address Costume Catalogue Co., 27 Market St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, bright young man, beginner, wanted to learn advertising business; splendid opportunity for advancement. Apply after 4:30 P. M., Imperial Curtain Co., Columbia Theatre Building, 47th and Broadway.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City; 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

WANTED—A capable advertisement writer of literary skill and of typographical knowledge to prepare advertisements for a well-known publication. Address, with references and specimens, X 112 Times.

WANTED—First-class man who understands the making of dies and drawing of hollow-metal doors and trim. Apply San Francisco Cornice Co., Inc., San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED—An active, alert man of advertising experience to manage and develop an advertising feature of a publication of national importance. F 92 Times.

WANTED.—Stock, bond, and security salesmen; excellent proposition; drawing account for producers only. American Brokerage Co., 80 Wall St.

WANTED—Salesman for kimonos line in and out of town. Call at 85 Washington St., R. Tahan, Brother & Co.

WANTED.—Experienced salesman on shirts with established trade. Metropolitan Shirt Co., 38 White St.

Agents Wanted

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

WOMAN having large acquaintance can make good money in spare hours; no canvassing; confidential and rigid protection. Vacuna Sales Co., 30 Church St.

AGENTS wanted on commission for best Turkish cigarette on market. Manufacturer, 253 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted

Employment Bureaus.

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS. High-Grade Office Helpers Office Service Co. (Agency) 50 Pine St. Tel. 3425 John.

Domestic.

AT MISS CURRY'S AGENCY, 25 West 42d St., fifth floor, are registered capable servants, male and female, for private families. Phone Bryant—3600.

At Mrs. Malmberg's Swedish Employment Agency, 115 East 26th St., formerly 352 4th Av.; reliable servants for private families. Established 1881.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Finnish; country; good references. $25. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St. Telephone 2224 Plaza.

COLE EMP. AGENCY, 47 Lexington Av.—Tel. 875 Madison—Reliable help; nice trade solicited.

COMPETENT colored help; all trades supplied. Riverside Agency, 12 West 99th. Telephone 1538—Riverside.

COOKS.—$25 to $60; chambermaids and waitresses, $25; kitchenmaids, $20 to $25. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St. Telephone 2224 Plaza.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Scotch, excellent cook; one year and one and a half year's reference; small family; no washing. $30. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St. Telephone 2224 Plaza.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 50th St. 'Phone 4786—Columbus.

SELECT COLORED HELP furnished, short notice. Middlesex Employment Agency, 2,229 6th Av. Harlem—6370.

Situations Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

COLORED GIRL, competent, light complexion, wants chambermaid, waitress, or general work for lady or small family. Scott, 814 West 59th St., care Wells.

EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER desires mercantile house; accuracy and neatness indorsed; $10. G 244 Times.

GOVERNESS, highly recommended, desires position; teacher German, French, kindergarten; entire charge. F 91 Times.

REFINED young lady well educated and willing wishes position as lady's companion or child's nurse; experienced in both positions; best references; will leave city if desired. Address M. Brown, 195 Elm St., Yonkers.

SECRETARY.—Lady, shorthand writer and specially trained secretary, (U. S. S. S. Honors Diploma,) requires engagement. Miss M., 509 5th Av. Telephone 5955 Bryant.

STENOGRAPHER. — Exceptional beginner, business college graduate, desires position where good work brings advancement. May Dey, 605 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2003.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, Office Assistant; $6; quick, accurate worker; bright beginner; neat appearance; no agency; refined; good speller. G 246 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, and typist desires position with no Saturday work. Address (Y. M.) F. B., Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent young woman; thoroughly experienced stenographer; best references; $15. G 262 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable taking any dictation; young American lady of refinement; reference. G 268 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Absolutely expert; familiar all technical lines; highest references. Baker, 259 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—High School graduate; 2 years' experience; best credentials; no agencies. G 258 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' practical experience; accurate, rapid typist; no agencies; $10. G 267 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER. — High school training; understands office routine. $7. Miss W., 351 West 27th St.

STENOGRAPHER; thoroughly competent; 5 years' experience; very rapid; accurate; $16. G 282 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, bookkeeper; several months' experience; references. K., 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

VACUUM CLEANING, carpets, rugs, furniture, hour or day; ten years' references. Brodnax, 12 West 135th. Telephone 3253 Harlem.

Situations Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2259—Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT, expert; books opened; balanced systems; arrangements with firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 57 Murray St. Tel. 5988 Barclay.

ACCOUNTANT.—Examines accounts, simplifies systems, keeps books written up; makes up profit-loss, business statements. George Christie, 863 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT. — Books balanced, systematized, audited, written up periodically, and investigations made. C. P. A., Room 160, 280 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, German-American, middle aged; thoroughly experienced; well recommended; desires position. S 249 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—18, experienced, well recommended, ambitious, conscientious. Apartment 1, 105 West 141st St.

BOOKKEEPER, Expert Accountant, writes up books regular intervals; moderate. Accountant, 80 Henry St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, knowledge of typewriting; best references. Faithful, 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Phone 660 E. N. Y.

Boy, 14 years old, anxious for work of any kind after high school hours; preferably in law office. Address (A. C.) F. B., Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway.

BOY, 16 years old, would like to work with an electrician to learn trade and do general work. Address (W. S.) F. B., Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway.

BOY would like position in office of large concern, with chances of advancement; good references. Maurice Pankin, 67 7th St.

BRITISHER seeks engagement abroad as manager of printing works; all departments, buying, estimating, meeting clients; eighteen years' practical experience, ten years as manager, with good results; organizer, strict disciplinarian; minimum expenditure, maximum production. Write in first instance, E. P., care of Gordon & Gotch, 15 St. Bride St., London, E. C., England.

CAPABLE MAN of wide experience and legal training, very highly recommended as being of sterling character and executive ability, experienced in real estate, selling, correspondence, and general business here and abroad, accustomed to large responsibilities, good address, dependable, and a hard worker, seeks position as assistant to manager, Superintendent, or chief salesman, or would travel on salary or commission; answers solicited from manufacturers, import or export houses, real estate dealers or owners, hotels or clubs; very highest references. P. P. Spencer, 160 Garfield Place, Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—Owner, whose car will not be used through the Winter, wishes to find a place for chauffeur for whom he can give highest recommendation; five years' experience, two with present employer; keeps car in perfect order; any car; careful and skillful driver; steady and self-respecting man of best character. Address F 97 Times.

CHAFFEUR.—German, single, desires position; makes own repairs; careful and sober; good references. Mooseder, 1,609 2d Av.

CHAUFFEUR, first-class, A1, 6 years' experience, desires position with private family. F 100 Times.

ELECTRICIAN; thoroughly understands every branch of the business. Many years in charge of largest commercial buildings operated by one interest; absolutely reliable and efficient; highest city references. Box T 23 Times.

FOREMAN, full experience in the manufacture of ladies' straw hats, would like to connect with reliable firm. F 52 Times.

GARAGE MANAGER and bookkeeper wants position; experienced; references; speaks French. E. H., Times.

GIVE ME AN INTERVIEW.—Energetic, high-class young man, 27, five years' successful practicing attorney, wants business opening. G 260 Times Downtown.

MAN, 40 years of age, seeks position at anything; can furnish best of references. H. Stockton, 110 West 109th St.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING MANAGER. Past seven years' experience; three years on one of the largest New York dailies as advertising solicitor, and acting in capacity as an assistant to advertising manager; two years on advertising staff of another large New York daily; past two years (and at present) advertising manager of leading newspaper in city of less than 50,000; have been exceptionally successful in developing present field, but as it is limited desire to enter larger field, knowing that I can "make good"; American; age, 28; married. Address Box G 36 Times.

SALESMAN, with following Middle and Far West, wants strong lines cloaks, suits, and cotton dresses on commission basis. G 54 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years experience; well educated; competent, reliable; highest references; $15. G 277 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, 18; neat, willing worker; excellent references; experienced. 3,510 Jamaica Av., Richmond Hill.

STUDENT (21) desires work week days after 3; also Saturdays, Sundays; cashiering, accounting, tutoring, or similar. Gretsch, 1,408 5th Av., city.

TO EXPORTERS:

Representative of South American firm would like take charge of agency. Apply, stating concern, F 82 Times.

VACUUM CLEANING, carpets, rugs, furniture, hour or day; ten years references. Brodnax, 12 West 135th. Telephone 3253 Harlem.

VALET OR ATTENDANT.—Young English valet employed, wishes to change. Gibson, 140 West 67th St.

YOUNG MAN (28) at present in overcrowded profession wishes a position; am willing to start at bottom; ambitious to succeed; references as to honesty and integrity, F 101 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, thoroughly experienced, capable, college graduate, seeks high-grade opening. J. P., 337 East 18th St.

YOUNG MAN, experienced salesman, desires Eastern agency for reputable house. F 107 Times.

Horses and Carriages

25c. a line 1 time; 60c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Wiegel buys horses; write or telephone. Wiegel, 2,346 Prospect Av., Bronx. Telephone 112 Tremont.

Boarders Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Comfortably furnished large, small rooms, with board; refined surroundings; references; table guests.

13TH ST., 133 WEST.—Two elegant rooms; heat; running water; superior board; telephone; reasonable; references.

16TH ST., 20, 22, 33 WEST.—Large rooms; newly decorated; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

39TH ST., 57 WEST.—Board and rooms for persons with reliable references; Southern home.

46TH ST., 309 WEST.—Large single and double rooms; very excellent table; $7 with board.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; arrangement for Winter; exclusive.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.

Rooms; table guests; first-class; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Two large rooms on second floor; table guests; references.

57TH ST., 432 WEST.—Large rooms; electric light; telephone; excellent board; suitable two young men.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; electric light; superior table; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, suitable for 1 or 2; excellent table; moderate.

64TH ST., 132 WEST.—Large rooms; suites, private bath; excellent table board; telephone.

68TH ST., 72 WEST.—Large and single rooms; newly decorated; private baths; superior table; references.

68TH ST., 67 WEST. — LARGE, SMALL ROOMS, BATHS; FAMILIES ACCOMMODATED.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable rooms, single or en suite; private baths; superior table; telephone; references.

71ST ST., 57 WEST.—Comfortable room, suitable for two; bath adjoining; hot water supply; references.

72D ST., 159 WEST.—Large and hall rooms, suite or separately; parlor dining room; references.

72D ST., 131 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large front rooms; private baths; also medium room; references.

72D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable two and three suite rooms; private baths; high-class accommodations.

73D ST., 136 WEST.—Well furnished large room; quiet, refined surroundings; references. 'Phone 4135—Columbus.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Rooms, double, single; private bath; parlor dining; table guests; references.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Sixth year; rooms, private baths; parlor dining room; references.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—17th year; rooms, private bath; parlor dining; references.

76TH ST., 239 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated single and double rooms, private bath, hot water, parlor dining; excellent table, table board; telephone.

76TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large front sunny room; smaller rooms; excellent table; table guests; telephone.

76TH ST., 129 WEST.—Single rooms in well-heated private house; excellent table; table guests.

76TH ST., 243 WEST.—Large second-story room; private bath; parlor dining room; reference.

76TH ST., 103 WEST.—Choice second floor, en suite or single; private bath; table guests; telephone.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; table board; references required.

76TH ST., 151-153 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 232-234 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; table guests; references.

80TH, 149 WEST.—Private residence; square, single rooms; cuisine excellent; "L," Subway; telephone; references.

81ST ST., 265 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, handsomely furnished; excellent board; elevator apartment; references.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—In refined Jewish home, first-class rooms and board; table guests.

82D ST., 47 WEST.—Comfortable large and small rooms will be offered with excellent board to those appreciating cleanliness and attention in quiet American home; exceptional terms for Winter.

50-52 WEST 82D.

Large room, bath; electricity. 'Phone, Schuyler 8397.

84TH ST., 51 WEST.—Two elegant rooms; private baths; modern heating; excellent cuisine; telephone.

84TH ST., 37 WEST.—Choice newly furnished large rooms; private bath; excellent board; table guests.

85TH, 76 WEST.—Couple having nice home, offers accommodation for one or two gentlemen; excellent table; every comfort; references. Gavin.

91ST ST., 54 WEST.—Elegant, warm, sunny rooms, handsomely furnished; every convenience; telephone; superior board.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Large, small rooms; select, homelike; superior table; all conveniences; moderate.

92D, 54 WEST.—Handsome rooms; large, small; excellent table; refined surroundings; telephone 9939 Riverside.

93D, 117 WEST.—Sunny front alcove room; conveniences; good table; convenient location; reasonable; references.

94TH ST., 144 WEST.—Sunny rooms; attractive to those desiring well ordered house; excellent table.

94TH ST., 60 WEST.—Sunny rooms; select; excellent home cooking; parlor dining; telephone.

103D, 252 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; modern home; couples; gentlemen; excellent table; table guests.

104TH, 29 WEST.—Large rooms, suitable two; well kept, heated house; superior table; telephone.

104TH ST., 228 WEST.—Desirable rooms; near "L" and Subway; steam-heated house; table board.

113TH ST., 544 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private house; parlor dining; table guests; home cooking.

114TH ST., 526 WEST.—Delightfully situated large front room overlooking Columbia; excellent table; table guests.

116TH ST., 417 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms; Southern cooking, daintily served; Subway, trolley.

120TH—477 MANHATTAN AV.—Hall rooms, with board, $6; large front also; German cooking.

128D ST., 519 WEST.—Acropolis Hotel, near Riverside; single rooms, suites; board optional; reasonable rates.

142D ST., 512 WEST.—Cheerful large and small rooms; steam heat; near Subway; telephone.

144TH ST., 472 WEST.—Private residence; exceptional, homelike accommodations; wholesome, well-served meals; table guests.

A HOME with American people, who aim to please; private house, opposite park; convenient to all cars; large, small rooms; parlor dining. Telephone 2852 Harlem. 41 West 124th St.

ALLIANCE HOUSE,
258-260 West 44th St.

Quiet place for quiet people; in the very centre of the city, catering only to a respectable class; suites consisting of parlor, sleeping apartment, and private bathroom; also parlor and sleeping room, with running water; single and double rooms; steam heated; elevator service; popular rates; special rates for permanent guests.

LA PORTE HOTEL, (117th St. and Amsterdam Av.)—First-class apartment hotel; elegant rooms, single, en suite; newly decorated; terms moderate; highest elevation in Manhattan; home cooking.

MANHATTAN AV., 21.—Large, sunny, comfortable room; fine, homelike board; small table. Charlton.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 101 corner Washington Square.—Sunny rooms; private bath; steam heat; excellent table.

WEST END AV., 828. (100th.)—Attractive rooms; private, modern house; home cooking; table guests.

East Side.

117TH ST., 29 EAST, Near 5th Av.—Strictly first-class house in every respect; references.

117TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

218T ST., 145 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Desirable sunny rooms; excellent table; park privilege; telephone; references.

228TH ST., 44 EAST, (at Subway.)—Family hotel; rooms and board $15 per week; inspection invited.

73D ST., 12 EAST.—One large double room; running water; excellent table; references.

Boarders Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

East Side.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large and small rooms; private baths; telephone; references; table guests accommodated.

LEXINGTON AV., 822, (corner 63d St.)—Wanted, table boarders, in private boarding house.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76, (near Borough Hall Subway Station.)—Steam heated rooms; excellent table; moderate rates. 'Phone 1150—W. Main.

Board Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

IN A REFINED PRIVATE FAMILY, by a middle-aged lady, elevator apartment, east or west side, below 80th St.; state lowest terms; references. F 94 Times.

Country Board

20c. a line 1 time; 57c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

Long Island.

DOUGLASTON.—Douglas Manor Inn; Winter rates; attractive, homelike; log fires; steam heat; easy commuting.

Furnished Rooms

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; charming rooms; bachelors; sunny basement, suitable studio, students; electricity; references.

12TH ST., 113 WEST.—Square room, adjoining bath; running water; furnace heat; private house; reference.

13TH, 104, (West of 6th Av.)—Square and hall rooms, adjoining bathroom; gentlemen.

21ST ST., 210 WEST.—Sunny, square room; all conveniences; elevator apartment; telephone, electricity; references. Jamieson.

23D ST., 316 WEST.—Clean, comfortable; hot, cold running water; porcelain baths; steam; telephone; references.

37TH ST., 68 WEST.—Large room; all modern conveniences; army and navy guests accommodated.

42D ST., 822 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, clean rooms; heat; tiled bath; $2 upward; gentlemen. Hughes.

45TH ST., 119 WEST.—Two rooms, bath; bachelors, $15 week.
Owner on premises and in charge.

46TH ST., 28 WEST.—Large, furnished room, with bath, for gentleman.

49TH ST., 120 WEST.—Steam-heated, large, well-furnished; brass bed; telephone; suitable two. Muir.

64TH ST., 119 WEST.—Unusually desirable room, near bath; attractively furnished; all improvements; reasonable.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath, steam heat; private house; gentleman only; references.

71ST ST., 106 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, gentlemen only; private family; convenient to Subway, elevated road, all surface cars; board optional.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room for gentleman; private house.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms; private house. Telephone 673—Columbus; references.

73D ST., 106 WEST.—Attractive large and single rooms; baths; southern exposure; Subway and "L."

73D ST., 173 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; also office; references.

74TH ST., 106 WEST.—Large third-story front room, attractively furnished; telephone; references.

75TH ST., 253 WEST.—Large, newly furnished room; twin beds; smaller room; private house; references.

76TH ST., 60 WEST.—Nicely furnished room in first-class elevator apartment with small private family; terms moderate. Apartment 4 E.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Handsome, sunny front rooms; also back room; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 59 WEST.—Bright room; well furnished; in high-class apartment. Mathison.

78TH ST., 107 WEST.—Desirable rooms, en suite or single; private family; permanent guests; references.

79TH ST., 169 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms in attractive private house; breakfast optional; references; telephone.

80TH ST., 135 WEST.—Sunny small rooms; also one suitable for lectures, concerts, or music teachers; telephone.

81ST ST., 108 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; private house; convenient; reasonable; reference.

81ST ST., 135 WEST.—Desirable large room, newly decorated; southern exposure; well-heated private house.

81ST ST., 200 WEST.—Apartment E; desirable medium sized room; gentleman or business woman. Deal.

82D ST., 148 WEST.—Well-furnished room, dressing room attached, bath adjoining; private house; gentleman; references. 5297—Schuyler.

83D ST., 121 WEST.—Two single furnished rooms in private house for gentlemen; reference required; $3.50-$5.

82D ST., 327 WEST.—Private house; square, third floor; tiled baths, shower; telephone; moderate. Campbell.

84TH ST., 20 WEST.—Sunny front room; private; breakfast optional; permanent tenants reasonable. Ochs.

85TH, 106 WEST.—One medium and larger rooms, suitable for two; refined house; reasonable.

87TH ST., 176 WEST.—Refined home; two nice rooms; running water; telephone; near Subway. Bruns.

88TH ST., 183 WEST.—Single room; nicely furnished; private house; near Subway; gentleman; references; reasonable.

89TH ST., 252 WEST.—In private house, handsomely furnished room; bath; terms moderate; telephone 7996 Riverside.

90TH ST., 4 WEST.—Well-appointed large and small rooms; also parlor, suitable for professional purposes; modern comforts; select neighborhood; private house.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Clean, first-class house; large and single rooms; private bath; telephone; reasonable.

92D ST., 77 WEST.—Front room, alcove; modern apartment; homelike; strictly private; other bedrooms, sitting room; gentlemen; references; breakfast optional. Call after 5, Lorenz.

92D ST., 51 WEST.—Large hall room, southern exposure; bath adjoining.

93D ST., 306 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, singly or en suite; modern elevator apartment; electric light, telephone; moderate. Fifth floor east.

95TH ST., 145 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, with bath and dressing room; private house.

90TH, 111 WEST.—Large bedroom; all conveniences; $2.50; near Subway. L. Bannigan.

97TH, WEST OF BROADWAY.—Select room or suite; high-class elevator apartment; every comfort and convenience. Telephone 6780 Riverside, Apt. 1 B.

97TH ST., 34 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished room; couple or friends; bath, heat; convenient.

100TH ST., 253 WEST.—Pleasant, sunny rooms, adjoining bath; private residence. Telephone River, 1067—J.

101ST ST., 230, Corner of Broadway.—Large, sunny room; running water; elevator apartment; gentlemen; references. Reilly.

102D ST., 302 WEST.—Residence near Riverside Drive; handsomely furnished room; large; accommodations; all conveniences; reasonable; telephone.

103D ST., 108 WEST.—Large bed-sitting room, also smaller room; both well furnished; quiet house; gentlemen only. Williams.

103D ST., 216 WEST, Corner of Broadway.—Large corner room, handsomely furnished; all conveniences; telephone. Carroll.

103D ST., 216, Corner of Broadway.—Attractively furnished, spacious, outside room; suitable one or two; private. Borsodi.

103D, 216, (corner of Broadway.)—Unusually large, handsomely furnished front room; private

SCRUBBING THE FLEET READY FOR VISITORS

But Baseball News by Wireless Was the Chief Object of Interest to the Tars.

CHEERS FOR THE VICTORS

The 13-Gun Salutes, However, Were Merely Greetings Between the Washington and Connecticut.

The fleet in the Hudson was increased yesterday by the arrival of the armored cruiser Washington, the scout cruiser Salem, and the destroyer Trippe. Already the column of warcraft extends from Eightieth Street to a point off 137th Street, and by to-night it is expected to be still further lengthened by the arrival of several other battleships and torpedo boat destroyers.

Yesterday the sailors on all of the warships were busy painting the ironwork, polishing the brasses, and scrubbing the decks, and by retreat yesterday afternoon every ship was as clean as energetic hustling bluejackets could make them. The guns had all received a new coating of black paint, the brasses glistened like gold, and the decks looked like ballroom floors, so spotlessly clean were they.

At 1:30 P. M. yesterday, as will be the case every day until Monday, all the ships received visitors. Everybody who wanted to come was welcome, and hundreds took advantage of the opportunity to get a good look at the big fighters. The flagship Connecticut and the dreadnoughts North Dakota, Michigan, and South Carolina were the most popular, and until 4:30 P. M., when the visiting period ended, a steady stream of visitors were climbing up their gangways.

At least half the crowds were women and young girls, and they all had a good time. On all the battleships the baseball score from Philadelphia was bulletined by innings as the runs were received by wireless. The sailors stood around the bulletin boards, and from the noise some of them made and the silence of the others it was apparent that the bluejackets were about equally divided in their sympathies between the Giants and the Athletics.

Launch Fares to Fleet Are High.

The crowds aboard the ships would have been much larger had it been possible to get to them for less than 50 cents. That is the flat rate for a return trip charged by all the boatmen, and the throngs that stood all the afternoon at the boat landings and on Riverside Drive indicated how many more visitors the ships would have had if the transported price of a ticket to them had been cheaper.

Several of the naval officers commented on what they termed the exorbitant rate, and it was suggested to Capt. Shoemaker, Chief of Staff of Rear Admiral Osterhaus, that it might be a good thing if he used his good offices to get the rate reduced. Capt. Shoemaker, however, much as he would like to make it easier for the public to see the ships, did not feel that it was in his province to interfere with private business ventures.

It can be stated, however, that any boatman who fails to return for all the passengers he lands aboard ship will be forbidden to land any more passengers on any of the ships while the fleet is in port. It was noticed yesterday that the flotilla of launches that plied between shore and ships was a much better looking one than that which was running to the ships on Wednesday. It was also noted that all the launches were well supplied with life preservers, a necessary that had been missing on more than one.

It was about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon when the big four-funneled armored cruiser Washington, on her way to her anchorage, north of 125th Street, was sighted from the Connecticut, Flying the pennant of Rear Admiral B. A. Fiske, commanding the Fifth Division of the Atlantic Fleet, the Washington, one of the four largest cruisers in the navy, was an imposing sight. When she was about off Sixtieth Street her gunners began the salute of thirteen guns in honor of Admiral Osterhaus, the Commander in Chief.

Salute Answers Salute.

As the echo of the last discharge died away in the New Jersey hills, the Connecticut fired thirteen guns in reply in honor of Admiral Fiske. These two salutes, it was remarked by several officers, showed how necessary it is that a higher naval grade be created in the American Navy than Rear Admiral. Here was the commander in chief of 10? vessels returning a salute of the same number of guns to an officer whose command numbers only four vessels, but his equal in rank in every way except seniority.

Just behind the Washington came the trim little scout cruiser Salem, which if pushed can show her heels to the Lusitania in a test of speed. As both ships passed the flagship their bands played "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the crews on all three ships stood at attention. The North Carolina, a sister ship of the Washington, will be among the last to join the column in the river. She is expected to steam into position some time Monday morning.

About 5,000 bluejackets received shore leave last night, and they were in evidence everywhere on Broadway. The great majority of them were as quiet and orderly young men as New York ever sees. Some of them took in the theatres, others enjoyed themselves watching the street sights, while some who had more money than the rest treated themselves to automobile rides. The police say they have never had a better behaved crowd to handle, as a whole, than are the enlisted men under Admiral Osterhaus.

Many persons have been curious to know the meaning of the black bands on the funnels of the battleships. Here is the answer. On the forward funnel of the Connecticut there is one band and on the second one another. The single band on the first funnel shows that she is of the first division and the single one on the second funnel that she is the first ship of that division. The Vermont has two on her first funnel, indicating she is of the second division, while the single band on the second funnel shows that she is the first ship of the division. The third ship in a division would have three bands on the second funnel, the fourth one four, while the number on the first funnel would indicate to which division the ship belongs.

Two Battleships to Get New Captains.

Two of the battleships in the review next Wednesday, the Vermont, flagship of the Second Division, and the Idaho, will soon have new commanding officers. Capt. Walter McLean of the Vermont will be succeeded by Capt. Harry McL. Huse, now the yard Captain at the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, while Capt. Herbert O. Dunn of the Idaho will be succeeded by Capt. W. L. Howard, at present the inspection officer of the same yard.

As a mark of appreciation of the work of the United States Navy the Chamber of Commerce will entertain at its meeting next Thursday the Secretary of the Navy, George von L. Meyer; Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, Rear Admiral William P. Potter, Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Rear Admiral E. H. C. Leutze, and their aids, and Capt. Charles A. Goven, Capt. William S. Benson, and Commander Philip Andrews. The last named is the officer recently designated to succeed Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson as the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation in Washington.

The New York Aquarium management announces that for the benefit of the crews of the warships the aquarium will be open until 10 o'clock every evening until Monday.

ST. GEORGE'S CENTENNIAL.

Parish Preparing for a Celebration, Beginning on Nov. 19.

Beginning on Sunday, Nov. 19, St. George's Episcopal Church, in East Sixteenth Street, overlooking Stuyvesant Park, whose most distinguished communicant is J. Pierpont Morgan, will celebrate its one hundredth anniversary as a parish.

The celebration will cover three days of that week, embracing services of a religious, historical and educational character, and winding up with a reception and ball in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. In addition, the event is to be permanently marked by the new Memorial Chapel, now being erected in Rutherford Place, close by the church, at a cost of $100,000.

The Rev. Dr. Hugh Birckhead, rector of St. George's, said yesterday that in one hundred years the parish had grown to be the largest in America directed from a single church. This, however, does not include Trinity, from which St. George's is an offshoot, since Trinity's work is conducted not only from the church, but from nine or ten chapels, each a church in itself. St. George's, Dr. Birckhead explained, was formerly the Chapel of Ease of Trinity, built by the mother parish in Beekman Street in 1752, to accommodate those who didn't wish to go so far downtown as Trinity, at a time when Beekman Street was considered far uptown.

In 1811 it was endowed by Trinity, and left to stand alone. The first rector of it as a separate parish was the Rev. Dr. John Kewley, who was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. James Milnor. In 1850, while the Rev. Dr. Stephen Tyng was rector, the church was moved to its present site. After the Rev. Dr. W. Williams was rector for five years or more and was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. William Stephen Rainsford.

Dr. Birckhead gave Dr. Rainsford the credit yesterday for having infused new life into the church at a time when the community was rapidly changing and the church's communicants falling away from it for more fashionable churches further uptown. An influx of sturdy Germans, he said, was gradually crowding the older members and their children out of the neighborhood when Dr. Rainsford began his ministry there. According to Dr. Birckhead, who succeeded Dr. Rainsford in 1906, the latter, while checking to some extent the movement uptown, did much more for the church by bringing the new German settlers into it, until to-day three-fourths of its communicants are Germans or of German descent. On the eve of its one hundredth anniversary celebration the church now finds itself with 7,000 names on its rolls, and 5,000 active communicants.

The celebration is to be in three parts, the first beginning at 7 o'clock on Sunday morning, Nov. 19, with Holy Communion, and an address by Bishop Charles S. Burch. At 10:30 o'clock the same morning Holy Communion will again be celebrated, Bishop Greer officiating. This will be followed by a historical sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity, the parent church.

The children of the congregation are to have their special service at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the life and growth of St. George's through one hundred years will be depicted before the young people by means of stereopticon pictures. This service, with a lecture adapted to adults, will be repeated in the evening.

The new Memorial Chapel cannot be completed in time for the celebration, but it will be ready for use before Jan. 1. Dr. Birckhead said that it was not erected by the rich members of the parish, but that the funds were contributed by practically all the communicants. The names of the wardens and vestrymen from the beginning down to the present time will be inscribed on bronze tablets and put conspicuously on the walls of the new chapel.

The service next Sunday evening will be conducted by the Rev. Hugh B. Chapman, Chaplain to King George V., and in charge of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, London.

1,000 BOILERMAKERS STRIKE.

American Locomotive Co. Men Won't Do New York Central's Repairs.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, Oct. 26.—Because the American Locomotive Works wanted them to work on thirty engines for the New York Central lines, whose boilermakers are on strike, 1,000 boilermakers here walked out to-day. Since the Central's employes have been on strike the company has refused to do any repair work for the railroad, but takes the position that it will accept orders for new engines.

The men held a meeting and voted to go out on strike. This will tie up the local plant in several departments. The men's Press Committee in a statement to-day said:

> The men are out to win the strike, and they will conduct it in a gentlemanly manner, as they are fighting for a principle and the right to sustain their organization. Preceding the introduction of New York Central work into the local plant, the relations between the employers and men were friendly, and the men hope that there will be a speedy settlement.

This statement was made at the office of the company:

> The members of the boilermakers' and sheet iron workers' organization left the locomotive works this morning. For the past few days the boiler material for the New York Central engines on order at the local plant has been coming into the shops, and, as there was no other work for some of these men to do, they were laid off when they refused to do the work.
>
> It is the intention of the locomotive company to do the work, and if the present employes of the department involved continue to refuse to do this work the company will arrange to put men in their places.

The men say they are going to stay out all Winter if necessary.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
12:45—430 West 118th St.; Mrs. D. Michaux.	None
4:45—276 Madison Av.; John Britt....	Trifling
9:05—314 East 105th St.; John Dozzieffi..	Trifling
9:35—56 Gouverneur St.; Louis Friedman..	$50
9:56—108 East 103d St.; Henry Friede..	Slight
10:18—1,530 Webster Av.; Abraham Goldsmith	Trifling
11:18—67 East 103d St.; Mrs. Creelman..	Slight
11:19—147 Orchard St.; J. Termutter.....	$250
P. M.	
3:05—238 East 148th St.; Emma Caump...	Trifling
3:30—492 East 17th St.; John Kaufman....	$50
4:15—White Plains Road and 203d St.; S. W. Wenck	$200
5:50—468 East 153d St.; C. Rollison...	Trifling
6:00—967 Columbus Av.; W. Martin...	Trifling
8:15—1,740 Madison Av.; M. Silverstein..	Trifling
8:35—861 3d Av.; M. Egan.....	Trifling
9:20—306 3d Av.; Healy's restaurant..	Trifling
9:35—69 East 10th St.; J. Wanamaker..	Trifling
11:01—38 West 15th St.; E. F. Cavell..	Trifling

There's Just Enough

of the delicious appetizing tang of the hops without the bitter taste in

Pabst BlueRibbon

The Beer of Quality

to make it a delightful beverage. It always "agrees" with you because it is fully aged and mellow.

Order a Case Today.

Best Dealers Everywhere

FIND MISS FAJARDO IN BOARDING HOUSE

Runaway Daughter of Porto Rican Planter Determined to Marry Man of Her Choice.

HER FATHER TAKES HER AWAY

Strange Man and Woman Arranged for Her Board—Letters from Sweetheart Came to Consul General Here.

Miss Consuelo Fajardo, the nineteen-year-old daughter of Luis Fajardo, the wealthy Porto Rican cotton planter, and head of the firm of Fajardo, Ward & Co., sugar importers, who disappeared from her father's apartment in the Felix-Portland Hotel in West Forty-seventh Street a week ago Wednesday, was found yesterday, living in a not over-elaborate lodging house at 150 West 128th Street.

She continued to insist, hysterically, that she was going to marry Pablo Cabral, the Porto Rican Government official, who lives across the street from the Fajardo family in Mayaguez, Porto Rico. Her father took her to a hotel in this city, where his lawyers say, the father and daughter will remain quietly until the notoriety following the girl's nine-day absence from home has subsided.

After escorting his daughter safely to the hotel and putting her in charge of reliable friends, Mr. Fajardo had a long consultation with his lawyers, Moos, Prince & Nathan of 68 William Street, to see if anything could be done to punish any one who had induced his child to leave home.

Consul General Juan B. Alfonseca, who represents the Porto Rican Government in this city, and Secretary Leaba of the Porto Rican Consulate, are both known to be friends of Cabral. Louis H. Moos of counsel for Mr. Fajardo said last night that his firm was considering making a complaint about them to Washington.

The discovery of Miss Fajardo's whereabouts yesterday is said to have been the result of an unusual coincidence. Mr. Fajardo and his lawyers knew that Cabral had written four letters to friends here regarding his love affair with Miss Fajardo. But, although Mr. Fajardo's detectives had been scouring the town for a week and watching the house in West 123d Street in which Cabral's friends were known to live, the whereabouts of the girl herself remained unknown.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning, however, Mr. Fajardo's lawyer answered his telephone and a voice said:

"This is William J. Frees, President of the Homer-Hedge-Blake Advertising Company at 366 Fifth Avenue. I think I know where Mr. Fajardo's missing daughter is."

Mr. Fajardo and Mr. Moos of the law firm hastened uptown to the office of Mr. Frees. Mr. Frees stated that on Wednesday night he had been called to a boarding house which was kept by a Mrs. Miller at 150 West 128th Street. While he chatted to a friend in the dining room he saw a girl who was exactly like the description of Miss Fajardo.

"She was rather stout and had a dark complexion and hair, and wore heavy eyeglasses," said Mr. Frees. "She was playing cards with Mrs. Miller and some of the other boarders. I was not introduced to her and did not learn her name. But, when I read the description of the missing girl in THE TIMES yesterday morning, I was sure it was the same girl."

Mr. Fajardo and Mr. Moos, with two Central Office detectives, immediately went to the boarding house. There was hesitation about taking them to the girl's room, but Mrs. Miller yielded when the detectives showed their shields. When Mr. Fajardo and the detectives first entered the room Miss Fajardo exclaimed:

"I won't go back to the Sacred Heart Convent. Nothing shall stop me from marrying Pablo."

Mrs. Miller said the girl was brought to the house late at night on Wednesday of last week. This was about twelve hours after she had disappeared from her father's apartment in the Felix-Portland. She was accompanied by a man and a woman. Although she had left home with absolutely no luggage and no money she brought a few necessities to the boarding house in a bundle.

The man and woman who accompanied her engaged room and board for her.

Mrs. Miller says the visitors never appeared again after leaving Miss Fajardo with her.

"Miss Fajardo persistantly refuses to tell us who took her to the boarding house," said Mr. Moos last night. "She has not pawned any of her jewelry and seems to have been supplied with money by someone though. The boarding house keeper says she has not yet received any money for her room and board. She is in excellent health and, except that she insists that she won't return to the convent and will marry Cabral, seems to be quite willing to return to her father."

Mr. Moos said that Mr. Fajardo hadn't yet decided what to do with his daughter. Two days before she disappeared he had brought her here from Porto Rico to re-enter her in the Sacred Heart Convent at 135th Street and Convent Hill, where she spent last Winter.

Lawyer Moos says that he has discovered that Cabral wrote four letters to friends in this city after Miss Fajardo was taken away from Mayaguez by her father two weeks ago. The letters were all inclosed in a single envelope addressed, he says, to Consul General Alfonseca of Porto Rico, in this city. One was to Alfonseca himself, another was to Mrs. Braun, a third was to Secretary Lebea, of the Consulate, and a fourth was to a Mr. Cushing.

All of these persons live in the boarding house kept by Mrs. Braun at 158 West 123d Street. Cabral himself stayed at the boarding house when he paid a visit to this city last Winter, Miss Fajardo being in the Sacred Heart Convent here at the time. Cabral was taken to the boarding house by Consul General Alfonseca himself, who is a friend of Cabral, Mr. Moos says.

Consul General Alfonseca admitted last night that he was a friend of Cabral's and had received a letter from him recently announcing that "Consuelo" was being brought by her father to this city. Mr. Alfonseca denied, however, that he had encouraged the girl to leave home. At Mrs. Miller's boarding house, in West 128th Street where the girl has spent the last nine days in hiding, all information last night was refused.

112 Words a Minute by Typewriter.

H. O. Blaisdell attained a speed of 112 words a minute on the typewriter at the Annual Business Show last night in Madison Square Garden. This is the highest rate of speed which, so far as is known, has ever been made on a typewriter. Blaisdell, by his feat, beat his own world's series of 109 words a minute, made last year.

Denies He Told Gabler to Kill Dog.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Mrs. Edgar Van Etten's action against Emil Ernst Gabler for cruelty to her dog was adjourned to Friday. Mr. Van Etten denies he told Gabler to kill the dog if the animal trespassed on Gabler's property.

A New ARROW Notch COLLAR

Easy to put on, easy to take off, easy to tie the tie in.

Cluett, Peabody & Company, Makers, Troy, N. Y.

MRS. STORY LIKELY TO WIN.

She Can Get a Reno Divorce Before Husband's Suit Is Called.

Lawyers at the County Court House indulged yesterday in much speculation over the outcome of the race for divorce between Mrs. Helen Hilton Story and her husband, Allen Lawrence Story, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Cummings Story. At present Mrs. Story has a two weeks' start. She started for Nevada on October 12, a fortnight before her husband came into court in this county to file a suit against her. Before she left town he was in possession of information as to her intentions, he says.

Although Mrs. Story has the longer route to go to get her decree, lawyers are of the opinion that she had chosen the easier circuit. Mrs. Story will have to remain in Nevada for six months to get a statutory residence, but this established she may allege either cruelty, habitual drunkenness, desertion or non-support.

Mrs. Story's six months' residence is already begun. Although her husband is in court, he will have to wait six weeks until he can get his case at the bottom of the divorce calendar. He has obtained permission from Supreme Court Justice McCall to serve his summons and complaint on his wife by publication, which means six weeks' of publication in the duly designated journals. When he gets his case on the calendar it will be a matter of months before it is moved to the top for trial. And even then his wife may make motions and appeals through counsel to set aside the service by publication, to reopen defaults if judgment is granted, and so on through a maze of technicalities.

The race for divorce follows a boy and girl romance. Mrs. Story was 15 years old when she was wedded to Story by the Rev. William M. Dane, an Episcopalian minister at Baltimore, after an elopement from Washington. She was wealthy in her own right, as the heir of her grandfather, Judge Henry Hilton, executor of the will of A. T. Stewart, and as the duaghter of Col. Albert B. Hilton, of Hackensack.

Hints of a scandal in the family of the Storys made their appearance as early as 1909, and were circulated by the opponents of Mrs. William Cummings Story in her campaign for the President-Generalship of the D. A. R. The elder Mrs. Story is now mothering 2-year-old Ruth King Story, the daughter of her son and daughter-in-law.

Serious charges against his wife were made by A. L. Story in his petition to Justice McCall. He said his wife had gone to Carson City, Nev., with Stanley H. Forde, a baritone musical comedy singer. Story said he found his wife and Forde in a cottage at Navesink Beach on September 18 under circumstances that convinced him of her misconduct. Later, he charges, they were at the Hotel Seymour in this city.

LESS TAXES; LOWER RENTS.

Clinton Hall Meeting Indorses the Sullivan-Short Proposals.

The Sullivan-Short bill, for a gradual reduction in the rate of taxation on all buildings to one-half the rate on all land, was indorsed last night in Clinton Hall by a "non-partisan mass meeting to lower rents," composed of about 150 young men of the east side. The meeting was addressed by rather such varied speakers as the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, John J. Hopper, Fusion candidate for Sheriff; Municipal Court Justice Leonard Snitkin, and William Lustgarten, who confessed repeatedly that he was "a successful real estate speculator," and had made a large profit out of the very conditions which, under the Sullivan-Short bill, he hoped to see eliminated.

"It is because I realize what now goes to make land values," he said, "that I have been so successful. I go as far as the law allows. What is it that causes all this poverty around us? What but the high rents, due to land speculation under the present system of taxation?"

Tenement House Commissioner John F. Murphy indorsed the bill as a means of lowering rents and lessening congestion.

The Rev. Dr. Wise followed him. He declared that "the social evil is not the worst of the social evils, and much of even that was due to bad housing under the present system of taxation."

"Charity," he said, "cannot undo one-half the wrong done by the present system of taxation, which breeds each year a larger number of sick and needy people than our charitable agencies can minister to. Those agencies can do their work only half way, but the crowded tenements do their work with deadly completeness."

Judge Snitkin was introduced as "a Judge who is not so dreadfully dignified that he dignifies himself out of existence," and pledged himself for the proposed bill, as far as his influence might go with his Assemblyman.

"I want to say that the Judges belong to the people, not to the landlords," he cried.

"Theoretically," interposed one man in the audience.

"No, not theoretically, young man," cried Justice Snitkin. "Come down to my court, and you'll see I belong to the people every day in the week. So much so that I've been classed as a first-rate Socialist."

He went on to speak of the feelings of the Judge who was forced to decide for a merciless landlord against a miserable tenant because the law required it.

NO HEAD FOR PRINCETON.

Successor to Wilson Not Chosen at Yesterday's Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 26.—The annual Fall meeting of the Board of Trustees of Princeton University came and went to-day without the selection of a successor to Woodrow Wilson as President. Except at a special meeting, which is not likely to be called, no action can be taken until Jan. 11, the date of the Winter meeting of the board. Many of the alumni believe that the university should have a head before many months, and most of them are agreed that the selection should be made from among their ranks.

Cleveland H. Dodge of New York, a life member of the board and for many years active in Princeton affairs, offered his resignation this afternoon owing to ill-health.

Gifts of $185,736.82 in cash and $2,000 in securities were acknowledged at the meeting to-day, together with a copy of "Locke on Government," published in 1703, which was presented by Andrew MacCreary of New York. The accessions to the university library during the year ended July 31, 1911, were announced as 13,485 volumes; increasing the total to 321,309.

Ottinger Opens Headquarters.

Nathan Ottinger, who is a Fusion candidate for the Supreme Court, will have as campaign manager ex-Attorney General Julius M. Mayer. He opened headquarters yesterday in the Flatiron Building. Mr. Mayer sent out last night a statement signed by many prominent lawyers indorsing Mr. Ottinger. Among them are William N. Cohen, Joseph H. Choate, Jr., Frederick P. Delafield, John Frankenheimer, Benjamin Cardoze, Howard Townsend, Nathaniel Myers, S. Sidney Smith, Gherardi Davis, Edward E. Sprague, Forsyth Wickes, S. B. Brownell, Wallace Macfarlane, Frederick R. Coudert, George W. Schurman, Edward W. Hatch, Henry R. Hoyt, and B. Aymar Sands.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

LYCEUM B'way, 45 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Thurs. at 2:15. "BEST ROLE MISS BURKE EVER HAD."—Acton Davies. In the best of all Billie Burke's Comedies. —MISS— BILLIE BURKE IN THE RUNAWAY

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:13. JOHN DREW in his greatest comedy success, A SINGLE MAN.

PARK FORMERLY THE MAJESTIC. 59 St., B'way, Columbus Circle. Evs. 8:10. Mat. To-m'w & Wed. 2:10. WED. MAT. popular prices. Best Seats $1.50. "BEWITCHING"—ALAN DALE. THE MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS OF TWO CONTINENTS QUAKER GIRL with CLIFTON CRAWFORD SEATS 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

FULTON 46th St., near Broadway. Formerly Folies Bergere. OPENS MONDAY NIGHT AT 8:15. ROBERT EDESON in THE CAVE MAN. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

HUDSON 44th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Last Matinee To-morrow at 2:30. —LAST 3 TIMES— FRANK McINTYRE IN SNOBS WED., NOV. 1—Seats To-day. HELEN WARE in a New Drama, THE PRICE.

HARRIS West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-m'w & Thurs. 2:15. ROSE STAHL in Chas. Klein's Latest Success, MAGGIE PEPPER

Knickerbocker B'way 38th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinee To-morrow 2:15. "Siren Waltz Intoxicates."—Alan Dale. DONALD BRIAN IN NEW YORK'S PET MUSICAL TRIUMPH. THE SIREN. Cast of 100, with Julia Sanderson, Frank Moulan, Will West, Elizabeth Firth, Alan Mudie.

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8.15. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:15. "DESERVED ENDURING POPULAR" SUCCESS"—WORLD —TIMES —SUN. The great big human and humorous play. PASSERS-BY

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow 2:15. Mat. Wed. 50c.-$1.50. LAST 2 WEEKS. EDGAR SELWYN in his great play of the Orient, THE ARAB

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:15. Klaw & Erlanger's Musical Comedy De Luxe THE PINK LADY

NEW YORK THEATRE. B'way, 45th St. Orchestra 8 sharp. Mat. Tom'w IT'S WONDERFUL THE OPERA. THE CAST. THE AUDIENCE. "An instant hit, and what is better, a hit that was deserved."—Tribune. KITTY GORDON in the new opera comique, THE ENCHANTRESS with Arthur Forrest, Nellie McCoy, Harold Forde, Harrison Brockbank, Ralph Riggs, 100 others.

Gaiety THEATRE, B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:15. "STRONG APPEAL AND SUBTLE HUMOR." WINCHELL SMITH'S New Play, THE ONLY SON

Liberty W. 42d St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last Matinee To-morrow 2:15. LAST 3 TIMES JULIAN ELTINGE In THE FASCINATING WIDOW. NEXT MONDAY Seats Now Selling. THOMAS A. WISE and JOHN BARRYMORE in "UNCLE SAM."

Joe Weber's B'way & 29th St. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-morrow 2:25. The New Comedy Drama, MRS. AVERY

Charles Dillingham's GLOBE B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:15. TO-NIGHT & Every Eve., in Franz Lehar's Opera, MARGUERITA Sylva Gypsy Love

THE 8TH WONDER OF THE WORLD. THE GARDEN OF ALLAH. CENTURY (Formerly New Theatre) 62d and 8th Ave. Phone 8800 Col. Evs. 8 sharp; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2 sharp. SEATS 4 WEEKS AHEAD. 50c to $2.50.

WALLACK'S B'way and 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. GEORGE ARLISS in DISRAELI. "Triumph for author and actor."—Eve. Sun.

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. CARRIE DE MAR, Mason, Keeler & Co., Alda Overton Walker & Co., &c.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. RUTH ST. DENIS, Edgar Atchison Fly & Co. In "Billy's Tombstones."

BRONX 3d Ave. 149th St. Daily Mat. 25c. PRINCESS RAJAH, Jas. J. Corbett & Co., Bernard & Weston, oths.

OLYMPIC East 14th St. Mat. To-day. Seats 25c. Queens of the Jardin de Paris

HIPPODROME 6 Av., 43-44th. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1. Ev. 8. AROUND THE WORLD. SERIES of COMPLETE NEW SPECTACLES. Next Sun. Eve. The Imperial Russian BALALAIKA ORCHESTRA. Seats Now, 25c to $1.50.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St. Tel. 411 Col's. Evs. at 8. Mat. To-morrow at 2. 50c. to $1.50. GABY DESLYS | REVUE OF REVUES. Sunday Night Concert. Gaby Deslys, others.

39TH ST. Theatre, 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinee To-morrow 2:20. HENRY W. SAVAGE Offers THE MILLION. "Sparkles with fresh fun."—Evening Mail.

William Collier's COMEDY 41 St., E. of B'way Evs. 8.10. Mat. To-morrow 2:15. Bunty Pulls the Strings

CASINO B'way and 39th St. Evs. 8:10. Mat. To-morrow 2:10. New Viennese Operetta THE KISS WALTZ

PLAYHOUSE 48th E. of B'way. Tel. 2628 Bryant. Evs. 8:10. Matinee To-morrow 2:10. BOUGHT AND PAID FOR

BROADWAY & B'way. Thes., 41st Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-morrow 2:15. LEW FIELDS Presents THE NEVER HOMES

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thes., 39th, bet. B'way & 6th Av. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-morrow 2:30. MISS ANGLIN | GREEN STOCKINGS

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow 2:15. FRITZI SCHEFF in THE DUCHESS

DALY'S Broadway and 30th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinee To-morrow 2:15. MME. SIMONE in THE THIEF (in English) 2nd Play Oct. 31, Simone in THE WHIRLWIND

Lew Fields' HERALD SQ. B'way & 35th. Evs. 8:15. Last Week. Mat. To-m'w 2:15. Cyril Scott in A GENTLEMAN OF LEISURE. MONDAY, OCT. 30. (Seats on Sale.) LEW FIELDS' Musical Production, THE WIFE HUNTERS with EMMA CARUS.

WEST END, 125, W. of 8 Av. Mat. To-morrow 2:15. Aborn Opera Co. in THE BOHEMIAN GIRL Evgs 8:15. Next Week—MADAME X.

MANHATTAN Opera House, 34th St. & 8th Av. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-morrow 2:15. MADAME X. Next Week—Aborn Opera Co. in The Bohemian Girl

GEO. M. Cohan Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:15. Sensational Success of the Year. COHAN and His Own Company in the funniest musical farce ever written, THE LITTLE MILLIONAIRE. A DOZEN NEW COHAN SONG HITS.

GRAND Opera House, 23d St. & 8 Av. MUTT & JEFF. Next Week—FRANK McINTYRE in SNOBS.

SYMPHONY. Society of New York. WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. THIS FRIDAY AFTERNOON AT 3:15 and next Sunday Aft. (Oct. 29) at 3. THE CENTURY THEATRE. Liszt Centennial. Two separate programmes, including Faust Symphony and Danse Macabre to-day, and Preludes, Tasso, Mazeppa, etc., on Sunday. SOLOIST: HAROLD BAUER. Friday Seats $1 to 50c.; Sunday Seats $2 to 50c. Now at Century Theatre Box Office and 1 W. 34th St., Room 611

PHILHARMONIC —SOCIETY OF NEW YORK— JOSEPH STRANSKY Conductor. CARNEGIE HALL. 16 Thursday Nights. 16 Friday Afternoons. 8 Sunday Afternoons. SEASON $3 TO $20, Now at Box Office. First Concerts November 2, 3, 5. Management of Loudon Charlton. 5 Sunday Afternoons B'klyn Academy.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sunday Aft., Oct. 29, at 3. David Bispham's ALL ENGLISH SONG RECITAL. 50c. TO $1.50. Management of Loudon Charlton. Hardman Piano Used.

LYCEUM THEATRE TUESDAY, OCT. 31 at 3 P. M. MAUD POWELL. VIOLIN RECITAL. Seats 50c. to $1.50. Boxes $12. Mgr., H. Godfrey Turner. Steinway Piano.

IRVING PL. THEATRE. Viennese Operatic Co. To-night & Sat. Eve., Wiener Blut Sat. Mat., "Vogelhaendler"; (The Tyrolean.)

PROSPECT Prospect & Westchester Ave. Theatre. Mat. To-day. "A Man's World" NEXT WEEK....."ZAZA"

BELASCO 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. DAVID BELASCO Presents DAVID WARFIELD in THE RETURN OF PETER GRIMM

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:20. DAVID BELASCO presents The Woman By Wm. C. de MILLE.

MINER'S 8TH AVE. BOWERY BRONX. BARGAIN MATINEE EVERY DAY. Moulin Rouge Burlesques AMATEURS TO-NIGHT. THE TIGER LILIES AMATEURS TO-NIGHT. MERRY BURLESQUERS WRESTLING TO-NIGHT

KINEMACOLOR THEATRE, 40th St. near Broadway. Ev. Eves., inc. Sun. 8:30; Mats. Daily Ex. Sun. 2:30. Pop. Prices. Complete Coronation in Colors.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S West 125th St. Matinee Daily. The Behman Show. Next Week....."THE QUEEN OF BOHEMIA"

BIJOU B'way and 30th St. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:20. Commencing Tuesday, Oct. 31. Seats TO-DAY. MAY ROBSON in a New Comedy THE THREE LIGHTS. WED. MAT. POP. PRICES 25c-$1.00.

MUSIC HALL AMERICAN THEATRE, 42d, W. of Broadway. 8:15 P. M., 25c & 50c. All Seats Reserved. 12 Big Vaudeville Acts. 12:30 to 11:30 P. M. Mats. 10-15; Night 10-15-25c. Continuous Vaudeville.

5TH AVE. B'way, 28th St. Daily Mat. 25 & 50c. GUS EDWARDS' New SONG REVUE, Murphy & Nichols & 8 other big acts.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. U. S. Presidents' Masks. New Group—Raid on the Opium Joint. CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour.

Academy OF MUSIC. 10, 20 & 30c. THE DEVIL

MURRAY HILL. Mat. To-day. Smoking. Evs. 8:15. THE HONEYMOON GIRLS.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

ORPHEUM BROOKLYN. MAT. DAILY. 25c. "HELLO PARIS," with Harry Pilcer & Minerva Coverdale; FOUR MORTONS, Jas. J. Morton, oths.

Marguerita SYLVA the star of Gypsy Love

at the Globe Theatre, is the same Marguerita Sylva who is starring in her own songs from Gypsy Love on

Edison Phonograph Records

On these records, Sylva is assisted by Albro and Haydn, principal tenors of the Globe Theatre production. Hear these Sylva Records at all Edison dealers

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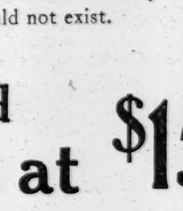

Great Shoe Sale!

1,000 pairs of samples of Nesmith Shoe Co. Brockton Mass., at $2.60

They are makers of $4.00 & $5.00 shoes. That's all!

Fall Russet Shoes, $3.98

On new English flat last—not the freaky raised stub toe you see elsewhere. Wonderful value: worth $6.00

Maker to Wearer

Why Moe Levy MUST Give Greater Clothing Values

Convenience is the great "come-on" that always makes you pay more. Transient locations are right along the "line of march"—that's why you see most of the clothing stores there. These stores pay exorbitant rents for their locations and you pay for this convenience.

In order to draw you to my Walker Street store I must pay you—I must make it worth while to you—I simply must give better clothes values than any other clothier in town—and it is possible. Let me show you how.

Firstly, because I save thousands of dollars a year between my present rent and the rent I would have to pay if my store was situated on Broadway.

I don't contend that the regular retailer makes exorbitant profits. He is compelled to charge at least one-third more than I ask in order to cover the difference between his purchase price and my manufacturing cost, as well as his greater cost of doing business. Not over 20% of my trade live within a radius of one mile of my store, and I have to draw them here by greater values than they could get at the more conveniently located clothier. If this was not a fact, my great clothing business could not exist.

$25 Service Guaranteed Suits or Overcoats at $15

This value is a good example of my great value giving ability all through the line, from $10 to $35. Every one of these garments does justice to a $25 price, and they would bear $25 price-tags if sold by the regular retailer. It is because of my manufacturing and the low rental and selling advantages over the regular retailer that I can afford to sell these clothes at $15. The quality I guar